

briefed; what was he told. These are legitimate questions, but there is a prior issue, which is the disposition of closed systems not to share information. By the late 1940s the Army Signal Corps had decoded enough KGB traffic to have a firm grip on the Soviet espionage in the United States and their American agents. No one needed to know about this more than the President of the United States. But Truman was not told. By order, mind, of Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Now as then there is police work to be done. But so many forms of secrecy are self-defeating. In 1988, the CIA formally estimated the Gross Domestic Product of East Germany to be higher than West Germany. We should calculate such risks.

The "What-ifs" are intriguing. What if the United States had recognized Soviet weakness earlier and, accordingly, kept its own budget in order, so that upon the breakup of the Soviet Union a momentous economic aid program could have been commenced? What if we had better calculated the forces of the future so that we could have avoided going directly from the "end" of the cold War to a new Balkan war—a classic clash of civilizations—leaving little attention and far fewer resources for the shattered Soviet empire?

Because we have that second chance Riesenman and Glazer wrote about. A chance to define our principles and stay true to them. The more then, to keep our system open as much as possible, without purposes plain and accessible, so long as we continue to understand what the 20th century has surely taught, which is that open societies have enemies, too. Indeed, they are the greatest threat to closed societies, and, accordingly, the first object of their enmity.

We are committed, as the Constitution states, to "the Law of Nations," but that law as properly understood. Many have come to think that international law prohibits the use of force. To the contrary, like domestic law, it legitimates the use of force to uphold law in a manner that is itself proportional and lawful.

Democracy may not prove to be a universal norm. But decency would do. Our present conflict, as the President says over and again, is not with Islam, but with a malignant growth within Islam defying the teaching of the Q'uran that the struggle to the path of God forbids the deliberate killing of noncombatants. Just how and when Islam will rid itself of current heresies is something no one can say. But not soon. Christianity has been through such heresy—and more than once. Other clashes will follow.

Certainly we must not let ourselves be seen as rushing about the world looking for arguments. There are now American armed forces in some 40 countries overseas. Some would say too many. Nor should we let ourselves be seen as ignoring allies, disillusioning friends, thinking only of ourselves in the most narrow terms. That is not how we survived the 20th century.

Nor will it serve in the 21st.

Last February, some 60 academics of the widest range of political persuasion and religious belief, a number from here at Harvard, including Huntington, published a manifesto: "What We're Fighting For: A Letter from America."

It has attracted some attention here; perhaps more abroad, which was our purpose. Our references are wide, Socrates, St. Augustine, Franciscus de Victoria, John Paul II, Martin Luther King, Jr., Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We affirmed "five fundamental truths that pertain to all people without distinction," beginning "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

We allow for our own shortcomings as a nation, sins, arrogance, failings. But we assert we are no less bound by moral obligation. And finally, . . . reason and careful moral reflection . . . teach us that there are times when the first and most important reply to evil is to stop it.

But there is more. Forty-seven year ago, on this occasion, General George C. Marshall summoned our nation to restore the countries whose mad regimes had brought the world such horror. It was an act of statesmanship and vision without equal in history. History summons us once more in different ways, but with even greater urgency. Civilization need not die. At this moment, only the United States can save it. As we fight the war against evil, we must also wage peace, guided by the lesson of the Marshall Plan—vision and generosity can help make the world a safer place.

Thank you.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### SUSAN G. KOMEN BREAST CANCER FOUNDATION

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I am pleased to pay tribute to the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary. The organization literally grew from a shoebox full of names in Dallas, TX, to the Nation's largest private source of funding for breast cancer research and community-based outreach programs.

Our current U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Hungary, the Hon. Nancy Brinker, is the founder of the Komen Foundation. As a founding member of the organization, I can recall the very first meeting we held in Nancy's living room. She is a woman of conviction, with talent and energy to match. While it is too soon to tell, I believe the establishment and launching of the Komen Foundation will be Nancy Brinker's most remarkable legacy to humankind.

When her older sister Suzy died of breast cancer at the age of 36, Nancy set out to keep the promise she had made to Suzy: to do everything in her power to eradicate breast cancer as a life-threatening disease. Today, 20 years after the Komen Foundation's inception, we recognize the "Power of Promise" Nancy made that day.

I am proud to have worked for the Komen Foundation in the Senate, and mark today's celebration by noting the truly great things people can do when they answer a call, see a need, and set out to make things different.

Twenty years ago, breast cancer was a term rarely spoken in public, and a subject that almost never appeared in newspapers or magazines. There were no self-help books and those who survived the disease did not readily share their stories. What is worse, breast cancer was viewed as a certain death sentence. Few treatment options existed at the time, and those that did were drastic and disfiguring.

At its inception, the Komen Foundation began to educate people and help

them recognize the seriousness of breast cancer in our society. People began giving of themselves as volunteers and as financial donors so that research into new breast cancer treatments, screening, and educational outreach efforts could be funded.

The Komen Foundation boasts over 100 affiliate groups in cities across the U.S., three European affiliates and a cadre of 75,000 dedicated volunteers, many of whom are survivors. In the past two decades, the Foundation has raised more than \$450 million for research, education, screening and treatment programs—many of which reach into traditionally medically underserved areas. The Komen Race for the Cure had over 112 races this year with 1.2 million runners and walkers participating. Each race event is an occasion of hope and survivor pride for participants and their supporters.

On the 20th Anniversary of the Komen Foundation, let us all renew our promise in the fight against breast cancer so that one day we will have something miraculous to celebrate: the end of breast cancer as a life-threatening disease.●

##### CONGRATULATING MONTANA WRESTLERS

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today I rise to congratulate the outstanding wrestlers from my home State of Montana who won the Amateur Athletic Union Grand Nationals Wrestling Championships in Shreveport, LA, this past June. This was the first year in which Montana has sent an organized team to the competition, and on behalf of all Montanans, I want to say how proud we are of these athletes and their historic success.

In order to win the title, Team Montana, competed in Greco-Roman, Freestyle and Sombo disciplines, which are the three international disciplines of wrestling. Led by Stan Moran of Wolf Point, MT, the team was composed of athletes 5–35 years old, including World Champion Josh Charette; World Silver medalist Rob Charette; and World Bronze medalist Stan Moran, Jr. This is Josh Charette's third consecutive World Open Championship. Josh is currently representing Montana at the Olympic Training Center in the Judo discipline, where he is preparing for the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.

Although these outstanding athletes are in the spotlight, I also want to take a moment to comment on the strength of the wrestling community in Montana. Whether it is this recent success at the AUU Grand Nationals Wrestling Championships or the success of Montana State University—Northern's wrestling program, Montana's entire wrestling community has a record that it can be very proud of. I know that such success comes only with focus and determination, and I want to commend the families, coaches, and wrestlers who have fostered an environment of excellence.

Again, I applaud these Montana wrestlers for their hard work and dedication to their respective disciplines. I wish them continued success in all their endeavors.●

#### GREAT LAKES SCIENCE CENTER

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am proud to congratulate the Great Lakes Science Center on 75 years of service to Michigan and the Great Lakes region. This center provides the scientific information needed for restoring, enhancing, managing, and protecting wildlife and their habitat in the Great Lakes. Despite the importance of the Great Lakes, too few resources are devoted to researching and monitoring the ecosystem health. However, the Great Lakes Science Center has been at work for nearly eight decades—through the rise and fall of numerous species like lake trout, alewife, white fish, and sturgeon.

After the collapse of the cisco fishery in Lake Erie in 1925, the Great Lakes Science Center, which was then called the Great Lakes Biological Laboratory, was created to study the causes of this collapse. Though the fisheries in the Great Lakes continued to suffer, it was not until 1950 that biological research was truly supported. At that time the Great Lakes were experiencing one of the worst disasters possible—the invasion of sea lamprey. The sea lamprey, which moved into the Great Lakes through the Welland Canal and spread throughout the Great Lakes, destroyed the lake trout and lake whitefish commercial fisheries. After testing over 4,000 chemicals, the Great Lakes Science Center found the compound that is still being used today to destroy the lamprey.

In 1965, the center moved to its newly constructed headquarters on the North Campus of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The center has been active in all areas of Great Lakes research including algal blooms, invasive species, near-shore habitat, fishery genetics and DDT levels in fish. The work of the dedicated staff has helped bring back the sturgeon and lake trout.

Today, the Great Lakes Science Center has 107 staff members, 5 field stations, 1 vessel base, and 3 vessel base-field station combinations throughout the Great Lakes. I am proud of the long and distinguished history of the Great Lakes Science Center, and I wish all of the researchers at the Science Center great success for the next 75 years.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2990. An act to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects under that Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3048. An act to resolve the claims of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to lands adjacent to the Russian River in the State of Alaska.

H.R. 3258. An act to amend the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Mineral Leasing Act to clarify the method by which the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture determine the fair market value of rights-of-way granted, issued, or renewed under these Acts.

H.R. 3401. An act to provide for the conveyance of Forest Service facilities and lands comprising the Five Mile Regional Learning Center in the State of California to the Clovis Unified School District, to authorize a new special use permit regarding the continued use of un conveyed lands comprising the Center, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3645. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved procurement practices by the Department of Veterans Affairs in procuring health-care items.

H.R. 3892. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to make certain modifications in the judicial discipline procedures, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3917. An act to authorize a national memorial to commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93 who, on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3969. An act to enhance United States public diplomacy, to reorganize United States international broadcasting, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4558. An act to extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program.

H.R. 4870. An act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4903. An act to ensure the continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establishing the coin Design Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4940. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to enact into law eligibility requirements for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5055. An act to authorize the placement in Arlington National Cemetery of a memorial honoring the World War II veterans who fought in the Battle of the Bulge.

H.R. 5318. An act to posthumously award congressional gold medals to government workers and others who responded to the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and perished and to people aboard United Airlines flight 93 who helped resist the hijackers and caused the plane to crash, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Spirit of America, recognizing the tragic events of September 11, 2001, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5145. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3135 First Avenue North in St. Petersburg, Florida, as the "William C. Cramer Post Office Building".

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 352. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Federal land management agencies should fully support the "Collaborative 10-year Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment" as prepared by the Western Governor's Association, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and other stakeholders, to reduce the overabundance of forest fuels that place national resources at high risk of catastrophic wildfire, and prepare a national assessment of prescribed burning practices to minimize risks of escape.

H. Con. Res. 385. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the

Secretary of Health and Human Services should conduct or support research on certain tests to screen for ovarian cancer, and Federal health care programs and group and individual health plans should cover the tests if demonstrated to be effective, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 439. Concurrent resolution honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, H.R. 3487, to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to health professions programs regarding the field of nursing.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2990. An act to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3048. An act to resolve the claims of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to lands adjacent to the Russian River in the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3258. An act to amend the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Mineral Leasing Act to clarify the method by which the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture determine the fair market value of rights-of-way granted, issued, or renewed under these Acts; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3401. An act to provide for the conveyance of Forest Service facilities and lands comprising the Five Mile Regional Learning Center in the State of California to the Clovis Unified School District, to authorize a new special use permit regarding the continued use of un conveyed lands comprising the Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3645. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved procurement practices by the Department of Veterans Affairs in procuring health-care items; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3892. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to make certain modifications in the judicial discipline procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3917. An act to authorize a national memorial to commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93 who, on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3969. An act to enhance United States public diplomacy, to reorganize United States international broadcasting, and for