

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind Members that remarks in debate may not engage in personalities towards Senators.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENACT
HUMAN CLONING BAN

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, human cloning is coming. Despite ominous developments in South Korea and in laboratories across the land, last week, the House Committee on Appropriations rejected, by a narrow margin, a thoughtful amendment authored by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON). The Weldon cloning amendment would essentially prohibit any entity, institution, private or public, from receiving NIH funds if that entity engages in human cloning for research or reproductive purposes.

While that amendment failed, human cloning continues to advance, and the breakthrough in this unethical and morally questionable science is around the corner.

Now is the time for Congress to act. On two separate occasions, Congress has enacted the Weldon-Stupak cloning ban by a 60 percent-plus bipartisan majority. And the time is now, after last week's disappointing vote in the Committee on Appropriations, with the Labor-HHS bill headed to the floor, now is the time, this summer, to once again bring a human cloning ban to the floor and enacted into law.

LET US SEE FOR OURSELVES AT
GUANTANAMO BAY

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, I was a former judge. I saw jails, I saw prisons. I saw numerous prisons and jails. Now we hear about this torture chamber down in Guantanamo Bay. Some people call it Gitmo. Well, I think we ought to "Gitmo" information, information about Guantanamo.

The statements made by our colleagues down the hallway are uninformed, irrational, and totally irresponsible.

I ask this person who says this torture chamber down in Gitmo is uninhabitable, well, I will ask you, what did you have for breakfast this morning? Was it pancakes with syrup, fresh fruit, and coffee? Oatmeal, scrambled eggs, orange juice or cranberry juice; your choice?

□ 1015

Well, that is what those Guantanamo Bay prisoners had for breakfast today. Meanwhile, American troops in Iraq

and Afghanistan, what are they eating? They are eating C-rations out of cans. We know that the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay have actually gained weight.

It sounds like the characterizations to this and Nazi prisoner of war camps are irresponsible. So I invite the good Senator to go with me to Guantanamo Bay, and let us GITMO information about his place and let us go down and check it out firsthand before more comments are made.

Meanwhile, apologies need to be made to American troops overseas.

GITMO

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, over the past week, we have watched as those across the aisle, led by Minority Leader PELOSI and Senator DURBIN, made comments regarding our troops, our war on terror, and our operations at Guantanamo Bay. Apparently, to some in this body, America can do nothing right.

But I want Americans to remember that months ago, these people who are now calling Iraq and the war on terror a disaster were declaring that the elections would not be a total success, that they would be a failure. Now, are these folks seeking success, or are they seeking failure?

The critics today say they hate Guantanamo Bay. Do we want to be running Guantanamo Bay? No. But you know what, we have to remember, there are people who would like to murder Americans by the thousands. Have we forgotten September 11?

We cannot sanction their homelands because they do not operate as part of a national military. Thus we are forced to run Guantanamo Bay. Americans get captured by the terrorists and they are slaughtered, they are beheaded; and we have seen the photos. That is not what we do to the enemy combatants at Guantanamo, and the idea that the two can be compared is reprehensible.

SENATOR DURBIN'S COMMENTS

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, Senator DURBIN spoke for millions of Americans who are horrified and shocked about the treatment, the mistreatment of prisoners who have not been given the right to be notified of where they are, prisoners who were hung by their arms, who reported homicides, the scandals and the cover-ups.

Yes, these are dangerous people that are in these prisons. Many of them may be guilty of very serious crimes. But the fact of the matter is America cannot be a beacon for freedom and justice and liberty when it is doing it by abusing prisoners.

As Senator DURBIN said, if you have read these without knowing the country, you would be horrified because these are the practices that are associated with dictatorships and countries without the rule of law and countries of repression. The fact of the matter is, this administration should have an independent investigation of the treatment of prisoners in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay. They should do it immediately so that we do not continue to have these incidents become magnets for the recruitment of the insurgents.

If somebody is worried about our troops, maybe the Republicans and the President could apologize for sending them into battle without body armor, for sending them into battle without sufficient numbers to protect them, to send them in battle without properly armed Humvees, because that is what causes parents to grieve for the loss of their lives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FARMHOUSE FRATERNITY, INC.

Miss McMORRIS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 207) recognizing the 100th anniversary of FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 207

Whereas FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc. was founded on April 15, 1905, by 7 students from the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri-Columbia;

Whereas FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc. is widely known and respected on college campuses throughout the United States and Canada as a fraternity that encourages values-based leadership, has a strong academic focus, and is dedicated to service;

Whereas FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc. focuses on building the whole man—intellectually, spiritually, socially, morally, and physically;

Whereas more than 24,000 men have been members of FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc., including governors, congressmen, top scientists, innovators in agriculture, university presidents, Nobel Prize winners, Pulitzer Prize winners, doctors, lawyers, and Hall of Fame athletes;

Whereas FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc. members volunteer countless hours of service each year to help improve the communities they serve; and

Whereas hundreds of FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc. alumni and student members will gather in Columbia, Missouri, from April 14 to April 17, 2005, for the celebration of the

100th anniversary of the fraternity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 100th anniversary of FarmHouse Fraternity, Inc. and commends the fraternity and its members for a century of service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Washington (Miss McMORRIS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Miss McMORRIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss McMORRIS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Miss McMORRIS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 207 offered by my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF).

House Resolution 207 honors the FarmHouse Fraternity on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. The FarmHouse Fraternity was founded on April 15, 1905, by seven men from the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri, Columbia, who acknowledged a need for recognition of a small, specialized group in the area of higher education.

Originally formed as an agricultural club, the FarmHouse Fraternity has become widely known and respected on college campuses throughout the United States and Canada as a fraternity that encourages value-based leadership, has strong academic focus, and is dedicated to service.

FarmHouse promotes the moral and intellectual welfare of its members and encourages social growth; loyalty among its members to their country, their community, their university, and their fraternity; and the well-rounded personality of members.

The FarmHouse Fraternity helps transform the young men of today into the leaders of tomorrow's world. More than 24,000 men have been members of the FarmHouse Fraternity, including Governors, Congressmen, top scientists, innovators in agriculture, university presidents, Noble Peace Prize winners, Pulitzer Prize winner, doctors, lawyers, and Hall of Fame athletes.

In addition, members of the FarmHouse Fraternity volunteer countless hours of service each year to help improve the communities they serve.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize and honor the FarmHouse Fraternity for the celebration of its 100th anniversary and commend the fraternity and its members for a cen-

tury of service and achievement. I urge my colleagues to help support House Resolution 207.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I stand in support of House Resolution 207, which recognizes the 100th anniversary of FarmHouse Fraternity, Incorporated. The organization was first founded by seven students from the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri, Columbia. Currently, FarmHouse Fraternity has 24,000 members; and it continues to increase its membership on college campuses throughout the United States and Canada, notwithstanding the fact that today there are fewer farm families and fewer young men with the traditional agricultural background.

Farming issues today are much more complex than a century ago. In addition to concerns about the impact of drought and disease on crop production, farmers today must concern themselves with agricultural trade policies, competition from major foreign producers and exporters and agroterrorism.

While farming issues may have changed, the fraternity's objectives have remained constant. Today, just as in 1905, the fraternity still aims to promote good fellowship, encourage studiousness, and build character and integrity amongst its members.

I congratulate each of the members of FarmHouse Fraternity on their 100th anniversary and wish them continued success in the future.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss McMORRIS. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF).

Mr. HULSHOF. Madam Speaker, I rise and ask my colleagues in the House to support this resolution. In addition to the kind words that already have been mentioned, FarmHouse had a unique, but a humble, beginning in my home town of Columbia, Missouri.

Like many social organizations at the University of Missouri campus, there were few students back in 1905 to draw from for its members. Its purpose, its objective back then was really not clearly defined or understood. And so it attracted little attention. It was not the result of any sort of a crisis among ag students, but was rather the result of a need for recognition of a small and subordinate and specialized group in the area of higher education.

The University of Missouri College of Agriculture was established back in 1870 as part of the land grant system. A lot of my colleagues here still to this day defend mightily the land grant system. It was a small division of the ag school back in 1905 within the University of Missouri. There were less than 100 students. It was not really held in

the same high regard or high esteem as the school of law or the school of medicine, and most of those students were all farm-reared boys.

But a rather close relationship developed among this group of 35, a lot of them attended the same class, everyone knew each other, and there developed among them this sense of camaraderie. So as an outgrowth of this fellowship and the friendships that were formed, there were three men, D. Howard Doane, Henry P. Rusk and Earl Rusk, who conceived this idea of forming an agricultural club in order to perpetuate this congenial association.

In fact, as history has it, at least as we tell it, they began to have this discussion on a Sunday afternoon at a YMCA Bible meeting. So it was desirable that they were going to make this group, and they proposed to rent a house and live together, and this was in the spring of 1905.

And from the diary of Mr. Doane comes the following record: "At the close of my freshman year, there was organized a club of farmers, principally from the freshman class, to run a clubhouse to be known as the FarmHouse. When school opened in September, only seven of the group returned."

I mentioned Mr. Doane and the two brothers Rusk, and the others that joined them were Robert F. Howard, Claude B. Hutchison, Henry H. Krusekopf, and Melvin E. Sherwin.

Back now to Mr. Doane's diary: "They took the house on their hands and turned it into a regular rooming and boarding house. Those seven fellows were the best bunch that ever got together. During the whole year they managed the house without one single disagreeable incident."

I am tempted to go into a parenthetical aside regarding this body, but I will choose not to do that. And then finally from Mr. Doane's diary: "Many a night this dear old bunch assembled with gravest doubts assailing them and wondering if it was all worth while."

Well, Mr. Doane, in the humble opinion of this FarmHouse alum, it was indeed worthwhile. Thirty chapters across the country, including Canada, with a list of notable alumni, including just a smattering of those: former Kansas Governor, John Carlin; George Beadle, who received a Noble Prize in medicine and genetics back in 1958; Pulitzer Prize winner Ezra George Thiem; and Hall of Fame athletes Ed Widseth from Minnesota and legendary Missouri Coach Don Faurot; 49 past national FFA officers; one former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture; and entertainers Leroy Van Dyke, Michael Martin Murphey, and Pat Green.

More than 24,000 men have become members of FarmHouse Fraternity. And while the others do not necessarily hold a title, each has made his own mark within the community and the family in which they live, putting into action the FarmHouse motto: "Builder of Men."

I was honored to be invited to speak to an event back in Columbia, Missouri, over 530 participants, back in April of this year. And I would ask that this body, that the House of Representatives today recognize the 100th anniversary of FarmHouse Fraternity and commend the fraternity and its members for a century of service.

Miss MCMORRIS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Miss MCMORRIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 207.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE IN REMEMBRANCE OF BRAVE SERVICEMEN WHO PERISHED IN APRIL 24, 1980, RESCUE ATTEMPT OF AMERICAN HOSTAGES IN IRAN

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 256) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in remembrance of the brave servicemen who perished in the disastrous April 24, 1980, rescue attempt of the American hostages in Iran, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 256

Whereas on November 4, 1979, Islamic extremists occupied the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran, and took 66 American hostages, of whom 13 were released in a matter of days, on November 19 and 20, 1979;

Whereas after months of unsuccessful diplomatic negotiations for the release of the remaining 53 hostages and after extensive planning and intergovernmental debate, a complex rescue mission designated as "Operation Eagle Claw" was approved by President Carter on April 16, 1980;

Whereas on April 24, 1980, a task force comprised of Army Special Operations Forces, Army Rangers, Air Force Special Operations Wing personnel, and United States Navy, Marine, and Air Force pilots succeeded in moving thousands of miles undetected until reaching a remote location in the Iranian desert 200 miles from Tehran designated by the code name "Desert One";

Whereas at Desert One, a combination of helicopters and MC-130/EC-130 gunships rendezvoused with the intention of rescuing the hostages 200 miles away in Tehran the following evening;

Whereas the bravery, dedication, and level of operational expertise of the men who participated in the mission were evident from the onset and tested by the mechanical and weather problems suffered en route to the rendezvous point;

Whereas due to mechanical failures and weather problems only six out of eight helicopters successfully arrived at the Desert One rendezvous;

Whereas six helicopters was the minimum number of helicopters that could successfully complete Operation Eagle Claw;

Whereas once the six helicopters arrived, the rescue attempt was dealt a final blow when it was learned that one of the helicopters had lost its primary hydraulic system and would be unsafe to use fully loaded for the final assault on Tehran;

Whereas as the various aircraft began moving into position to return to their respective launching points, one of the helicopters collided with a C-130 aircraft on the ground;

Whereas flames engulfed the helicopter and the C-130 and resulted in the death of 5 airmen and 3 Marines;

Whereas other members of the task force were burned but survived, while their comrades acted bravely in restoring order and managed to evacuate the wounded personnel and salvageable equipment back to friendly territory;

Whereas Members of Congress were dismayed with the poor equipment, lack of funding, and inattention that had been given to special operations forces up to that time that came to light because of the aborted rescue mission;

Whereas in response, legislation was enacted in 1986 to establish a new unified command for special operations forces that is designated as the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM);

Whereas the United States Special Operations Command continues to prove its immense value to the national defense as witnessed by the performance of special operations forces in Afghanistan, in Iraq, and in many other countries of the world; and

Whereas the Nation owes a great debt of gratitude to special operations forces personnel and their families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the bravery, sacrifice, and patriotism of the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines who participated in Operation Eagle Claw in April 1980 in the attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran and particularly remembers the sacrifice of those who died in that attempt; and

(2) commends all special operations forces personnel currently in service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, to begin, let me extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) for his assistance in bringing this resolution to the floor.

□ 1030

The men and women of our Armed Forces are fortunate to have such a dedicated person serving as chairman

of the Committee on Armed Services and I am deeply honored to serve with him.

Madam Speaker, on November 4, 1979, Americans were shocked by the news that terrorists had stormed our embassy in Tehran and took 66 of our fellow citizens hostage. This deplorable act of barbarism caught our Nation off guard and, frankly, ill-prepared to fully realize the growing threat in the region.

As days became weeks and weeks became months, back-channel diplomacy was failing. The American people were becoming impatient and a wide array of individuals were demanding action. As a Nation, the United States was being held hostage by a regime that had no intention of negotiating.

Finally, President Carter made the decision that enough was enough; it was time to bring our people home. On April 16, 1980 a plan called "Operation Eagle Claw" was approved, and our Nation's Special Operations Forces were prepared to answer the call.

Madam Speaker, 8 days later on April 24, a task force of highly trained personnel from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force was formed. The task force was comprised of highly trained individuals and intensely dedicated people, probably the most dedicated ever assembled to set forth on a mission that would end abruptly in disaster.

The plan called for 8 helicopters, 12 airplanes and a lethal combination of United States Army Special Operations Forces, Army Rangers, Air Force Special Operations Wing personnel, and United States Navy, Marine, and Air Force pilots to work without a unified command structure deep inside hostile territory, a daunting task.

The mission's first objective called for the task force to rendezvous at a location named Desert One. Once there, U.S. Special Forces combat controllers and translators were to be offloaded from Air Force airplanes, C-130s, and reloaded onto Navy helicopters which would take them to the outskirts of Tehran, in preparation for the final rescue.

Before the rendezvous could even take place, weather problems and mechanical failures plagued the mission. Eight helicopters took off from the USS Nimitz, but only 6, the bare minimum required to complete the mission successfully, successfully arrived at Desert One.

Once the birds were on the ground, Operation Eagle Claw received its final blow when one of the remaining helicopters' hydraulic system malfunctioned and therefore rendered the bird useless for the final assault on Tehran. At that point, despite the desired and sheer ability of the Special Operations Forces on the ground, the order to abort the mission was given.

As the helicopters and airplanes maneuvered to return to their respective launching points, another disaster struck. One of the helicopters collided