

could with the moneys we had to allocate, but we are not where we need to be in shipbuilding.

So now we find ourselves in a war against terrorism. I think it is causing us to reevaluate what we have done with defense. As a percentage of our total gross domestic product, our spending on defense is at a low level, certainly since the midpart of the last century. We are at a low level in spending as a percentage of the gross domestic product.

I think we can do better. Right now, in short order, we will receive the QDR, the Quadrennial Defense Review, report. That should help us plan for the future. I hope it will be a bold and aggressive call for reform and change and innovation. I think it will have some of that in it, but I am not sure it will go as far as we would like it to go. We will be looking at that.

Then the Secretary of Defense is also completing his review, and he will analyze the situation and will make a recommendation to us for a reformation of our military, a transformation of our military, so it is more capable of dealing with conflicts of the kind we are discussing this very night, the television commentators are discussing: Are we ready to fight that kind of war?

I believe we need to be sure we are. I do not think it will cost us an amount of money that we cannot afford. I am not sure we are where we need to be with regard to transformation to go from a military that was capable and required to defend on the plains of Europe against massive attacks by tanks and infantry and troops from the Soviet Union to a world that is much more complex, much more diverse, requiring more speed, more maneuver, more mobility to transport troops around the country.

I salute Senator LEVIN and Senator JOHN WARNER, the ranking Republican on the committee, for working together to reach an accord at this critical time in our country that I can support at this time, and that was not easy. We had some differences of opinion, and when the bill came out of committee on a partisan vote, 13-12, we were distressed about that. In the days that have gone by since and after this terrorist attack, I think we all realized it was necessary we should reach an agreement on how to proceed.

I believe that was done. I can support this bill as I understand it today, and we will probably vote next Tuesday. We will have made a step in the right direction. Our challenge, of course, with \$20 billion more in defense, is to confront terrorism around the world.

Our distinguished President pro tempore is a student of Roman history, the best in this Senate, probably one of the best in the United States. I thought I would share tonight a little bit of Roman history, Appian's Roman history; as someone referred to me, what the Romans did about terrorists.

This is the situation they faced: Pirates were developing throughout the

Mediterranean. It became unsafe for Roman ships to sail. According to Appian, in a very short time these pirates increased in number to tens of thousands. They dominated now not only the eastern waters but the whole Mediterranean to the Pillars of Hercules. They now even vanquished some of the Roman generals in naval engagements, and among others the praetor of Sicily on the Sicilian coast itself.

No sea could be navigated in safety, and land remained untilled for want of commercial intercourse. The city of Rome felt this evil most keenly, her subjects being distressed and herself suffering grievously from hunger by reason of her own populousness. But it appeared to her to be a great and difficult task to destroy so large a force of seafaring men scattered everywhither on land and sea, with no fixed possession to encumber their flight, sallying out from no particular country or any known places, having no property or anything to call their own, but only what they might chance to light upon. Thus, the unexampled nature of this war, which was subject to no laws and had nothing tangible or visible about it, caused perplexity and fear.

When the Romans could no longer endure the damage or the disgrace they made Gnaeus Pompey, who was then their man of greatest reputation, commander by law for 3 years, with absolute power over the whole sea within the Pillars of Hercules, and of the land of a distance of 400 stades from the coast to coast. They sent letters to all kings, rulers, peoples and cities, they should aid Pompey in all ways. They gave him the power to raise troops and to collect money from the provinces, and they furnished a large Army from their own muster-roll, and all the ships they had, and money to the amount of 6,000 Attic talents—

Perhaps the President would know how much that was; apparently it was a lot—

So great and difficult did they consider the task of overcoming such great forces, dispersed over so wide a sea, hiding easily in so many nooks, retreating quickly and darting out again unexpectedly. Never did any man before Pompey set forth with so great authority conferred upon him by the Romans. He had an Army of 120,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and 270 ships.

Pompey, like a king of kings, should move to and fro and stationed his people where he thought best.

He developed a brilliant scheme to deploy his forces. And he astonished all by the rapidity of his movement, the magnitude of his preparations, and his formidable reputation, so that the pirates, who had expected to attack him first, or at least to show that the task he had undertaken against him was no easy one, became straightway alarmed, abandoned their assaults upon the towns they were besieging, and fled to their accustomed peaks and inlets. Thus the sea was cleared by Pompey forthwith without a fight, and the pirates were everywhere subdued at their several locations.

According to Appian's history, whereas it was expected to take 3 years to win this war because they were so

united, so determined, and so committed, within a matter of days the war was won, 10,000 of the pirates were killed and the rest surrendered.

I don't know and don't expect we can accomplish this much in dealing with our modern-day terrorist pirates, but I like the way they set about to do it. They recognized their nation was threatened and jeopardized, and when the disgrace could be stood no more, they took action to defend their just interest, and did so with a commitment that was total and complete, and they set about it and were successful far more quickly than people thought possible.

I don't know if this will occur more quickly than we think possible, but I know one thing: If we commit ourselves to it, just as the Romans, we can succeed. And even though these people move about and seem to have no place they call their own, and are difficult to locate, they can be located, they can be pressured, they can be attacked, and can be defeated. I hope and pray we will succeed in that.

I am honored to be a Member of this Senate—not the Roman Senate but this Senate. It is a great Senate, as the Presiding Officer is wont to remind us—the greatest since the Roman Senate. I believe, united as we are today, we can succeed in eliminating these modern-day terrorists who threaten our world, our prosperity, and our liberty.

I am honored to have the opportunity to speak tonight, and I yield the floor.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2001

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment until 12 noon, Monday, September 24, 2001.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:43 p.m., adjourned until Monday, September 24, 2001, at 12 noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 21, 2001:

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MICHELLE VAN CLEAVE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE BRIAN E. SHERIDAN.

WILLIAM WINKENWERDER, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE SUE BAILEY.

##### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN H. MARBURGER, III, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, VICE NEAL F. LANE.

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WILLIAM R. BROWNFIELD, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

LARRY MILES DINGER, OF IOWA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, TO BE AMBASSADOR TO THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

KIMBERLY TERESE NELSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE EDWIN A. LEVINE, RESIGNED.

##### THE JUDICIARY

CLAY D. LAND, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE J. ROBERT ELLIOTT, RETIRED.