

find that they are riding a tiger of extremist fundamentalism, entirely of their own creation, which threatens the very foundations of their hold on power. As a result, today almost half the young Saudi males coming onto the jobs market have only religious qualifications, making them not only unemployed, but unemployable. In consequence, barely one in four is able to find a job. The rest make a fertile field of disaffection, from which bin Laden is able to recruit new generations of suicide-bombers, hijackers and terrorists, and it is no coincidence that many of last month's hijackers were Saudis.

More horrifying yet, if estimates attributed to the CIA are to be believed, in recent years some 70,000 militants have passed through bin Laden's terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and are currently dispersed across no fewer than 55 countries around the world, including our own. New attacks are inevitable—and some, undoubtedly, will succeed—before this hydra-headed monster of international terrorism is destroyed.

While it will be difficult for the Saudi government to bring it's extremist theological schools under control and integrate them within the state education system, if it fails to do so, it is inevitable that the Saudi ruling family will, sooner or later, forfeit its hold on power, and be drowned by a tidal wave of fundamentalism.

Beyond that, intense international and economic pressure will have to be brought to bear on those powerful Islamic states that provide bases and backing for terrorism, especially Iraq, Iran, Syria and Sudan, some of which—such as Iraq—have been working for 30 years or more on obtaining or developing weapons of mass destruction.

Indeed, as long as twenty years ago, I was the first to report in the London Times that the French Government, in an act of breathtaking irresponsibility, had sold Saddam Hussein 72 kilograms—or some 160 lbs.—of weapons-grade uranium, sufficient for the manufacture of three nuclear bombs. It was this that, a few months later, prompted the long-range strike by Israeli Air Force jets that took out Saddam's Osirak reactor.

Some of these rogue states are already in a position to equip terrorists with weapons of mass-destruction, especially with agents of chemical and biological warfare. Meanwhile, they are themselves working on—or seeking to acquire from North Korea—intermediate or long-range missiles, with which to threaten their neighbours, including Israel and Saudi Arabia, as well as Western Europe.

It would be a mistake for the United States and her close allies to set out their full agenda but, where peaceful means prove inadequate to ensure the ending of these programmes that potentially menace millions of innocent civilians, we shall have no choice but to do so by military action.

There will be those, both in America and in Britain, who will not have the stomach for such a fight, and there will be many of our coalition partners, not only in the Middle East, but also in Europe, who will fall by the wayside as the campaign expands in scope. But, come what may, we must have the courage and resolve to see this through to victory.

Horrific though the attacks were, that were wrought against innocent civilians on 11 September, can anyone doubt that what we saw in New York and Washington a month ago was but a foretaste of far, far worse to come?

It is certain that if we do not have the courage to extirpate this cancer of terrorism once and for all, that our children and grandchildren will live to see whole cities consumed by fire and large numbers of their fellow-citizens struck down by devastating, and

incurable, plagues. We shall not be talking of a few thousands or tens of thousands of civilians being blown away in an instant, but rather of millions. This has indeed been a wake-up call from hell and we have no option but to heed the warning.

At the same time it is vital that we appreciate exactly what we are up against and just how high are the stakes for which we are playing. In the 1930s it was fashionable to dismiss Hitler's declared aims as the ravings of a mad man. He was not a mad man. He was a deeply flawed genius, who came within a hair's breadth of victory.

By the same token, it would be a terrible mistake to dismiss Osama bin Laden as no more than a mad mullah hiding out in some cave in Afghanistan. He is a brilliant but evil man, with a limitless well of hatred for everything that constitutes the values of Western society, all that we hold dear: freedom, democracy, prosperity and tolerance.

His aim is to garner the resources that would enable him to inflict infinitely greater damage upon the United States and her allies, including especially Israel. Already bin Laden and the Taliban, which works hand-in-glove with him, control 70 percent of the world's opium production. By way of example, 90 percent of heroin sold on the streets of Britain today comes from Afghanistan and it is this that constitutes the primary source of funding for his campaign of terror against the West. But his ambition ranges far higher. Can anyone doubt but that he has his sights set on the nuclear arsenal of Pakistan and the oil wealth of Arabia?

The importance of seeing this war through to victory cannot be overstated. The price of failure would be terrible: far, far more terrible than stopping half way to Baghdad, as we did in the Gulf War. If, for example, faced with mounting casualties—to our forces in the field and to our civilian population at home, as a result of further terrorist outrages—we were to falter or fail, let no one doubt what would be the consequence.

Were we to withdraw leaving the job unfinished, bin Laden and his henchmen would be the heroes of Islam. America and her allies would be seen as no more than paper tigers. President Pervaiz Musharraf and the pro-Western elements in Pakistan's armed forces would be swept aside, while those who have long had close links with the Taliban would seize power. At a stroke, bin Laden would have secured control of Islam's one and only nuclear power, estimated to have some 30 tactical nuclear warheads each with the power of 2½ Hiroshima bombs.

Nor would that be the end of his ambition. He has avowed his determination to purge his native Saudi Arabia of the infidel American presence which, in his eyes, defiles the Holy Land of Islam. A crisis in the ruling Al Saud dynasty, could pave the way for their violent overthrow by fundamentalist forces linked to bin Laden.

Armed with the oil-wealth of Arabia—amounting to one quarter of the world's reserves—the drug-wealth of Afghanistan and the nuclear capability of Pakistan, in addition to a terrorist network with tentacles in 55 countries, bin Laden would constitute a desperately grave threat to the entire Western world. Now that battle is joined, we have no choice but to see it through to victory, however long the road, however great the cost.

Since the words and spirit of my Grandfather have been invoked already many times in the past month, I can do no better than to conclude with a quote from Winston Churchill's first address to the House of Commons on becoming Prime Minister in May 1940:

"You ask what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war by sea, land and air, with all

our might and with all the strength that God can give us: to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crimes. That is our policy.

"You ask: What is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory. Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror. However long or hard the road may be; for without victory there is no survival."

I say to our friends and allies in Europe and around the globe, this is not America's battle alone; it is a battle on behalf of the whole world, and on behalf of generations yet unborn. Together we have overcome far more powerful enemies than those that assail us today. I have every confidence that, in confronting this new challenge, America and Britain—together with our allies—can prevail and shall prevail, just as together we have triumphed in the past.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CENTER POINT

• Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the Senate's attention the wonderful and necessary work of Center Point, Inc. in California. Center Point is preparing to celebrate its 30th anniversary of service to the community. This milestone is a testament to the success of its programs and the life affirming and life-changing nature of its mission. I could not be happier for Center Point CEO Sushma Taylor and the organization's dedicated staff and extended family.

Begun in 1971, in my home county of Marin, Center Point has since developed into a model community services provider, assisting at-risk families and individuals of all ages with issues ranging from drug and alcohol addiction, to homelessness, to HIV/AIDS, to job training. Each year it serves over 8,000 individuals through its residential, outpatient, housing and in-custody programs. These efforts not only serve to rescue individual lives, they have the power to heal families and ultimately transform whole communities.

I believe strongly in the work being done at Center Point and at similar facilities around California and the Nation. We need to encourage and enable these programs that are making a difference. I introduced my Treatment on Demand Assistance Act this year to do just that. My bill would double the Federal Government's funding for drug and alcohol treatment over 5 years, from the current \$3 billion to \$6 billion. It also provides for incentives to States that have instituted a policy of emphasizing treatment over incarceration for non-violent drug offenders.

Treatment works. When we invest in it and other programs proven to improve lives, we are investing in a safer, healthier future for us all. Center Point has been proving this for 30 years.●

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT JEFFREY HOJNACKE

• Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Oregon native, Sergeant Jeffrey Hohnacke, a member of the 3rd United States Infantry, better known as "The Old Guard." Sergeant Hohnacke's accomplishments while serving as a sentinel at the Tomb of the Unknowns personify the hallowed principles of duty, honor, and country. After joining "The Old Guard" in 1995, Sergeant Hohnacke performed his first "walk" at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery in May 1996. Completely selfless and dedicated, Sergeant Hohnacke never missed a day of duty, and routinely filled in for others. On October 17, 2001, after over 5 years of duty standing watch over the most sacred of American shrines, Sergeant Jeffery Hohnacke completed his 1,500th and last "walk" at the Tomb of the Unknowns. To put this accomplishment into perspective, very few sentinels in the history of the Tomb of the Unknowns have reached the coveted "1000 walk" mark, and no one has come close to the 1,500 walks completed by Sergeant Hohnacke. This is a record that will undoubtedly stand for many years.

On behalf of a grateful nation, let the record show the Congress of the United States of America honors the selfless service and accomplishments of Sergeant Jeffrey Hohnacke, an American hero, patriot and "Iron-Man" of the Tomb of the Unknowns. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

CALENDAR YEAR 1999 REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966, THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966, AND THE MOTOR VEHICLE INFORMATION AND COST SAVINGS ACT OF 1972—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 55

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Department of Transportation's Calendar Year 1999 reports on Activities Under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, the Highway Safety Act of 1966, and the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 8, 2001.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:23 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2944) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints as the managers of the conference on the part of the House: Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. VITTER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. OBEY.

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints as the managers of the conference on the part of the House: Mr. REGULA, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. OBEY, Mr. HOYER, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2620) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-4536. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control,

Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorist, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers: Additional Designations of Terrorism-Related Blocked Persons" received on November 6, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4537. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for hazardous material transportation safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4538. A communication from the Principal Deputy General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Personnel Pay and Qualifications Authority for Department of Defense National Capital Region Civilian Law Enforcement and Security Force"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4539. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Money Laundering Act of 2001"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4540. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4541. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more to Norway; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4542. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more to Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4543. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Managerial Flexibility Act of 2001"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-4544. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator of the Office of Acquisition Policy, General Service Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2001-01" (FAC 2001-01) received on November 6, 2001; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-4545. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "HHS Bioterrorism Prevention and Emergency Response Act of 2001"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4546. A communication from the Administrator of the General Service Administration, transmitting, a report relative to a lease prospectus and a design prospectus; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4547. A communication from the Deputy Administrator of the General Service