

to find terrorists hiding in remote places, we have to have the ability to essentially sit on top of them and their activities and watch them and follow them as they go about their business. But having done that, we have to be able to attack an adversary no matter where they are and no matter how deep inside the land mass they may be or where they might be on the oceans or in the air. Fourth, we have got to enhance our space capabilities. We are highly dependent upon space for both commercial and defense needs, and we will have made a substantial investment in enhancing those capabilities. Fifth, we need to do what is necessary to leverage our information advantage. Last, we need to ensure that the information on the network is secure.

So, in making our investment set, let me tick off for you some of those which have probably gotten your attention for a variety of reasons. The first is missile defense. The President committed to bringing about a missile defense for the United States. We have invested quite heavily in the RDT&E program for missile defense. The President has decided that, beginning in 2004, we will begin to deploy a small number of interceptors inside a test bed arrangement that we have developed for the testing of our land-based missile defense capabilities. Those interceptors will give us a modest capability against a small number of long-range ballistic missile warheads launched at the United States. That test bed is located on land, so the President has asked us as well to see if we couldn't put some missile defense interceptors aboard ship by about the 2004 time frame as well, and we have committed to doing so.

We have made a very large investment in transformational communications. What do I mean by that? It has three parts. We are committed to the development of a laser-based communications satellite, which will allow us to communicate by light via space. Today, we do it by radio-frequency waves, both from ground to satellite and from satellite to satellite. What we hope to be able to do is to do that by light. Essentially, we hope to move fiber optics into space. We have, as well, made a very large investment in expanding what we call our global information grid which is, itself, a fiber-optic net, which will be expanded substantially. We have made major investments in command, control, communications, and computing systems. We have made a similar investment in assuring the information net will work within that transformational communications system.

In order to gain the persistence that I have talked about, we have made investments in systems like Global Hawk, which is an unmanned drone aircraft that is loaded with sensors. You have read, I'm sure, of the exploits of Predator, a much smaller drone that has been used extensively in Afghanistan. But we have also invested in a space-based system, which is a radar. The idea is that, if we are able, around 2012, to put up a constellation of satellites, these radar satellites would enable us to have the kind of persistent surveillance that I talked about a few moments ago. If you take the information that is available on the space-based radar and other surveillance assets and imagine moving them through a system that I described that is essentially a fiber-optics system, you can understand how fast we can move that information, how much information we can move, and the fact that we can move it and deliver it in formats that are useful to the receivers. If we can do that, and we believe we can, we will be able to see, hear, talk, act, and assess much more rapidly than any adversary we could encounter. If we can do that, in near-real time, we will

have achieved what many might want to call information superiority.

Shipbuilding. Let me take a moment there. We have committed to about seven ships a year if we can do it. That will enable us to stabilize the shipbuilding base over the course of the FYDP, but we also have made a major decision with respect to the Navy's follow-on aircraft carrier, called CVN-21. The Navy has taken many of the improvements that would have been included in a ship that they had believed would begin building in FY2011 and has moved many of those technologies and changes in the organization and internal structure of the ship and its equipment sets back to the carrier that is slated to begin construction in FY2007. With respect to combat air forces, we have studiously gone about the business of attempting to create competition for the missions in this area. As you know, we have the F-22, the F/A-18. They are the main aircraft in production. The Joint Strike Fighter is intended to follow on toward the end of this decade, but in addition, we have made investments to improve our capabilities with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs), unmanned aerial vehicles like Global Hawk and Predator, and their successors. We have made an investment in a national aerospace initiative which will stress hypersonic missile technology which will allow us to move at very rapid speed. As the principal proponent of that program likes to say, "Speed kills." You can imagine that hitting a target at 7 or 8 Mach will do real damage to that target. Lastly, we have tried to look at whether or not we can revive a conventional ballistic missile capability which would, as the President said, allow us to strike around the world at a moment's notice with pinpoint accuracy.

The Army, for its part, is deep into its transformational effort in keeping with the President's words about being more lethal and quicker to move and not taking so long to build up. The Army is attempting to do so with its objective force and its so-called "Future Combat System." They are hopeful to come in this Spring with their proposals on how they intend to proceed with this program, and as I said a moment ago, they have invested near to \$14 billion over the FYDP for that program. Those are some of the highlights of the investment strategy, and let me just tick off for you some of those changes. When we started in 2001 on this process of transforming our capabilities, we didn't have a missile defense capability; by 2004, we hope to have a limited capability. We were using conventional radio-frequency waves for our satellite communications; we hope to move to laser-based communications. We didn't have a space-based radar program; we do now, and we hope we can deploy it by 2012. We had no submarines that could launch large numbers of conventional cruise missiles. Well, we've taken four submarines out of the strategic force, took the nuclear weapons off them, and we intend to put conventional cruise missiles on them and use them as strike platforms well into the next decades. I've already mentioned the carriers. We will have a CVN-21 beginning in FY-07. The surface fleet was aging. It will shrink a bit in the coming years, only to begin to increase its numbers as we go into the 2006-7-8 time frame. We will have four new ship classes. We merged the tactical air programs of the Navy and the Air Force. I've mentioned the family of UAVs and the UCAVs, and I've mentioned the housing and the facilities improvements. So, let me conclude. We are a nation at war; we do not know how long it will last, but it is unlikely to be short. We cannot know where all of its battles will be fought. There are multiple fronts in this war, and there is no single the-

ater of operations. We do know that we are all at risk, at home and abroad, civilians and military alike. We do know that battles and campaigns will be both conventional and unconventional in their conduct. Some of those battles and campaigns will be fought in the open, and others will be fought in secret, where our victories will be known to only a few. For the Department of Defense, it means that we now plan and fight today's battles even as we prepare for that longer campaign. In light of this, let me remind you of how the President assesses his 1999 speech at the Citadel. Two years later, in December of 2001, he returned to the Citadel and said the following: "The need for military transformation was clear before the conflict in Afghanistan and before September 11. At the Citadel in 1999, I spoke of keeping the peace by redefining war on our terms. We have," he said, "a sense of urgency about this task, the need to build this future force while fighting the present war is an urgent need." And then he said, "It's like overhauling an engine when you're going 80 miles an hour, but we have no other choice." So, mindful of the urgency to transform, as the President expressed in his Citadel speech a year ago, I can say that we will press this war to its conclusion. But even as we do, we will plan and prepare for the future when that war is won, and the world itself has been transformed. Thank you very much.

RECOGNITION FOR THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WE THE PEOPLE PARTICIPANTS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

HON. WILLIAM J. JANKLOW

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. JANKLOW. Mr. Speaker, I would like, today, to recognize the following high school class in Marion, South Dakota.

On April 26, 2003, more than 1200 students from across the United States will visit Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution program, the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People program is funded by the U.S. Department of Education by act of Congress.

I am proud to announce that the class from Marion High School from Marion will represent the state of South Dakota in this national event. These young scholars have worked conscientiously to reach the national finals by participating at local and statewide competitions. As a result of their experience they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The three-day We the People national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. The hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students are given an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe the students' depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The We the People program provides curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. The curriculum not only enhances students' understanding of the institutions of American constitutional democracy, it also helps them identify the contemporary relevance of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Critical thinking exercises, problem-solving activities, and cooperative learning techniques help develop participatory skills necessary for students to become active, responsible citizens.

Independent studies by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) revealed that students enrolled in the We the People program at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels "significantly outperformed comparison students on every topic of the tests taken." Another study by Richard Brody at Stanford University discovered that students involved in the We the People program develop greater commitment to democratic principles and values than do students using traditional textbooks and approaches. Researchers at the Council for Basic Education noted, "[T]eachers feel excited and renewed. . . . Students are enthusiastic about what they have been able to accomplish, especially in terms of their ability to carry out a reasoned argument. They have become energized about their place as citizens of the United States.

The class from Marion High School is currently preparing for their participation in the national competition in Washington, D.C. It is inspiring to see these young people advocate the fundamental ideals and principles of our government, ideas that identify us as a people and bind us together as a nation. It is important for future generations to understand these values and principles which we hold as standards in our endeavor to preserve and realize the promise of our constitutional democracy. I wish these young "constitutional experts" the best of luck at the We the People national finals.

RECOGNIZING SARAH AMBRIZ

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Sarah Ambriz, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of America, troop 1381, and in earning the most prestigious honor of the Gold Award.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest achievement attainable in girl scouting. To earn the Gold Award, a scout must complete five requirements, all of which promote community service, personal and spiritual growth, positive values, and leadership skills. The requirements include, 1. Earning four interest project patches, each of which requires seven activities that center on skill building, technology, service projects, and career exploration, 2. Earning the career exploration pin, which involves researching careers, writing resumes, and planning a career fair or trip, 3. Earning the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, which requires a minimum of 30 hours of work using leadership skills, 4. Designing a self-development plan that requires assess-

ment of ability to interact with others and prioritize values, participation for a minimum of 15 hours in a community service project, and development of a plan to promote Girl Scouting, and 5. Spending a minimum of 50 hours planning and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project that has a positive lasting impact on the community.

For her Gold Award project, Sarah organized a music clinic for elementary school children.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Sarah Ambriz for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

TRIBUTE TO IRVING L. DILLIARD

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and achievements of Irving L. Dilliard.

A resident of my hometown of Collinsville, IL, Irving passed from this life on October 9th from complications of leukemia. An accomplished writer, editor, and well-known authority on the Constitution and the Supreme Court, Irving wrote more than 10,000 editorials and many books. Irving also wrote about those people who didn't often make headlines; he used his talent to bring attention to various injustices throughout the world.

Irving attended Collinsville High School and was a 1927 graduate of the University of Illinois. While attending the U of I, he was initiated into the Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Lambda fraternity. Irving continued his dedication to the fraternity by serving as AKL National President from 1936-38. Irving eventually went on to become one of the first Nieman Fellows at Harvard University, a year-long graduate program for journalists.

Irving became a reporter at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the late 1920s. Soon after joining the newspaper staff, Irving wrote a pamphlet on the 1787 Constitutional Convention entitled, "Building the Constitution", which was then distributed to schools for free and saw 850,000 copies in print.

Irving joined the war effort in 1943 by enlisting in the Army to serve in World War II. He earned the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and served as a psychological warfare specialist on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff. He was also an editorial adviser for the European edition of Stars and Stripes during the war.

Following the war, Irving rejoined the Post-Dispatch, this time as an editorial writer. He worked his way up to editorial page editor by 1949. During his years at the newspaper, Irving was known as an expert on the Supreme Court and Constitution. Irving eventually retired from the Post-Dispatch in 1960. However, his career in journalism did not end at this time; Irving went on to teach that subject for 10 years at Princeton University.

Following his years as an educator, he continued to serve his state and country by serving as the first director of the Illinois Department of Aging. As late as 1995, Irving was still working for the people, this time as an Illinois delegate to the White House Conference on Aging.

Irving held many honors throughout his long career. He was president of the Illinois State Historical Society, the Illinois State Historical Library, and the Society of Professional Journalists. He was elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois in 1960—receiving more than 2 million votes statewide. Irving also remained loyal to his hometown of Collinsville by holding a seat on the Collinsville Library Board for 52 years; 23 of those years he served as president.

Irving Dilliard was the epitome of a great American citizen. He was a dedicated servant to his community, state, and nation and will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO LUIS MUÑOZ MARÍN

HON. ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, last week Puerto Ricans celebrated the birthday of one of our greatest and most beloved leaders: Luis Muñoz Marín. Today I want to honor Muñoz Marín's memory and recognize his contribution to democracy and progress in Puerto Rico and the Americas.

Muñoz was the architect of Puerto Rico's commonwealth status and the promoter of an economic revolution that transformed Puerto Rican society. Muñoz was a true champion of liberalism and democracy and had absolute confidence in the capacity of Puerto Ricans to govern themselves. Muñoz dedicated his life to strengthen our democracy and to promote the best of our culture. His vision translated into the "Estado Libre Asociado" (or Commonwealth), which allowed Puerto Ricans to approve their own constitution and achieve a high degree of self-government in association with the United States.

Muñoz understood that social justice was the basis of true prosperity and thus he made social justice the cornerstone of the Popular Democratic Party, which he founded in 1938.

Muñoz worked closely with several Presidents, including Presidents Roosevelt, Eisenhower and Kennedy, and was a key player in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America. He was a proud United States citizen, but was also very proud of his Puerto Rican nationhood.

Twice in about a decade, Time Magazine graced its cover with Muñoz Marín's portrait. Muñoz Marín will always be remembered for his contributions to promote democracy and social justice in the Americas. Muñoz died in 1980, but his legacy is very much alive. Today, as a new generation of leaders lays the foundations for a further enhancement of the commonwealth status, let's all remember and honor Luis Muñoz Marín.

RECOGNIZING SHAUNA BRYANT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Shauna Bryant, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest