

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 338

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 2006

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. CHABOT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

Whereas the brutal attacks of September 11, 2001, demonstrated that terrorists can strike anywhere in the world;

Whereas terrorist activity that goes unaddressed is an invitation for terrorist organizations to carry out attacks against the United States, our allies and interests;

Whereas the Department of State has concluded in its most recent Country Reports on Terrorism, which was released in April 2005, that although the threat of international terrorism in the Western Hemisphere remains relatively low as compared to other world regions, international ter-

rorists may seek safe-haven, financing, recruiting, illegal travel documentation, or access to the United States from Latin American and Caribbean countries and thus pose serious threats;

Whereas in recent years, the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere have focused on financing their criminal and terrorist activities outside of the region rather than carrying out or directly supporting terrorist attacks in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas, as the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina and the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Argentina clearly showed, international terrorist organizations, such as Hezbollah, are ready, willing, and able to carry out attacks in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas since at least the AMIA bombing in 1994, Hezbollah has maintained networks in the tri-border area of Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina—primarily focusing on fundraising and recruitment;

Whereas in May 2003, a relative of Assad Ahmad Barakat, the reputed head of Hezbollah in the tri-border area, was arrested at the airport in Asuncion, Paraguay, in what Paraguayan police believe was a scheme to sell drugs in Syria, with proceeds reaching Hezbollah forces in Lebanon;

Whereas Barakat, a Lebanese-born Paraguayan, is himself in custody in Brazil awaiting extradition to Paraguay after raids on his businesses in Paraguay's tri-border area found evidence that he transferred tens of millions of United States dollars to Hezbollah in Lebanon;

Whereas there have been media reports of Hezbollah sympathizers and financiers also conducting black market activities in Iquique, Chile; Maicao, Colombia; Margarita Island, Venezuela; and Colon, Panama;

Whereas the Palestinian terrorist group Hamas has also been known to raise funds in the tri-border area;

Whereas in a 2002 court case, one of two Lebanese men were convicted of financing Hezbollah with \$2,000,000 in illegal cigarette sales in the United States;

Whereas earlier this past year, a Lebanese individual from Detroit was charged with supporting Hezbollah financially and was described by the United States Attorney in the case as a “fighter, recruiter, and fundraiser”;

Whereas several members of the Egyptian Islamic Group have been arrested in Brazil, Uruguay, and Colombia since 1998;

Whereas Ashref Ahmed Abdallah, an Egyptian national who is one of the most significant human smuggling targets, was arrested by United States authorities at Miami International Airport in July 2004 for using Central America and Brazil as a staging ground for smuggling illegal aliens from countries of the Middle East, including special interest countries that are linked to international terrorism, into the United States;

Whereas the activities of sympathizers and financiers of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere represent a potential threat to the United States, our allies and interests;

Whereas section 7102 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 22 U.S.C. 2656f note) amends United States law to identify

and address emerging and current terrorist sanctuaries and secure international cooperation to combat this threat;

Whereas many countries of the Western Hemisphere have cooperated with the United States and regional organizations to counter the threat of regional and international terrorism, including by participating in joint counterterrorism training and simulations, Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG) meetings which are hosted by United States embassies, and the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS); and

Whereas despite these efforts, many factors within the Western Hemisphere contribute to creating an environment which is conducive for future activities by international terrorist organizations: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) recognizes the potential threat that sympa-
4 thizers and financiers of Islamist terrorist organiza-
5 tions that operate in the Western Hemisphere pose
6 to the United States, our allies and interests;

7 (2) acknowledges the commitment and coopera-
8 tion of some governments of countries of the West-
9 ern Hemisphere to deny the use of their territory to
10 Islamist terrorist organizations and calls on all gov-
11 ernments to intensify their efforts; and

1 (3) encourages the President to direct the
2 United States Representative to the Organization of
3 American States (OAS) to—

4 (A) seek support from OAS member coun-
5 tries for the creation of a special task force of
6 the Inter-American Committee Against Ter-
7 rorism (CICTE) to assist governments in the
8 region in investigating and combatting the pro-
9 liferation of Islamist terrorist organizations in
10 the Western Hemisphere and to coordinate re-
11 gional efforts to prevent the spread of this
12 threat; and

13 (B) urge OAS member countries to des-
14 ignate Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic
15 Jihad, al-Qaeda and its constituent entities, and
16 other such groups as terrorist organizations if
17 they have not already done so.

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