

and that of allies of comparable views are needed. A firm strategy becomes all the more important as biological weapons appear to have entered the arsenals of terrorism. Preventive action is becoming imperative. States known to possess such facilities and to have previously used them must be obliged to open themselves to strict, conclusive international inspections with obligatory enforcement mechanisms. This applies particularly to Iraq, with its long history of threats to all its neighbors and the use of chemical weapons.

The conditions of international support for a firm policy exist. The attack on the United States has produced an extraordinary congruence of interests among the major powers. None wants to be vulnerable to shadowy groups that have emerged, from Southeast Asia to the edge of Europe. Few have the means to resist alone. The NATO allies have ended the debate about whether, after the end of the Cold War, there is still a need for an Atlantic security structure. Our Asian allies, Japan and Korea, being democratic and industrialized, share this conviction. India, profoundly threatened by domestic Islamic fundamentalism, has much to lose by abandoning a common course. Russia perceives a common interest due to its contiguous Islamic southern regions. China shares a similar concern with respect to its western regions and has an added incentive to bring an end to global terrorism well before the 2008 Olympics in Beijing. Paradoxically, terrorism has evoked a sense of world community that has eluded theoretical pleas for world order.

In the Islamic world, attitudes are more ambiguous. Many Islamic nations, though deeply concerned about fundamentalism, are constrained by their public opinion from avowing public support, and a few may sympathize with some aspects of the terrorist agenda. An understanding American attitude toward traditional friends of America, such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, is appropriate. Their leaders are quite well aware that they have made compromises imposed on them by brutal domestic necessities. The administration clearly should make every effort to help them overcome these circumstances, to improve intelligence sharing and the control of money flows. But it must not undermine these governments, for in the short term, any foreseeable alternative would be worse for our interests and for the peoples involved.

Yet there are limits beyond which a serious policy cannot go. There is no reason for treating as members of the coalition countries whose state-supported media advocate and justify terrorism, withhold intelligence vital to the security of potential victims and permit terrorist groups to operate from their territory.

These considerations apply especially to Iran. Geopolitics argues for improved U.S.-Iranian relations. To welcome Iran into an anti-terrorism coalition has as a prerequisite the abandonment of its current role as the leading supporter of global terrorism as both the State Department and the bipartisan Bremer Commission have reported. An Iranian relationship with the West can prosper only when both sides feel the need for it. Both sides—and not only the West—must make fundamental choices. The same is true to a somewhat lesser degree of Syria.

The war on terrorism is not just about hunting down terrorists. It is, above all, to protect the extraordinary opportunity that has come about to recast the international system. The North Atlantic nations, having understood their common dangers, can turn to a new definition of common purposes. Relations with former adversaries can go beyond liquidating the vestiges of the Cold War

and find a new role for Russia in its post-imperial phase, and for China as it emerges into great power status. India is emerging as an important global player. After measurable success in the anti-terrorism campaign, when it does not appear as concession to the terrorists, the Middle East peace process should be urgently resumed. These and other prospects must not be allowed to vanish because those that have the ability to prevail shrink from what their opportunities require.

HONORING ALLEN NOSSAMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor San Juan County Judge Allen Nossaman, as he celebrates his retirement. After 16 years of service, Judge Nossaman has stepped down from his position in Silverton, Colorado. It is my pleasure to recognize the many years of dedicated work that Judge Nossaman provided to his community.

Allen Nossaman has decided that, due to health reasons, he will resign from his position as a judge and move to Durango, Colorado, where he will work on his writings of the history of San Juan County. Judge Nossaman has long been a champion of preserving Colorado's history and its historical landmarks. While in Durango, Allan will help expand the San Juan County's current three-volume history that he has already penned, preserving Colorado's past.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Judge Nossaman for his contributions to the Western Slope of Colorado. Allen Nossaman's service as a judge and commitment to preserving Colorado's history deserves the praise and recognition of this body. I wish Allen the best and send my warmest regards to him and his family.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, last week, joined by Representative BRIAN BAIRD and six other colleagues, I introduced H.R. 3178, the Water Infrastructure Security and Research Development Act. Senators JEFFORDS and SMITH, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, introduced the companion measure, S. 1593.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation is a direct response to the physical and cyber threats facing our drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. H.R. 3178 authorizes and coordinates Environmental Protection Agency assistance (\$12 million a year for 5 years) to public and private nonprofit entities to research and develop technologies and related processes to increase protection of America's water resources. Research projects

will include improved vulnerability assessments, methods for real-time detection and monitoring of chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants, cyber security measures, and information sharing and analysis. The bill will also have multiple benefits outside of the terrorism context as water managers and public officials gain more tools to detect, monitor, and respond to contamination and other problems confronting infrastructure.

Water is the lifeblood of a community. Water lines form the lifelines for citizens and their families and for local, regional, and national economies. Terrorist attacks, whether physical or cyber, are a clear and present danger. We can mitigate that danger with a coordinated program of research and development. Science, technology, and appropriate dissemination of information are keys to building, maintaining, and operating secure and sustainable water systems.

I urge my colleagues to join the growing list of cosponsors and supporters of H.R. 3178. I also want to thank water management professionals, such as the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies and the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies, and engineering and scientific research organizations, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, for their help on the bill. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues, both on and off of Capitol Hill, as the legislation advances.

HONORING BETTY FEAZEL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the life and memory of Betty Feazel, who recently passed away at the age of eighty-five. Betty was from Pagosa Springs, Colorado where she was a longtime resident and a strong voice for the environmental movement.

Betty began spending her summers in Pagosa Springs when her family bought the At Last Ranch in 1922. Later she studied philosophy at Wellesley College, graduating in 1938, and eventually started a family with her husband Earnest. He died in 1976, and she relocated permanently to the At Last Ranch where she began her conservation and preservation efforts.

Betty played a large role in preserving open spaces in her county and was instrumental in establishing the Southwest Land Alliance, which is a non-profit organization, created to provide tax incentives to land owners who donate their land's developmental rights. In order to honor her memory and recognize her efforts, the Betty Feazel Open Space Fund has been created. This fund will continue to aid landowners that choose to donate the development rights of their property.

Mrs. Betty Feazel dedicated an incredible amount of time and effort to preserving our nation's open spaces to ensure that future generations would have the opportunity to experience and appreciate them. Betty fought long and hard for this noble cause that will continue to be fought in her name. My thoughts and prayers are with Betty's family