

Inc., which recently was selected to receive the National Minority Service Firm of the Year Award by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency. Mr. Rivera was presented with this award in September during the 19th Annual National Minority Enterprise Development Week Conference.

Mr. Rivera, President and CEO of ATL, Inc., was selected to receive this honor because of his achievements and the role he has played to further the progress of minority business development. This award is a great honor, as Mr. Rivera competed with 32 nominees from nine states. He then was selected from a pool of regional winners from around the country for the National Minority Service Firm of the Year Award.

Minority Enterprise Development Week is an annual national celebration in recognition of the contributions made by minority businesses to the nation's economy. It is the largest federally-sponsored activity held on behalf of minority business development and attracts the participation of both public and private sector officials.

To give you some background on Mr. Rivera, he was born in 1944 in a small mining community of Globe, Arizona. The community at that time was segregated with the Caucasian land owners living on one side of town and the Hispanic mine workers living on the other side. Frank's father worked hard in the copper mines and the local utility company so Frank could have better opportunities for his life. The senior Mr. Rivera wanted the young Mr. Rivera to have career options and knew that only an excellent education could provide his son with the opportunities he never had. Mr. Rivera's mother, a homemaker, instilled his religious roots and an appreciation for his Hispanic culture into her son and gave him his religious roots.

In 1968, the young Mr. Rivera graduated from Arizona State University with a Bachelor's of Science degree in construction management. He would then go on to amass experience working for various construction firms. In March 1988, Mr. Rivera accepted a position at ATL, Inc., overseeing material testing and inspection for a light rail project with the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority. Upon completion of this assignment, Frank Rivera was offered the opportunity to purchase ATL, Inc. He marshaled his resources and in October of 1992, Frank and his partner David Hayes purchased ATL, Inc.

Mr. Rivera had a vision for ATL, Inc. He wanted to make it the best materials testing and geotechnical-engineering consultant in the state. Under his direction, he took the \$800,000 annual business and grew it into a multi-million dollar firm. ATL's annual sales now top \$4 million and will exceed \$5 million annually within the next two years. Since 1992, it has grown to employ 57 people and currently is seeking more qualified engineers and technicians.

In addition to the success he has experienced with ATL, Mr. Rivera has become a well-respected leader who has volunteered for numerous roles on various organizations. He is a Commissioner on the City of Phoenix Human Relations Commission and also Chairs its Business Development Committee. He is Chairman of the Associated Minority Contractors of America, Vice Chair of the Board of Directors for the Arizona Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Chairs its Public Policy Com-

mittee. He also is a member of the Board of Directors of the Hispanic Contractors of America and the Valley of the Sun YMCA. In addition, he is a member of the Grand Canyon Minority Supplier Development Council, American Society of Professional Estimators, Society of American Military Engineers, American Welding Society, American Society for Non-destructive Testing and the Arizona State University Industry Advisory Council.

As you can tell Mr. Speaker, this award bestowed on Mr. Rivera and his company was earned through hard work and is well deserved. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Frank Rivera and ATL, Inc.

REPORT ON THE 2001 OTTAWA MEETING OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as you know, this Member led the House delegation of 13 Members of the House of Representatives to the major annual meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly held in Ottawa, Canada, during October 5–9, 2001. In addition, to the usual variety of important issues involving NATO and the national legislative bodies of the NATO-member countries and those of associate member countries of this Parliamentary Assembly, such as America's missile defense program, NATO involvement in the Balkans, NATO expansion plans, and the European Security and Defense Program, this meeting was understandably pre-occupied by the American war against terrorism after the tragic events of September 11th at the World Trade Center in New York City, at the Pentagon, and at the crash site of a hijacked airliner in a Pennsylvania field.

Clearly, the most important signal of international support for our war against terrorism was the unprecedented invocation of Article 5 of the NATO Treaty by the North Atlantic Council for the 19 member nations. It is a formal recognition by NATO that a foreign attack on the United States is regarded as an attack on all the NATO members and thus it puts in place the resources for collective action upon request. It was not surprising, therefore, that the degree of solidarity by all of the NATO members delegations and those of the Parliamentary Assembly observer countries and associate member nations, including the Russian Federation, was very positive. Indeed it was overwhelmingly apparent, with a sense of unity, commitment, and pledges and action on cooperation that were evident in every ideological or partisan element of the Parliamentary Assembly.

Our delegation went to Ottawa with the expressed purpose of assessing that solidarity; reinforcing it, if necessary; responding to inquiries; and expressing our gratitude to our NATO partners and especially to the host country of Canada for their solidarity with us in this war and assistance to us in the aftermath of the horrific terrorist attack. We, the House delegation, believed and are now even more convinced that, during this past weekend, when the House was not in active session, the

most important mission and place for us to be, when the House was not in session, was at the NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting. As it turned out, this was undoubtedly one of the most poignant and important Assembly meetings in the 47 year history of this organization, which is the linchpin of parliamentary support for the most effective multilateral defense alliance in the history of the world.

Mr. Speaker, we were especially pleased that on your initiative you offered to come to address the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and deliver a written message from President George W. Bush. That initiative was rapidly and enthusiastically welcomed with a formal invitation. This is an exceedingly rare circumstance when the top elected leader of a NATO country, not the host country, addresses the Assembly. Thus we were very pleased and honored that you traveled on the weekend from your Illinois home to, a New York City event related to the recovery of that city, to Ottawa for your speech to the Plenary Session. There along with the addresses of Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien; Lord Robertson of Port Ellen, the Secretary General of NATO, and Ambassador Marc Grossman, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, you set the proper tone for the Assembly deliberations and the legislative and executive actions that will follow around NATO nations and other countries. The great response to your speech, to your meetings with the governmental leaders of Canada, and to your sincere expressions of gratitude to the Canadian people for their extraordinary support and outpouring of sympathy, condolences, and solidarity after the horrendous terrorist attack on America, were so obviously appreciated. Your presence helped us under-gird the sense of NATO and broader international support for the war against terrorism which our country will lead.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of all our colleagues, I am including a copy of your speech to the Parliamentary Assembly, the message of President Bush to the Delegates, and the statement of this Member, the Chairman of the U.S. House delegation, who was privileged to follow you to the podium to speak for the American delegation.

STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES J. DENNIS HASTERT TO THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER 9, 2001, OTTAWA, CANADA

Mr. President, thank you for allowing me to address this body today. It is a great honor for me and I thank you for this courtesy.

Mr. President, on September 11, 2001, a sworn enemy—an enemy that dares not confront us in the open—attacked us in the most cowardly fashion—by targeting innocent citizens. And make no mistake; it was not just an attack on America, it was an attack on all of us. It was an attack on the values of freedom and democracy that are embodied in each of the Parliaments represented in this Assembly.

This enemy operates in the shadows, hates with an unnatural passion, and practices political fanaticism that glorifies violent death and condemns innocent life.

These terrorists are cowards who flout international law and any standard of common decency. They hate freedom. But they also misunderstand something very fundamental. As my colleague the Minority Leader Mr. Gephardt said so clearly: and I quote "They think freedom is our vulnerability.—It is our strength."

Some say that America cannot serve as the world's policeman. Frankly, it is a role that Americans as peace loving people tend to shy away from. But the people of the United States are resolved—more resolved than I have ever seen them in my lifetime—to carry whatever burden is necessary to rid our world of the evil that threatens our democratic way of life.

True, the burden is heavy, but our strength as an alliance is mighty. And our cause is being joined by freedom loving nations around the world—even by those who traditionally have not been our allies at all. Together we must enforce the rules of common decency; together we must take the steps necessary to protect our citizens from these lawless and evil bandits.

And so the campaign has begun. Some of it quietly and some, as it began on Sunday, with military action, as American and British forces hit terrorist camps and Taliban strongholds.

Let there be no mistake, no uncertainty in the minds of those who wish us harm—you will be found, you will be punished and your roots will be destroyed so those who share your demonic views cannot rise again.

While the grim images from New York and Washington and a field in Pennsylvania will forever be seared in our minds, I am heartened by the support we've received in the days following these attacks.

Within 48 hours, my office had received letters of condolence and support from governments and parliaments worldwide, including governments from every nation represented in this room.

My fellow parliamentarians, on behalf of the United States Congress, and all Americans, I come before you to say thank you. Thank you for your condolences. Thank you for your solidarity. And thank you for your enduring support.

I want to mention a special word of thanks to America's northern neighbor and our hosts here today: Canada. More than 100,000 Canadians gathered in this city just days after the attack to express solidarity, in the words of the Prime Minister, "as friends, as neighbors and as family." And in the spirit of family, the Canadian people welcomed some 45,000 Americans who found themselves here. In many instances Canadians spontaneously drove to airports and took stranded passengers into their homes.

At the other end of this great country two Vancouver police officers collected thousands of dollars for the families of police officers who died in the attack—and offered each donor a sticker with the Statute of Liberty, and American flag and the words, "Never Forget."

To the Canadian delegation I say thank you. You gave us shelter, you gave us comfort, and you gave us hope. No nation could have a finer neighbor than America has in Canada, and that is something we will "Never Forget."

Today, four weeks after these horrific acts, this massive outpouring of sympathy and fraternity continues to overwhelm. I recall vividly:

British Prime Minister Tony Blair crossing the ocean to stand with us in solidarity during a rare joint session of the United States Congress;

Tens of thousands of German citizens assemble at the Brandenburg Gate waving American flags;

Poles lighting candles outside the American embassy in Warsaw;

And in my ancestral home of Osweiler, Luxembourg each of the 139 families who reside in that tiny village flew the American flag on their homes—a village awash in red, white and blue.

These act of kindness and solidarity—and the thousands of others in every nation represented

in this room, have moved our hearts and given strength to the American people.

Much has been written about America's willingness to stand with its European neighbors during and after World War II. I assure you, as the history of this new war—the war on terrorism—is written, the first chapter will be dedicated to you—our NATO allies—and others around the world—who stood tall in support of America.

Let me also tell you that Americans know that other nations, too, are crying out in pain. For the terrorists did not simply attack America that day, they assaulted the world.

Citizens from more than sixty nations perished. Among the dead are hundreds of Britons, Turks, Germans and Canadians. Gone too are Danes, Belgians, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Irish, Czechs and others.

Clearly the attack on America was not an attack against one, it was an attack against all.

And let me hasten to add that this utterly evil act did not differentiate among religions. Alongside Christians, Sikhs, and Jews, the terrorists killed Muslims from Pakistan; Indonesia, Bangladesh, America, and many other nations.

My fellow Parliamentarians, President Bush told America and the world, we "should not expect one battle, but a lengthy campaign, unlike any other we have ever seen. It may include dramatic strikes, visible on T.V., and covert operations, secret even in success."

Less important in this unconventional war will be your governments' commitments of infantry battalions, of naval vessels, or of fighter aircraft—although some will be needed. Each of us who serves in a Parliament must rethink our level of defense, security and intelligence expenditures. It can no longer be business as usual.

As President Bush and the other NATO heads of state join in solidarity, so too must we, as parliamentarians, continue to stand together. The events of September 11 remind us that there is so much that binds us, and so little that can divide us.

In the days after the attacks, the United States Congress convened for a solemn debate authorize our President to use "all necessary and appropriate force" to respond to the attacks and to deter future ones.

We approved a massive emergency spending package to begin rebuilding what the terrorists destroyed; to lend assistance for our troubled economy; and to buttress our military and intelligence efforts.

And while the NATO heads of state conduct the appropriate diplomatic, political, and military response to these attacks, we—as legislators—can and must work in tandem to fight these terrorists.

Much as we yearn to return to life as we knew it before September 11, we cannot, because the threat is still real—and it will be for sometime to come. As President Roosevelt said after the other great attack on American soil nearly 60 years ago, "Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger."

I am aware that during these deliberations and at previous sessions, you have debated the complex issue of missile defense. As we say in America, let me put in my two cents. Can there be any doubt that we must together work to develop and deploy defenses against all forms of attack? For if these terrorists could plan and execute the sinister acts of September 11, surely, if given the capability, they would not hesitate to launch missiles against our cities as well. They killed six thousand—they targeted fifty thousand—why would they hesitate to kill millions?

We as parliamentarians must enact or modify laws that enhance law enforcement cooperation. We must strengthen international financial safeguards, improve airline and airport security, and broaden immigration information and intelligence sharing.

Together, we must enact statutes that allow us to bring justice to the terrorists now operating a web of hate around the world.

These are difficult, complicated issues but we know how to sort them out. Writing laws is our profession—and we are good at it. But we must not get bogged down in indecision and let the perfect become the enemy of the good. We must not become complacent or allow ourselves to be distracted by other urgent needs. We simply need to get the job done or the horror that visited my nation on September 11 will be repeated, perhaps in your nation.

And, equally important, our Parliaments must continue to protect the freedoms and liberties that each of our nations hold sacred.

Only moments after granting our President the authority to employ military force against those responsible for the events of September 11, the United States House of Representatives took up a resolution calling for tolerance toward Muslims, toward Arabs, and toward others in America who might be unjustly treated based upon the acts of these few extremists.

The civilized and free world must do as much to embody the principles we proclaim, as we do to protect them.

Mr. President, I bring with me a personal message to this Assembly from the President of the United States in support of your resolution and to express appreciation to the nations assembled here "for the sympathy expressed and the support offered by your governments and by your people." We will distribute that message to the delegations in writing. It says in part: and I quote "to our Allies, our partners, and our friends around the world, I want to emphasize that we welcome all nations into an international coalition committed to finding, stopping, and defeating terrorism. The choice is clear, and all must choose. . . . Our cause is just and our cause is justice itself. . . . We ask for your support for this resolution and for this endeavor" unquote.

When I hear President Bush speak of our cause as "justice itself," I am reminded of the words of one of his predecessors, from my own home State of Illinois, the sixteenth President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. Although he was speaking almost 150 years ago, his words still ring true today as we struggle to preserve for the future our sacred values. Abraham Lincoln said, "let all Americans—let all lovers of liberty everywhere—join in the great and good work. If we do this . . . succeeding millions of free, happy people, the world over, shall rise up, and call us blessed . . ."

Mr. President, as an alliance—as a World Community—we have been awakened to a new and horrible threat. But we are strong. And we are determined. Even as we pray for our young men and women who we have put in harms way, we are confident of their skill in battle, their patriotism, and their willingness to sacrifice.

None of us can predict the future but of one thing I am certain. We in America, and we in this proud Alliance, will continue to pursue freedom, democracy and peace, and we—not the terrorists—will be the victors.

I thank you.

A MESSAGE TO THE DELEGATES OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 9, 2001, OTTAWA, CANADA

Distinguished representatives of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, you come together today in mourning but with renewed conviction to act together in fighting the scourge of terrorism. The heinous events of September 11 represent an attack not only on the territory of one member of this Alliance or on the citizens of many but on the fundamental values that all civilized societies hold dear.

You come together today in an agreement. The resolution before you recognizes that terrorism is a new enemy but a common enemy. To confront this threat NATO will adjust its tactics as required to accomplish the coalition's strategic objective. We will cooperate in the new areas to uphold the true intent of the Alliance: the preservation of freedom. With the historic invocation of Article 5 on September 12, NATO members proclaimed their resolve to act.

And act we shall. With this resolution today, we can underscore our intention to take action on all fronts and by any and all means at our disposal. Those actions are already underway.

To our Allies, our partners, and our friends around the world, I want to emphasize that we welcome all nations into an international coalition committed to finding, stopping, and defeating terrorism. The choice is clear, and all must choose.

All must know, too, that we are fighting terrorists and the states that support and sponsor them, not the religion they pervert and profane. Our mission is to defend the rights we hold to be universal, not deprive others of them.

Our cause is just because our cause I justify itself.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the events of September 11 were beyond comprehension. On behalf of the American people, let me thank you for the sympathy expressed and the support offered by your governments and by your people, which have been beyond description. These past weeks have proven what we have always known: this is an Alliance of nations, of people, and of principles.

And let me give special thanks to the hosts of this assembly, the government and people of Canada. Our neighbors in Canada have welcomed you here to North America to multiply the solidarity that they have shown with the United States since the first moments of the crisis. Ottawa is a uniquely fitting place to declare transatlantic unity in this light.

Many have said that the world changed on September 11. Let us say, with this resolution and with our continuing resolve, that it will indeed change with the defeat of international terrorism.

We ask for your support for this resolution and for this endeavor.

STATEMENT BY HONORABLE DOUGLAS BEREUTER, MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, OTTAWA, CANADA, OCTOBER 9, 2001

President Estrella, Speaker Hastert, my parliamentary colleagues, and honored guests: I appreciate the privilege to address the Assembly. My country, the United States of America, and my countrymen, have been dramatically affected by the events of September 11th and the aftermath. You have seen, and the world has seen, the absolutely horrific terrorist attacks on the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon. Seared into our memory are the images of the explosion and collapse

of those towers. We can only imagine, and involuntarily shudder with anguish, at the terrible choice that caused perhaps a score of people to leap to their deaths from the upper floors of those towers. We can only attempt to grasp the terror of the brutalized passengers in the four doomed commercial airliners that were hijacked. This attack on America was tantamount to an attack on the world and on civilization. Among the more than 6,000 people who perished were the citizens of nearly eighty other countries. Most of you here today lost some of your countrymen, and for some the toll reaches into the hundreds.

I can assure you that America greatly appreciates your incredible outpouring of sympathy and concern, and we return it in kind. We also appreciate the generous and crucial support for our people and our government—expressed by hundreds of thousands of your citizens and your governments. In simple, heartfelt, and generous ways you have reassured us. You have made the very crucial commitments that will enable us, together, as a community of nations, to win the battles ahead and the war against terrorism.

President George W. Bush addressed us in a Joint Session of Congress nine days after the attack. He spoke to the American people—indeed to the world—and proclaimed that “the entire world has seen for itself the state of the [American] Union—and it is strong.” We mourned our dead, and lauded the heroism of the policemen, firemen, and the passengers who gave their lives to thwart the fourth airliner from reaching its target on Capitol Hill or the White House. We absorbed the shock of massive foreign terrorism on American soil, something too many of our citizens thought or naively hoped would never happen. As a nation we rallied. It is no exaggeration to note that there is a sense of unity and resolve—across the whole country—which has not been equaled since we were attacked at Pearl Harbor. The patriotic fervor is palpable. The supply of American flags in our stores was exhausted, replenished and exhausted again and again.

For good reasons our President has labeled what lies ahead for our nation as “war”—a war like none that we have seen before. Americans, notoriously an impatient people, have been counseled repeatedly that this will undoubtedly be a long and trying effort. We have been cautioned that we must be patient and persistent, and that we must recoil from acts of future terrorism against innocent civilians, ever stronger, more resolute, more committed. We can not cover from, or compromise with, this evil and extremist network of terrorists that has corrupted the precepts of the Islamic religion. We must know, too, that this evil is not personified simply in the being of Osama bin Laden, a tendency in the media. He wasn't mentioned in the President's address to Congress. President Bush properly framed the task ahead by saying—in his words:

“Our war on terror begins with al-Qaida, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated.”

My colleagues, I think we understand all too well that we will never completely eliminate every act of terrorism when there are people willing to launch suicide attacks. But, we must do everything possible to root out the terrorist cells and the network of terrorists organizations that has been allowed to grow in the absence of a concerted international effort. We must deny them the financial and technical resources to harm us. We must have increased vigilance to prevent such acts of terrorism and to protect each other. Changing our respective principles and policies, or retreating from involvement

in the Middle East or elsewhere, will not placate these terrorists. For, at the heart of this matter is the fact they hate—they are fundamentally threatened by—the freedoms the countries of this Assembly hold dear. They are threatened by our freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom to pursue a desired course in life, and our democratic form of government.

Members of the Assembly, one thing is very clear to me. Perhaps every Member of U.S. Congress now realizes, and the American people increasing understand, that to effectively protect ourselves from terrorism, and to win the war against terrorism, we must have international cooperation in our intelligence and law enforcement. That cooperation must be broad-scale and effective. It must involve as many countries of the civilized world as possible. Certainly it must include all NATO countries and those nations which aspire to NATO membership. We need full Russian involvement and that of the important nations of Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, and key nations around the world.

Americans are enormously grateful and buoyed by the early decision of our NATO allies, in unprecedented action, to invoke Article 5 of the NATO Charter. This is the most important signal possible that the international community will stand beside the United States in our fight against terrorism. The early expression of support by the United Nations is also an important statement of solidarity against terrorism. From around the world, nation's leaders have expressed their concern and condolences, and their general, and sometimes very specific, offers of cooperation and assistance. As an example of the kind of support we will need, from the other side of the world we heard Australia's Prime Minister John Howard say his country would provide all the assistance needed—that Australia in his words “would not be an 80 percent ally.”

Americans note with great appreciation the attendance of British Prime Minister Tony Blair at the joint session of Congress and the very strong words of support and solidarity he has expressed on behalf of the British people. They have begun this fight against terrorism with us. Thus begins one more chapter in our long and re-enforcing bilateral relationship. Already Canada, France, Germany, and Australia have joined this military force. Others undoubtedly are equally ready for this commitment of force.

As we face future terrorist attacks against the military and civilian populations of the nations that enlist in this war against terrorism, we must maintain our resolve—a full and continuing commitment. Not all of our tactics in these battles against terrorism will work exactly as planned. Parts of our populations, out of pacifism or naiveté, will seek, impossibly, to compromise and rationalize with these terrorists—who seek to undermine the resolve of the international community. That must not happen!

Since our venue is Ottawa, and we are enjoying the great hospitality of Canadians, the country with which the United States, overall, has the closest relationship, it is appropriate to first say to our Canadian neighbors that our hearts were lifted and our confidence was strengthened even further to have seen those 100,000 Canadians express their respect, friendship, condolences, and solidarity as they gathered here at Parliament Square. The hospitality, overwhelming generosity, and unconditional support you have offered truly warms the American heart and strengthens us immeasurably for the task ahead.

And, we are reminded again, of the time when Canadians took great risks to help

stranded Americans escape from Iran. It is not by accident that all precedents were broken to permit the Canadian embassy to be the only one built on America's premiere historic avenue—Pennsylvania Avenue—between the Capitol Building and the White House.

We know that it is not always easy for Canadians to be our neighbors—there are frictions. We sometimes take our friendship for granted since we have so very much in common. We acknowledge that there are trade problems, a range of other minor irritations, and we know that you have concerns, for example, that some aspects of our entertainment industry are so destructive of family life and our societies. We understand that living next to the behemoth to your south is not always comfortable. However, as Speaker Hastert reminded us, both our peoples have always been proud and grateful to live next to the longest undefended international border in the world. The \$1.4 billion dollar a day export-import flow across that border is unmatched in world commerce and a reminder of how inextricably linked our economies and peoples really are.

I'm pleased that current polling of Canadians reflects a very strong recognition of what Americans have also concluded—that prevention procedures—sensitive and efficient, but also effective, must quickly be put in place, cooperatively, at that border. Some of us in Congress have been warning that our immigration and refugee screening systems, and especially our visa control system within the United States, are an open invitation to terrorism and crime. As your neighbor and friend, may I frankly and simply say that your border controls also certainly are not as strong as they should be. Our two societies are very open, with a renowned history of welcoming immigrants and refugees from around the world. We have seen this very highly commendable tradition and source of strength for both countries exploited by the terrorist cells of al Qaida. There undoubtedly are dangerous " sleeper cells " waiting in Canada and Europe, and the United States. They will unleash new terrorist attacks on our citizens if we don't neutralize them. Neither the United States nor Canada should forget the example of the terrorist cell living undisturbed in Montreal, which sent a member across the British Columbia border to bring terror to Americans at Los Angeles International Airport during the Millennium celebration. We, as law-makers, and our governmental agencies in both countries, have urgent work before us. We need to protect each other.

My parliamentary colleagues, permit me to close my remarks today by very briefly sketching out six points for consideration by NATO countries and NATO aspirants. They are an addition to the eight measures the North Atlantic Council on October 4th agreed to provide to the United States, individually and collectively. My additional points are as follows:

1. The positive comments and specific offers of support and assistance by President Vladimir Putin and other high-level Russian officials should be highly applauded and accepted as appropriate. Surely we receive very favorably President Putin's forward-looking comments about NATO expansion. Out of the darkly tragic terrorist acts can come recognition of the need for common concern and action against terrorism. China, too, may recognize they have common interest in this war against terror and join more effectively in stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile technology.

2. The NATO countries and all developed countries need to be totally committed to stop the flow of critical technology for weap-

ons of mass destruction and missile technology to states that sponsor terrorism and to all terrorist organizations. International export competition or individual and corporate profit motives absolutely cannot be an acceptable excuse for the proliferation of such technology for terrorism.

3. The consensus for a total international war against terrorism must not be undermined by the faulty arguments we are starting to hear from a few of the best-intentioned and very humanely-oriented citizens of our respective countries. They argue that the violent terrorist attacks against the United States have their roots in poverty. Poverty is one factor that may bring recruits to terrorist groups. However, let there be no doubt about it, at its heart the source of terrorism and the motivation of the terrorist leaders is a fundamental fear and hatred of the freedoms that are the core principles of our democratic governments. The terrorists reject free and open societies, and democracy threatens their goals. Poverty alleviation and sustainable development assistance must, of course, be continued and accelerated by the international community, but we categorically reject the weak-minded efforts to create a moral equivalence between the free states of the North Atlantic Alliance and the terrorist assassins of al Qaida.

4. Our governments need to be concerned, and take all reasonable steps in concert, about the legacy we leave as a result of the successes we will have in the war against terrorism. First, we should have learned that we must not leave vacuums that are filled by totalitarian, repressive regimes or groups. Relatedly, the fact that in this war against terrorism we take up common cause with authoritarian regimes which have little if any democracy or basic freedoms and human rights for their citizens is not an acceptance of the status quo. Nor in any way should it be interpreted as a sign of NATO countries' complacency about such problems.

My colleagues, I've saved my last two points, number 5 and 6 for reason of importance and emphasis as I see it.

5. The importance of more effective international cooperation in law enforcement and related intelligence-sharing among all of the responsible partners in the war against terrorism cannot possibly be over-estimated. As President Bush emphasized, it should be directed against "every terrorist group of global reach." One very positive impact of such an invigorated international effort is that it will also dramatically reduce the financial resources and success of drug cartels and criminal syndicates. Carrying through on this resolve will win important battles against the twin scourges of drugs and organized crime.

6. Finally, and of fundamental importance, we must recognize that the way of life and the basic freedoms which we cherish, and which largely define our democratic societies, made us particularly vulnerable to terrorist attacks. We have seen all too clearly that terrorists can use very ordinary practices, with low-tech means, inexpensively financed, to implement demonically clever plans for unleashing terror against our citizens. Therefore, our first line of defense, to defend so many vulnerable targets, is our citizenry. Every one of us must be vigilant to protect each other. Citizens must understand this is a new responsibility of citizenship is an open democratic society. It must be a vigilance, I emphasize, that does not descend to paranoia. It must not and need not result in mindless discrimination. My assembly colleagues, it was perhaps prescient that we recently changed the name of the "Civilian Affairs Committee" to the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security. What better

place to help our NATO countries and allies to educate our citizens to their new responsibility for individual vigilance against terrorism.

In each country—our citizens and the foreign nationals among us must work together. Citizen vigilance must be put in practice in the entire international community. Our civil liberties, our freedoms, and our ability to go on through life without fear depends upon this form of responsible and vigilant citizenship.

My colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, together we will win this war against terrorism. We will, we must; ultimately our treasured freedoms, civilization and our way of life depends upon our victory!

IN HONOR OF PATROL OFFICER
JIM BENEDICT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements and dedicated service of Patrol Officer Jim Benedict after his 32 years of service to the city of Cleveland.

Officer Benedict has served as a model officer for the city of Cleveland; he has remained steadfast in his convictions and principles. He has served his city and Nation with great dignity and honor, and has gained and earned the respect of his fellow man.

Throughout his term of service, Officer Benedict has served the force and city in countless capacities. His love of justice drove him to great lengths to uphold the law.

Officer Benedict served the Cleveland force for 32 years. During his entire term of service he was called a close friend and a true public servant. His selfless service earned him the respect of all his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing Officer Jim Benedict for 32 years of dedicated and selfless service to the Cleveland community.

IN HONOR OF NAOMI SOLOMON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of sadness that I rise today to honor the life of Naomi Solomon, a victim of the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center.

Naomi Solomon, beloved daughter of Herbert and Lottie, sister of Jed and Mark, aunt and friend, grew up on the campus of Stanford University where her father was a professor and today a Professor Emeritus of Statistics. Upon graduating from Henry Gunn Senior High School in Palo Alto, California, as class valedictorian, she attended Stanford University.

Naomi touched the lives of everyone who was blessed to know her. She was a talented classical pianist, an avid traveler and a successful businesswoman. In her professional life, she worked hard and smart, and she accomplished much. In the mid-1970's she was recruited by Bank of America where she worked for 13 years, becoming one of the very