both positive and negative lessons. Many have commented that our current war is new and unprecedented, but it is not. Throughout the 20th century, the central purpose of American power was to defend against and, when possible, destroy tyranny.

American presidents have been at their best when they have embraced the mission of defending liberty at home and spreading liberty abroad. This was the task during World War II. This was the objective (or should have been the mission) during the Cold War. It must be our mission again.

The process of defeating the enemies of liberty is twofold: Crush their regimes or the regimes that harbor them and then build new democratic, pro-Western regimes in the vacuum.

In the first half of the last century, imperial Japan and fascist Germany constituted the greatest threats to American national security. The destruction of these dictatorships, followed by the imposition of democratic regimes in Germany and Japan, helped make these two countries American allies.

In the second half of the last century, Soviet communism and its supporters represented the greatest threat to American national security. The collapse of Communist autocracies in Eastern Europe and then the Soviet Union greatly improved American national security. The emergence of democracies in east Central Europe a decade ago and the fall of dictators in southeast Europe more recently have radically improved the European security climate, and therefore U.S. national security interests. Democratic consolidation in Russia, still an unfinished project, is the best antidote to a return of U.S.-Russian rivalry.

The Cold War, however, also offers sad lessons of what can happen when the United States carries out state destruction of anti-Western, autocratic regimes without following through with state construction of pro-Western, democratic regimes. President Reagan rightly understood that the United States had an interest in overthrowing Communist regimes around the world. The Reagan doctrine channeled major resources to this aim and achieved some successes, including most notably in Afghanistan. State construction there, however, did not follow state destruction. The consequences were tragic for American national security.

So why is the Bush administration not devoting greater capacity for state construction in parallel to increasing resources for state destruction? Bush's pledge of $297 million for Afghanistan for next year is commendable, but this one-time earmark does not constitute a serious, comprehensive strategy for state construction in Afghanistan or the rest of the despotic world that currently threatens the United States.

On the contrary, in the same year that the Department of Defense is receiving an extra $48 billion, many U.S. aid agencies will suffer budget cuts. Moreover, the experience of the past decade of assistance in the post-Communist world shows that aid works best in democratic regimes. Yet budgets for democracy assistance in South Asia and the Middle East are still minuscule. Strikingly, the theme of democracy promotion was absent in President Bush's otherwise brilliant State of the Union speech.

It is absolutely vital that the new regime in Afghanistan succeed. Afghanistan is our new West Germany. The new regime there must stand as a positive example to the rest of the region of how rejection of tyranny and alliance with the West can translate into democratic governance and economic growth. And the United States must demonstrate to the rest of the Muslim world that we take state construction—democratic construction—as seriously as we do state destruction. Beyond Afghanistan, the Bush administration must develop additional, nonmilitary tools for fighting the new war. To succeed, the United States will need its full arsenal of political, diplomatic, economic and military weapons. Bush's statements suggest that he understands this imperative. Bush's budget, however, suggests a divide between rhetoric and policy.

RECOGNITION OF MR. BOB BAKER

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bob Baker of San Diego, California. I would like to join with the Muscular Dystrophy Association in honoring him as the recipient of the inaugural Joseph L. Hertel Memorial Award. Joseph Hertel, Mr. Baker's son-in-law, inspired this award. It is a tribute to his exceptional life and his courageous battle against Lou Gehrig's Disease.

The Bob Baker Auto Group, one of the largest automobile dealerships in San Diego County has earned a stellar reputation for its fair treatment of both customers and employees. Mr. Baker has been recognized by the industry on numerous occasions with professional commendations for his success and his contributions to the industry. Mr. Baker is also recognized for his community involvement, some of his civic duties include being a Trustee of the University of San Diego, Director Emeritus at Scripps Mercy Hospital Foundation, Advisory Board Member for Scripps Hospital Trauma Board, and Advisory Committee Member for Saint Vincent de Paul.

I would like to wish Mr. Baker continued success as he joins his family and the Muscular Dystrophy Association to fight against Lou Gehrig's Disease.

TRIBUTE TO JOSE A. CACHADINHA

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 2002

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, January 13, a celebration will occur that honors a man most deserving of our praise, respect and congratulations. Reverend Monsignor Jose A. Cachadinha of Danbury, Connecticut will be honored for his Golden Jubilee in the Priesthood.

Monsignor Cachadinha was ordained into the Priesthood in Luanda, Angola on January 13, 1952. After being ordained, Monsignor Cachadinha served the Diocese of ''Nova Lisboa-Huambo'' where he played an instrumental role in meeting the community's pastoral needs. In addition to his pastoral duties at the Diocese, Monsignor Cachadinha served as a Chief Chaplain in the Portuguese Army.

Monsignor Cachadinha emigrated to the United States in 1978. Since then he has been active in organizing numerous religious and cultural services for Danbury's Portuguese Community, culminating with the Inauguration of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish and Community Center in 1982. The parish and community center play a pivotal role in maintaining and celebrating Portuguese language and culture, as well as serving the spiritual needs of the community.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 50 years Monsignor Cachadinha has dedicated himself to his church, the Lord, and the preservation of the Portuguese Catholic community.

On behalf of the 5th District of Connecticut and the United States House of Representatives, I commend Monsignor Jose A. Cachadinha on his continuous religious, spiritual, cultural and civic leadership of the people of Danbury.

IN HONOR OF POLICE CHIEF DEL HANSON

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 2002

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a law enforcement professional that is retiring after 28 years of dedicated public service. Police Chief Del Hanson, Woodland Police Department, in a career that began as a sworn patrol officer and ended as a police chief, will be honored by his department and the citizens of Yolo County on March 1, 2002 in Woodland California.

Chief Hanson began his law enforcement career in 1974 in Waukegan, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago and joined the Woodland Police Department in June of 1985 as a sworn patrol officer. Since then, Chief Hanson was promoted through the ranks of the Woodland Police Department and was sworn in as Police Chief in June of 1999.

Chief Hanson's belief in continuing education can be seen in his impressive educational achievements. Chief Hanson graduated with honors from St. Mary's College with a bachelors degree in 1991 and in 1995 received a masters degree from Cal-Poly Pomona. In addition, Chief Hanson graduated from the FBI National Academy in 1988. He is also a graduate of the Command College, which is sponsored by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

As a peace officer, Chief Hanson's career has been marked with great success. As a strong supporter of the School Resource Officer Program, Chief Hanson worked to acquire funding for two officers and created a very successful program that establishes prevention and intervention techniques on school campuses to help curb juvenile criminal behavior before it becomes more serious. Recently, Chief Hanson spearheaded the effort to acquire funding to construct a new state of the art police facility to meet the needs of the growing city of Woodland. The voters approved the funding in 2000 and the new facility will be open in late 2003 or early 2004.

Chief Hanson's law enforcement colleagues have recognized him with many awards and commendations including being named the Yolo County Bar Association's Officer of the Year in 1998 and was selected Chairman of the California Police Chiefs Association's Standards and Ethics Committee for 2001.

Chief Hanson is more then a peace officer, he is also a community leader. Chief Hanson serves as a board member for the Yolo County Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Center. In addition, he serves as a member of the