

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 Riesman 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, Francis 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.