

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WANDA ANITA GREEN

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of and to offer tribute to Wanda Anita Green, one of the many heroes on board United Airlines Flight 93, which was hijacked on September 11, 2001.

Wanda's parents, Francis and Aserene Smith, my constituents, moved to Oakland from Oceanside, California within the year of her birth on August 22, 1952. Wanda, her identical twin sister Sandra, and brother Tommy were raised in West and North Oakland California. Wanda's sister Sandra Jamerson now lives in Antioch, California and Wanda's parents and brother Tommy Smith still live in Oakland, California.

Wanda was loved and will be deeply missed by her daughter Jennifer R. Green, (age 21 years) and son Joe B. Green 11, (age 18 years) of Linden, New Jersey, and many other family and friends. Wanda's family deeply appreciates the expressions of love from the people of our nation and the comforting words of support from President George W. Bush as he personally received the family at the White House recently.

For 28 years, Wanda was living her childhood dream of earning her wings and working as a Senior Flight Attendant for United Airlines. The family has received communications from passengers that flew with Wanda earlier this year and they remember her as watching after them because "she cared, not because it was her job." Wanda loved to travel, she enjoyed meeting new people, and she had a great affection for exploring different cultures.

In celebration of Wanda's life, the family has formed the Wanda Anita Green Foundation in her honor that will assist urban youth in reaching their dreams by providing scholarships to support their education and career goals. Wanda loved children and was very active in her own children's lives. One of Wanda's most memorable volunteer jobs was when she served as President of her local PTA.

September 11, 2001 was a tragic day in the history of the world. Wanda, members of the crew, and passengers aboard United Airline Flight 93 gave their lives to save others and for that they are true American heroes and must be honored as such.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before Congress on behalf of her family, friends and colleagues to honor the courage, spirit and legacy of this American Hero, Wanda Anita Green.

TRIBUTE TO HIS EXCELLENCY
LKHAMSUREN ENEBISH

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the sudden death of His Excellency Lkhamsuren Enebish, Chairman of the State Great Hural of Mongolia. He was, in effect, the Speaker of the Mongolian Parliament and Secretary General of the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. He was considered one of the most significant leaders of modern Mongolia.

I know my colleagues will join me in expressing our condolences to President Natsagiin Bagabandi, Prime Minister Nambar Enkhbayar, and the people of Mongolia.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Enebish and knew personally of his commitment to strengthening U.S.-Mongolian relations. Indeed he was in Washington, D.C. only a few months ago with Prime Minister Enkhbayar and other officials to engage U.S. officials on a range of bilateral issues.

Mr. Enebish had a distinguished career in public service, beginning in the early 1970s as an engineer and director at the Architecture Bureau in Ulaanbaatar. He served in many capacities in city government until he was elected Mayor of the capital city Ulaanbaatar in 1990. He also held the positions of Deputy Prime Minister, First Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Government Privatization Commission.

We all recognize what a great loss this is to Mongolia and wish to extend our sympathy and best wishes.

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 24, 2001

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, "let's get to work . . ."

I believe that the Economic Security and Recovery Act of 2001 is a growth package that will help put Americans and New Mexicans back to work, and it's what we need today. We need to provide help to individuals who are feeling the crunch and we need to help the businesses who employ them get back on their feet.

People in New Mexico have felt the effects of our continued economic slowdown. At least two of the phone company call centers in Albuquerque have laid off good, solid employees, and southern New Mexico lost 650 jobs in the mining industry just today. EMCORE Corp., a high-tech manufacturing company, also announced layoffs earlier this week. The

travel and hospitality industries say they've seen a decline in people traveling and eating out.

Our economy has been drastically impacted by the evil that struck America on September 11. Both the people who create jobs, and the individuals who form the backbone of our economy, have been affected. And they will continue to feel the pain of a slowed economy if the Congress doesn't act quickly. We need to do everything we can to keep our economy strong and help middle America, and this stimulus package does that. This bill addresses the very human needs we have in New Mexico, in New York, and throughout our country.

Working families will get immediate help by advancing the effective date of the 25 percent marginal rate cut from last spring's relief bill.

Individuals who received a partial rebate will have their payments topped off to \$300 for individuals and \$600 for couples. People who filed a tax return in 2000 but weren't eligible for a rebate will now get a payment.

And there will be help for people who have lost their jobs in the wake of the September 11th attacks. States with a spike in unemployment rates will be given the flexibility to supplement current unemployment and health benefits. We'll channel \$3 billion for health benefits, and \$9 billion for cash benefits for people who lose their jobs.

It's estimated that my home state of New Mexico will receive \$45 million in unemployment cash assistance for people hurt by today's lagging economy, and our state will have the flexibility to decide exactly how to use these dollars to really help New Mexicans.

Nineteen million dollars for New Mexico will help with health insurance needs for people who lose their jobs. This could include things like paying Cobra premiums or expanding Medicaid.

We also offer incentives for employers to create jobs, spur innovation, and invest in our country's future.

While this bill doesn't contain everything that I would like to see, and contains some things that I question, I think it is important to move it forward. There are some elements of the companion legislation that the Senate is working on that I am hopeful will be included in a conference on this economic stimulus package. I would like to see the final bill that we send to the President focused more on displaced workers, and the needs of their families, including health care.

From my perspective, the House bill is tilted toward large corporations and I would like to see the final bill we pass and send to the President address the issues faced by small and mid-sized businesses who provide the bulk of the jobs in New Mexico and this country.

The entire focus of the final bill we send to the President must be helping people who have been hurt by the slowdown and providing a spark to get us back to growth. Now, more than ever, America's economy needs a boost. Let's get to work.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

CONGRATULATING DIANA
CONNOLLY

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the public service career of Diana Connolly. Diana is retiring from her astonishing 42-year career at the Port of Long Beach, California, in the 38th Congressional District. In no small way, Diana helped to make Long Beach America's busiest port over those 42 years.

Mr. Speaker, what may be most astonishing is that during her tenure, after her long days of service at the Port, she went to school earning a degree at Long Beach City College at night, then a Bachelor of Arts degree and finally a Masters at California State University, Long Beach where I had the privilege of serving as President for many years.

In all of this, it is said that Diana Connolly has been the wheel-horse of the executive staff at the Port. It is no secret that one can phone the Port at 10 a.m. from the nation's capital, which is 7 a.m. at the Port, to find Diana answering the phone. And again, many of us know she is still answering phones long after the Port's traditional quitting time.

Mr. Speaker, I know that such public service dedication can be an important example to young people beginning careers today, and I cannot think of a finer example.

For Diana, her long work hours and always-dependable delivery of results appear at times almost effortless. Certainly Diana has used her fine education record, her hard earned experience, and her dedication to make a difference in the lives of many Southern Californians.

Mr. Speaker, I join Diana's colleagues who will be celebrating her career today in Long Beach. Those of us here in Washington who have known and worked with Diana wish her a well-deserved retirement. We certainly admire her steadfast dedication, her unequalled 42 years of service at the Port and wish her well on what I am sure will be yet another kind of career, which she may now choose to begin.

Congratulations Diana!

CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution commending the life and work of William Penn—particularly his foundational document, the Charter of Privileges—and celebrating the anniversary of the Liberty Bell and the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.

William Penn was a distinguished statesman and a principled fighter for religious freedom. Penn was ahead of his time in his thinking about religious freedom and Native American rights and his commitment to republican principles. Revolutionary for its time, Penn's Charter is considered by some to be the Magna Carta of American religious liberty.

Mr. Speaker, the events of September 11 are an eloquent reminder that liberty is not something that we should take for granted. Many people around the world are denied the right to worship freely and to have basic human rights—such as the freedom of assembly and the freedom of association.

We must remember that it was not long ago, in the history of our own nation, that religious freedom and human rights were reserved for a privileged group. When Penn wrote his Charter of Privileges, in Penn's own hometown of Philadelphia, slavery was legal and Roman Catholic worship was illegal. It was in this crucible of prejudice that Penn sought to create a new society—one that would embrace the tenets of individual dignity and freedom of conscience.

In the Charter, Penn ensured that no citizen would be discriminated against because of his or her faith, nor would any citizen be denied a role in civil government because of the expression of his or her faith. Penn recognized the role of religion in public life and affirmed its importance.

Penn's vision of a free society with freedom of religious conscience was conceived in the Tower of London where he was imprisoned for his Quaker convictions. Penn's radical dream that Philadelphia would be a city of brotherly love—where liberties entirely unknown elsewhere in the world would be legislated and practiced—set a new standard for religious liberty that profoundly impacted American history.

Many people are unaware that the Liberty Bell was made in order to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Penn's Charter of Privileges. With the Liberty Bell as its inspiration, abolitionists in Pennsylvania moved swiftly to make Pennsylvania one of the first colonies to work toward the abolition of slavery. In addition, the Liberty Bell was tolled to summon the citizenry to the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776.

Under William Penn's leadership, an atmosphere of liberty and religious tolerance was cultivated that had a large impact on the intellectual and commercial life of Pennsylvania, particularly Philadelphia. Some of our nation's founding documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, were crafted in Philadelphia during this time of extraordinary commitment to individual liberty.

Mr. Speaker, throughout our nation's history, we have been fortunate to have men and women of strong character and firm convictions who have led our country to greater heights and a purer vision for our nation. William Penn was such an individual, and it is my privilege to honor him today by introducing this resolution.

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND
RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 24, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Republican economic stimulus plan and in favor of the Democratic substitute, which will truly help those workers affected by this recession.

September 11th changed the world. As we respond to the economic uncertainty, there is no way that we should allow special interests to use this moment to push and solidify their corporate welfare agenda. Paying off special interest contributors does not stimulate the economy and does not ensure the safety of our country.

An economic stimulus plan should target those who need it the most. Creating jobs, creating economic development activities stimulates the economy. Providing fair unemployment and health care benefits to those who have lost their jobs creates economic stability and is the right thing to do. The wrong thing to do is to provide \$70 billion in corporate tax cuts and only \$2 billion in benefits to workers who have lost their jobs and their health care, which is what the GOP economic stimulus package does. In fact, a full two-thirds of the GOP economic stimulus bill goes to profitable businesses and not to workers affected by the recession.

Let me give just a few examples of the huge corporate tax breaks in this bill. The repeal of the alternative minimum tax for businesses, which was passed in 1986 to ensure that companies could not get out of paying income taxes by using deductions, is not only repealed in the GOP economic stimulus bill, but it is retroactive, allowing businesses to deduct this tax all the way back to 1986! This ridiculous repeal would cost over \$25 billion, with huge amounts of this benefit going to a select few corporations. For example, IBM would get over \$1 billion in tax breaks just from this provision. General Motors and General Electric would each get hundreds of millions of dollars in tax breaks.

At the same time, the GOP barely spends any money at all on unemployment assistance. The amount that IBM would receive through the AMT tax break is the same amount that the GOP would spend on unemployment assistance for laid-off workers. So one corporation benefits the same as all the millions of workers who have lost their jobs? This makes no sense.

So today, I join with my colleagues to oppose this irresponsible tax cut, the so-called "economic stimulus" bill, and to support a real, responsible economic stimulus plan offered by the Democrats.

TRIBUTE TO SYRACUSE'S MILTON
J. RUBENSTEIN MUSEUM OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ON OC-
CASION OF ITS 20TH ANNIVER-
SARY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 20th anniversary of the Milton J. Rubenstein Museum of Science & Technology (MOST) in Syracuse, New York.

What began as a vision of the National Council of Jewish Women Greater Syracuse Section, the Junior League of Syracuse, and the Technology Club, now exists as a permanent fixture for all to visit and enjoy. Dedicated to the exploration of science and technology through hands on participation, the MOST today boasts hundreds of exhibits, a domed IMAX theater, and a planetarium.

During the past twenty years, the museum has welcomed more than two million visitors, provided educational programming for thousands of children, and encouraged individuals to pursue careers in science and technological fields. The MOST has enabled the Central New York community to embrace learning through its innovative science fairs, educational workshops, and collaborative efforts.

Residents of Central New York and beyond can rest assured that by supporting the MOST, its vision to dispense knowledge and understanding will continue well into the future.

On the occasion of its 20th anniversary to be celebrated on Thursday, November 15th, it is my honor to recognize the Milton J. Rubenstein Museum of Science and Technology and extend best wishes for many more successful years of providing knowledge to the youth and families of Central New York. Congratulations.

HONORING PHILIP RUBENSTEIN

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Philip Rubenstein for his 57 years of government service, including 27 years as Director of the Ocean County Office of Senior Services.

During his long and distinguished career Phil has received numerous awards. In particular, he has received three Distinguished Federal Service Awards, as well as a Distinguished Award from the Ocean County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

A dedicated leader of Ocean County's senior community, Phil Rubenstein has served selflessly and implemented many programs of benefit to Ocean County's seniors.

Mr. Rubenstein originated the transportation system for dialysis and chemotherapy patients in Ocean County. His original concept has grown into the County's transportation system which today services seniors and the disabled. In addition, he initiated prostate and mammogram screening programs for the County's older adults prior to their inclusion under the Medicare program.

Phil has also been committed to funding the Interfaith Volunteer Caregiver program, which has grown under his leadership to four individual service groups.

It is a privilege to honor Philip Rubenstein for his many years of community service. He is truly a devoted ombudsman for Ocean County's elderly.

TRIBUTE TO UNITED STATES
NAVY COMMANDER TIMOTHY AT-
KINSON

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Commander Timothy Atkinson of the United States Navy as he prepares to assume command of the Surface

Combat Systems Center in Wallops Island, Virginia this October.

Commander Atkinson, a native of Newport, Rhode Island, received a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering from Auburn University and a Master of Science in Electrical Engineering from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California.

Commander Atkinson has enjoyed a successful naval career. He served as the Combat Information Center Officer and made a Western Pacific deployment during his time aboard the USS *California* from 1984 to 1986. In 1987, he was assigned to the Coastal Systems Center in Panama City, Florida, where he worked on the combat systems testing aboard amphibious ships and the research and development of Landing Craft Air Cushion, the Navy's hovercraft.

From 1991 to 1993, Commander Atkinson repaired and maintained forward-deployed ships at the Ship Repair Facility in Guam. Following his assignment in Guam, Atkinson reported to the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command in Arlington, Virginia, where he managed command, control, communication, computer, and intelligence systems aboard Aegis-class destroyers and cruisers.

Atkinson became a member of the Navy's Acquisition Professional Community after completing the Department of Defense's Program Management course at the Defense Systems Management College in Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

In 1996, Commander Atkinson transferred to Arlington, Virginia, to lead the implementation of combat systems and C41 systems aboard surface combatant ships at the Program Executive Office for Theater Surface Combatants. Most recently, Commander Atkinson completed a two-year tour in Millington, Tennessee, where he was the Engineering Duty community's job assignment officer at the Navy Personnel Command.

TRIBUTE TO NEIGHBORHOODS
INCORPORATED

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to pay tribute to Neighborhoods Incorporated, a nonprofit organization that promotes and enhances neighborhoods through resident training, innovative lending programs and other community sponsored activities in Hammond, Indiana.

Through the efforts of Neighborhoods Incorporated and its executive director, Keith Speaks, Indiana's First Congressional District, and Hammond in particular has worked to improve their neighborhoods. Communities are transforming in Northwest Indiana due to an organized campaign to help revitalize neighborhoods and businesses along the Indiana and Illinois State Line.

The Neighborhood of Lights program is an example of how neighbors are actively working together to take their neighborhoods back. This program is a grassroots coalition of neighbors and businesses from Hammond and Calumet City working together to improve the quality of life in the State Line corridor. The purpose of the Neighborhood of Lights program is to unite the communities and to beau-

tify the area. These goals are achieved by improving properties, promoting security measures, and most importantly by empowering neighbors and businesses to take an active role in their neighborhood. Businesses on both sides of the State Line are effected by what is happening in these neighborhoods just as much as the residents. Creating partnerships between the residents and businesses in the neighborhood truly creates a formidable force, which is effective in creating an improved atmosphere for both families and businesses to prosper.

Through the work of organizations like Neighborhood Incorporated, communities and lives are being transformed. Neighborhood Incorporated works to promote home ownership and to strengthen neighborhoods by helping to deliver improved affordable housing. Additionally, they offer a variety of services designed to address the demand of the local neighborhood. For example, they support the growth and development of resident leadership, rehabilitate homes, and collaborate with other organizations to improve the neighborhood image and restore pride and hope in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in thanking Mr. Speaks for his tireless dedication to improving the quality of life in Indiana's First Congressional District. Through the efforts of Neighborhoods Incorporated, individuals have come together at all levels to help their neighbors, their neighborhood schools, churches, block clubs, and their own families for the generations to come.

NEW YORK'S CREDIT UNIONS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about credit unions. Representatives of New York City credit unions and the New York State Credit Union League visited my Washington office to explain the response of the credit union community in the wake of September 11th. The trip had been planned for quite some time and they thought about canceling their visit out of respect for the larger issues before Congress. Instead, they came with a message that has defined credit unions since their inception—one of cooperation and a "people-helping-people" service to their membership.

Branches of three credit unions, Excel Federal Credit Union, US Alliance Federal Credit Union and FAA Regional Federal Credit Union, were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center towers. Municipal Credit Union—which serves predominantly emergency service personnel and city employees—had its main office and a branch office severely damaged. All employees were fortunate to escape, but hundreds of members undoubtedly perished. The New York State Credit Union League opened a "command center" to channel information to distressed credit unions and assist in their recovery. The New York State Credit Union Foundation created a disaster relief fund that has raised nearly \$500,000 from credit unions throughout the country and the world to assist families and help rebuild community programs in Manhattan. Fire and police

credit unions in Syracuse, NY raised \$150,000 in a single weekend. Empire Corporate FCU, located in Albany, NY has created a \$2 million "interest free" loan fund for credit unions in Manhattan to assist their members or help rebuild their infrastructure. The National Credit Union Foundation, operated by the Credit Union National Association on behalf of 80 million credit union members, has raised \$250,000 through its Credit Unions Rebuild America. In addition to providing operational and financial assistance, credit unions are extending special services to surviving members in the form of lower loan rates, deferred payments on credit, longer grace periods and fee waivers.

As owners of their cooperative financial institution, credit union members feel a sense of community, which is especially apparent during periods of financial hardship. I urge my colleagues to speak with the credit unions in their districts and to encourage their constituents to turn to credit unions for help. The New York credit unions have demonstrated to me their willingness to reach out during this time of extraordinary need to help our communities. Their cooperative spirit will not only see their members through these trying times, but will make us stronger as a Nation in the end.

TRIBUTE TO LATSON ROAD
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of Latson Road Elementary School from Howell, Michigan, in receiving a Blue Ribbon Award. Recipients of the Blue Ribbon Award must meet rigorous standards and criteria including: attention to student support, fostering student culture, building community partnerships, meeting challenging standards, and ensuring the quality of their teachers. Furthermore, the process to be recognized at the national level is long and arduous with first being selected by the state department of education to a site visit by a national panel of reviewers to being nominated by the U.S. Secretary of Education. The final step includes the presentation of the awards given tonight at a prestigious banquet in honor of Michigan's top schools.

The Blue Ribbon Award is the hallmark in achieving academic excellence for a school. But a school is a great deal more than a building with chalkboards. A successful school is only as good as the people behind it. Therefore, I wish to wholeheartedly commend the principal, teachers, parents and students that dedicated their time and efforts into making this award possible. I am proud to represent Latson Road Elementary School, a shining example of excellence in education.

ENDORSE THE MITCHELL COMMITTEE REPORT RESOLUTION: SUPPORT AMERICAN INTERESTS BY WORKING TOWARD A JUST, LASTING PEACE BETWEEN ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and the 29 colleagues who have joined me as original cosponsors, I rise today to announce the introduction of an important concurrent resolution pertaining to the ongoing violence in Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. As we all know, this violence not only endangers Israelis, Palestinians, and their neighbors, but it threatens the interests of the United States at this most critical time.

In introducing this resolution—which is strongly supported by the Administration—my colleagues and I are sending a clear message that violence in this troubled region is unacceptable and serves no one's long-term interests. It stresses that the Mitchell Committee Report offers the best road map toward ending the current cycle of violence and restarting the peace process in the Middle East. It notes that U.S. leadership is vital to creating and implementing a just and lasting peace. Finally, it highlights the fact that peace between Israel and the Palestinian Authority is America's best interest now and in the future.

In the past week we have seen violence beget violence. Assassinations do not serve the interests of the Palestinians. Unjust, aggressive acts do not serve the interests of Israel. Most importantly these acts do not serve American interests, particularly at a time when we are engaged in war and the delicate diplomacy of coalition building. These acts harm our ability to effectively meet and beat the forces of evil that we are fighting in Afghanistan.

I would note that while neither party is beyond reproach, I am troubled by what is taking place in Bethlehem, Beit Rima, and elsewhere. I am deeply troubled that when we shared our concerns with the Government of Israel and asked that they refrain from escalating violence by occupying additional Palestinian lands, they refused.

Mr. Speaker, as we wage war on terrorism, we must be careful to remember that while we have many allies, we must not allow any single country to use this conflict to justify any and all actions they take in their national interest. American interests overlap with the interests of other countries on many points, but they are not identical. American interests must be our priority and must prevail.

The Israel-Palestinian conflict has left thousands dead since 1948, and hundreds dead in the last year. This conflict must be resolved. Both sides have suffered, are suffering, and will continue to suffer if nothing is done. It is in the interest of our nation to encourage these parties to halt the violence and make peace.

The Mitchell Committee was created by the mutual agreement of the United States, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Jordan, the United Nations, and the European Union at the conclusion of the Sharm el-Sheikh Middle East Peace Summit on October 17, 2000. The

Mitchell Committee studied the ongoing violence over a period of months, and the report they submitted included objective findings and constructive recommendations as to how to end the violence and rebuild confidence that will enable the parties to return to the negotiating table.

The United States, the UN, Israel, and the Palestinian Authority endorsed the Mitchell Committee Report because it is the best blueprint as to how to get the peace process back on track. It was accepted because it is a fair and balanced report that highlights the fact that both parties are responsible for the starting and perpetuating violence, and both parties are responsible for stopping it.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution I have introduced is balanced and fair, and merely expresses this body's support for the Mitchell Committee Report. Passing this resolution will send a message to both Israelis and Palestinians that the United States is a true partner for peace, and will work toward creating a just, lasting peace that will protect the interests of all parties.

This resolution enjoys the strong support of the Bush Administration, and I submit a copy of an October 5, 2001, letter of support from the State Department. This letter notes the following:

Passage of this resolution, without amendment, would make a positive and welcome contribution to the Administration's work with the parties to end the violence, implement the Mitchell Committee recommendations, and return to substantive negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, violence between the Israelis and Palestinians only begets more violence. This needless bloodshed runs counter to the interests of all parties, including the United States. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and demonstrate their support for peace and the Administration's efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinians conflict in a just, balanced manner.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, October 5, 2001.

DEAR MR. DINGELL: Thank you very much for your letter to Secretary Powell and for sharing with us the text of your Concurrent Resolution. Passage of this resolution, without amendment, would make a positive and welcome contribution to the Administration's work with the parties to end the violence, implement the Mitchell Committee recommendations, and return to substantive negotiations. We appreciate very much your support.

As you point out, the Mitchell Committee recommendations represent a practical path back to productive negotiations between the parties. Before negotiations can begin, however, it is essential that the violence end and that both sides do everything possible to restore an atmosphere of calm. The meeting between Israeli Foreign Minister Peres and Chairman Arafat and the renewed security coordination which followed that meeting are important steps in this direction.

It is important that both Palestinians and Israelis avoid actions that jeopardize this renewed dialogue. Both sides must engage in the fullest possible coordination on security issues to help ensure a lasting halt to violence and terror. The Israelis should refrain from provocative acts that can only escalate tensions and undermine efforts to bring about a lasting halt to violence. For their part, the Palestinian authority must take sustained and effective steps to preempt violence and arrest those responsible for planning and conducting acts of violence and terror.

Further progress will not be possible without a significant reduction in the level of violence.

Both sides now have an important opportunity to break from the events of the past year to begin to build a new relationship. Both sides must follow through on their commitments to fully implement the Mitchell Committee recommendations.

The President and the Secretary have been deeply engaged and will continue to do everything possible to help the two sides end the violence and encourage the resumption of a meaningful political dialogue. Thank you again for your support.

Sincerely,

PAUL V. KELLY,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Legislative Affairs.

UNITING AND STRENGTHENING
AMERICA BY PROVIDING APPROPRIATE
TOOLS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND
OBSTRUCT TERRORISM (USA PATRIOT)
ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 24, 2001

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, recently the House considered its version of the Counter Terrorism bill H.R. 2975. I voted against that measure. I voted against that bill for many of the very same provisions in H.R. 3162, the anti-terrorism measure before us today. As such, I must also vote against H.R. 3162. I would, first, like to commend the work of Mr. Conyers. He has stood steadfast and vigilant in attempt to protect the civil liberties of our nation's citizens. I, like many in this body, fear that our nation's tradition of civil liberties will be sacrificed at the altar of our war on terrorism. Do not be mistaken, for I realize that terrorism is a clear and present evil that our country faces—worthy of vigorous combat to defeat it. However, if, in our effort to stamp out terrorism, we stamp out the very freedoms that make us Americans, we will have made a grave mistake.

I will vote against this bill and express my opinion that vigilance must abide to ensure that our nation does not succumb to terrorism from beyond, but also to ensure that we do not succumb to tyranny from within as well. I raise my voice to state forthrightly that I will be vigilante of all of those who seek to take advantage of the predicament that our new war on terrorism presents. This measure grants our nation's legal apparatus new and unprecedented powers. Power that, if unchecked, could easily be used to trample over our hard won liberties.

It is true that many objectionable measures have been eliminated from the bill. No longer does the bill allow the indefinite detention of aliens prior to trial. I am particularly pleased that the measure provides for a new Inspector General in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice to ensure that these laws are not used to trample our freedoms. It is also good to know that a person cannot be convicted of evidence from a foreign country that would not be admissible in U.S. courts.

Although these important changes have been made, the measure still raises significant

concerns. The bill contains language sunseting its provisions in a 4-year period. While this is better than nothing I have no doubt that we should revisit these laws in two years time to assess the government's administration of them. This bill allows the use of roving wiretaps. This means one judge can issue an order that allows the authorities to listen to any phone that a suspect may potentially use. Here, I fear any shaky justification given by authorities can be used to order wiretaps on a broad and sweeping level, possibly leading to tapping the lines of many who are not at all related to the neither a terrorist, nor criminal plot.

The bill also expands the authority of the government to conduct so-called sneak and peak searches. Imagine your house was wiretapped based inadequate suspicion giving rise to the authorization of a roving wiretap of a third-party suspected terrorist. Imagine further that based on evidence from this roving wiretap, the police are authorized to come in and search your home and personal belongings without notifying you. Surely these powers should be reviewed at least within a two-year period.

These scenarios could play out in infinite ways. There are unforeseen variables that we just cannot quantify that may allow authorities to abuse the rights of our citizens. If we had truly been given the opportunity to debate these issues in their entirety on the floor of the House, we probably could have resolved them in a way that sufficiently balanced our security needs against our civil rights. After all, following vigorous debate, the measure presented by the House Committee on the Judiciary passed with unanimous support. It was my desire to see vigorous debate on the floor of the House so that at Conference a measure could be crafted that would have received the unanimous vote of both the House and Senate and the support of the White House. Unfortunately, the Republican Majority and the White House had alternative plans.

It is unfortunate that my only hope is that the new Inspector General will be vigorous in its assessment of the government's activity. The Inspector General will need to act decisively and with authority given the unprecedented authority we bestow on the government today.

In light of this, I urge my colleagues to vote against this measure.

TRIBUTE TO ALLENE MITCHELL
PENROD

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, Allene Mitchell Penrod was born September 3, 1911, weighing in at a mere two pounds, and as she celebrates her 90th year, continues to be active both mentally and physically. She has been a wife, is a mother, a career woman, and since 1985, a breast cancer survivor.

Allene is a very talented seamstress who discovered her talent for sewing skills at an early age, making rag dolls, doll clothes, and toys with which to play. Later, she honed her skills by taking sewing classes in school. From that time on, she made her own clothes,

clothes for her children, and even made her first bra at age 20. Perhaps her abilities can best be described by the following article that was published in *The Daily Oklahoman*. This article appeared in the *Women's Section* on July 15, 1984, when Allene was awarded the "Oklahoma Golden Thimble Award", an honor bestowed on expert seamstresses in the state.

GRANDMA TEACHES KIN TO LOVE STITCH PROJECTS

"Love what you are doing," is the advice Allene Penrod of Roosevelt gives beginning seamstresses. But this advice is not always necessary. Granddaughter Krystal Mahoney sews and learns from her. Allene see that Krystal studies patterns and follows instructions.

"Mother is a unique woman," Krystal's mother, Beth Mahoney, wrote as she nominated Allene for the Golden Thimble award. "She has the ability to make that sewing machine create anything. Taking advantage of her skills, I never learned to sew. She has taken on the task of teaching my 11-year-old daughter to sew. Mother's patience has paid off. Krystal has won blue ribbons on her blouse, skirt, and other 4-H projects. For her grandchildren, Mother has designed and made costumes, doll clothes, and even sheep blankets for their show animals. For the community's haunted house, she made a gorilla suit and a werewolf costume and others."

"I have three chairs in my living room that she upholstered for me. She also knits and crochets afghans, stocking caps, doll clothes, stuffed animals, and Christmas stockings. We are very proud of the handmade tablecloths and quilts she has made us. In addition to the fun things, she even does my patching, and when patches are not available, she reweaves wool garments. This 72-year-old is a quiet, sweet lady, and I love her dearly."

Allene remade countless sports uniforms so that her grandsons would look neat on the field and court. She continues to make prom dresses for her daughter, Beth, who is no longer a student, but attends school proms with her husband, who is a school board member. A Roosevelt Roughrider pillow, an afghan, and window shades personalize grandson Jeff's room. Other grandsons have received crocheted tablecloths, place mats, and afghans. Each of her three children, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren has one or more treasures made by Allene. Her family treasures a flower garden quilt Allene made in 1934.

Beth describes Allene as a perfectionist who usually has two projects going simultaneously—while she attends basketball and baseball games and sheep shows.

Allene is a devout Christian who is much loved by her family. We wish her the best for her 90th birthday with many more to come.

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND
RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 24, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for enacting an economic stimulus package, and to voice my opposition to H.R. 3090, the Economic Stimulus and Recovery Act in its current form.

A more fiscally responsible approach to induce economic growth would combine tax cuts and increased spending within the confines of Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan's cost recommendations. Mr. Greenspan recommended a total package not to exceed 1 percent of GDP or \$100 billion including the relief measures already enacted by Congress. The tax cuts must contain taxpayer rebate checks for those who did not receive them last summer, enhanced expensing for business capital purchases, and marginal tax rate adjustments to foster spending. The elements of the package should be limited to those projects which will provide immediate economic impact, such as extended unemployment benefits, health care coverage for furloughed workers, and increased security measures. In order to continue bipartisanship in our Congress, Democrats and Republicans should work together to enact a measure containing these provisions.

An effective plan must focus on the people most impacted by the economic downturn. Immediate relief and direct payments through rebate checks for the 30 million Americans who were omitted from the tax relief provided earlier this year must be an integral part of the stimulus package. These individuals are most in need and most likely to spend their rebates, making both common sense and economic sense.

Tax cuts should be temporarily targeted to induce investment and encourage cash flow in the economy. The temporary nature encourages individuals and business to immediately take advantage of proposals rather than wait several years to invest in new infrastructure or capital markets. Changes in expensing and capital loss will meet these goals by proving short term investment incentives to businesses and individuals. H.R. 3090 contains many unnecessary provisions, such as the repeat of the corporate alternative minimum tax retroactive to 1986. This will give 50 of the wealthiest corporations \$20 billion in refunds.

Sufficient funds should be available to ensure continued health coverage and unemployment benefits in the case of a prolonged recession. Providing COBRA health—insurance should be a top priority to guarantee the continued health for those unable to purchase their own coverage, such as victims and their families or displaced workers. H.R. 3090 is inadequate to address the nation's needs in these areas. We must increase security infrastructure spending. We should also include additional investments, such as those contained in the Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2001, in our nation's public health system to better respond to bioterrorism threats. Not only does this protect our country from future attacks, it provides jobs and cash flow into the economy. Irresponsibly spending too much without offsetting the cost will lead to future long term budget deficits and interest rate increases.

Mr. Speaker, I support a bipartisan economic stimulus package that will effectively and responsibly improve our economy and win the war on terrorism without raiding Social Security and Medicare.

WORKING WITH REPRESSIVE REGIMES IN CENTRAL ASIA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for United States policy in our war on terrorism. The President has my full backing in what will clearly be a long and arduous battle to track down and stamp out terrorist organizations. In the end, I am confident that we will prevail over these forces of evil and barbarism.

At the same time, we must strike a balance between our need for allies in the region and our commitment to advancing the cause of freedom and human rights. In Central Asia, for example, I support our efforts to work closely with Uzbekistan and appreciate that the fact that we have received permission from that nation to use its military bases. However, Uzbekistan is an authoritarian state which has also reportedly imprisoned over 7,000 political prisoners in poor conditions. Next door, in Kazakhstan, the repressive and corrupt regime of Nursultan Nazarbayev has also offered to provide as yet unspecified assistance to the coalition.

All of us welcome support from the nations of Central Asia and hope to welcome them someday into the family of democracies, but I am concerned that there may be an implicit quid pro quo in such assistance. I hope that these countries do not expect the U.S. to ease the pressure to end human rights abuses and to promote democratic reform. In this connection, both the Financial Times and the Washington Post have recently printed editorials warning about the pitfalls of cooperation with repressive regimes in Central Asia and elsewhere.

The Financial Times, for example stated on September 17 that "the US must be careful not to align itself too closely with authoritarian regimes that have dreadful records of suppressing minority groups. An anti-terrorist campaign must never be used as a convenient excuse for repressing political opponents . . ."

Similarly, a Washington Post editorial of September 24 warned that "In forming tactical bonds with such nations, America must not forget what it is fighting for as well as what it is fighting against." The editorial goes on to say that "in the long run, democracy will be the best antidote to religious extremism." In this connection, it is important for the U.S. to be seen as clearly promoting the freedoms that President Bush championed in his address to Congress on September 20: "our freedom of religion, our freedom of speech, our freedom to vote and assemble and disagree with each other."

I believe that as we work with the governments of Central Asia to destroy the al-Qaeda terrorist network, we should also caution that repression and corruption are creating ideal conditions for Islamic extremism to flourish within their borders. Islamic extremist groups will never run out of recruits as long as the Soviet era dictators in Central Asia continue their repressive and corrupt ways. In this regard, I am particularly concerned about Kazakhstan, which is the crown jewel of the region because of its oil, gas and mineral

wealth. I shudder to think what an Islamic extremist government would do with that country's wealth.

As we have done in other regions of importance to the United States, we must expand our efforts to promote pluralism, tolerance, and openness in Central Asia. The people of these nations deserve a political avenue to express their opinions and grievances. Extremist Islam must not be the only outlet for Uzbeks, Turkmen, Tajiks, and other Central Asians as it unfortunately has become for so many other people in the region.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the full texts of the Financial Times and Washington Post editorials be printed at this point in the RECORD.

[From the Financial Times, Mon., Sept. 17, 2001]

DOUBTFUL ALLIES IN CENTRAL ASIA

Colin Powell, the US secretary of state, has said that the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington create a new benchmark by which the US will measure its allies. Just as Washington's relations with other states during the cold war were determined by their alignment towards the Soviet Union, so the US will now judge nations by how fiercely they oppose international terrorism. This tilt of the prism could lead to some surprising—and potentially disturbing—new alignments.

So far, the US has done an impressive job in marshalling international support. It is now trying to court the countries near Afghanistan, including Pakistan, Russia, and China, which Washington has previously accused of giving succour to rogue states. The US is also trying to win support from the five former Soviet central Asian states. All these countries realise that they have a common interest in pre-empting terrorism in a world in which every commercial airliner has been turned into a potential bomb. But some may also see domestic tactical advantages in backing any forthcoming US offensive.

In prosecuting its new war against terrorism the US must therefore be careful not to align itself too closely with authoritarian regimes that have dreadful records of suppressing minority groups. An anti-terrorist campaign must never be used as a convenient excuse for repressing political opponents or turned into an anti-Muslim crusade.

FOCUS ON PAKISTAN

The immediate focus is on Pakistan, which is one of the few countries to recognize the Taliban leadership in neighbouring Afghanistan. As it shelters an estimated 2m Afghan refugees, Pakistan well knows the tragedies of its troubled neighbour. The US provided strong support to Pakistan during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan but has since distanced itself from the military regime of General Pervez Musharraf. Washington continues to uphold sanctions against Pakistan first imposed after Islamabad exploded a nuclear bomb. It has also expressed concern that Pakistan supports militants in Kashmir.

CO-OPERATION WITH US

In spite of the presence of Muslim extremists within Pakistan, Gen Musharraf can doubtless see the advantages of co-operating with the US. But he will, in turn, surely expect the US to legitimise his regime and help persuade the International Monetary Fund to release fresh funds for Pakistan. He may also want foreign powers to tone down their criticisms of his military rule and quietly forget about his promises to restore democracy by October 2002. Washington should resist making such explicit trade-offs.

The US may also see the Shanghai grouping of central Asian states—including China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan—as natural allies in its war against Muslim terrorists. This grouping is already swapping intelligence and considering security arrangements to combat extremism.

China fears that Muslim extremism could infect its western province of Xinjiang. Russia is fighting Muslim opponents in Chechnya and Tajikistan. To varying degrees, the central Asian states are all concerned that Muslim militants could undermine their own regimes. But many of these countries are characterized by blatant abuse of minority rights and hostility towards the Muslim opposition.

President George W. Bush has made a commendably forthright defence of Arab Americans. He should be equally strong in support of peacefully oriented Muslims throughout central Asia. In a traditional war the enemies of your enemies may be counted as your friends. But Mr. Bush has launched a new kind of war for justice that ultimately can only succeed by winning over hearts and minds.

The US should be as steadfast in its defence of Muslim moderates as it is ferocious in attacking terrorism. The natural allies of the US in central Asia may be counted more among its peoples rather than its regimes.

[From the Washington Post, Mon., Sept. 24, 2001]

WHAT TO FIGHT FOR

In explaining to Americans the war he would lead against terrorism, President Bush on Thursday described the enemy as heir to the “murderous ideologies” against which this country fought for most of the last century: fascism, Nazism and totalitarianism. As with those ideologies, he said, the terrorists responsible for the Sept. 11 attack sacrifice human life to their radical vision of the world and respect no value but the “will to power.”

The analogy is powerful in many ways. It reinforces Mr. Bush’s message that the struggle will be long; the United States fought communist totalitarianism for many decades. It bolsters also the message that the struggle will be fought on many fronts—not just military but, as in the Cold War, economic, political, propaganda and more. Above all it elevates the struggle to a seriousness that cannot be slighted, by this or future administrations; if the enemy is aiming for the destruction of civilization, no priority could be more important than that enemy’s destruction. As during the Cold War, the United States might take on other tasks and causes but most never forget the long-term ideological struggle.

But precisely for that reason—because Mr. Bush has put this war at the very forefront of the nation’s agenda—it is important to be careful and precise in measuring the foe and setting the goals. Is it the entire story, for example, that the terrorists target America because they hate its open society? Mr. Bush described a fight between freedom and fear, and that is part of it. But then why do the terrorists also target authoritarian regimes such as those of Uzbekistan or Saudi Arabia? It’s important to recognize distinctions where they exist—among different terrorist organizations and among varying goals even within organizations. And it’s important to think about the ways in which “a fringe form of Islamic extremism,” as Mr. Bush described the ideology of the foe, also might differ from the hostile ideologies of the past century in tactics, goals and sweep.

As in the Cold War, the new struggle will put the United States in league with allies of

convenience, unsavory ones at times. Already, to root out the terrorists in Afghanistan, the United States finds itself pondering cooperation with the despotic regime of Central Asia’s Uzbekistan. Saudi Arabia, an intolerant monarchy, is sought as a partner. China, the largest remaining outpost of communism, now is suggested as an ally in the war against terrorism. Such regimes may work with the United States because they also fear the Islamic extremists, but not in defense of freedom. To the dictators of China and Central Asia, the terrorists may represent chaos, a challenge to state authority; but no one running those countries views democracy as the alternative to Islamic extremism.

In forming tactical bonds with such nations America must not forget what it is fighting for as well as what it is fighting against. In the struggles against Nazism and communism the United States allied with repressive regimes, sometimes wisely, sometimes to its detriment. In the long run, democracy will be the best antidote to religious extremism. And just as in its past struggles, the U.S. fight against this latest foe will succeed best if the country is seen to be promoting the freedoms Mr. Bush championed Thursday night: “our freedom of religion, or freedom of speech, our freedom to vote and assemble and disagree with each other.”

IN HONOR OF THE FRIENDS OF
DAG HAMMARSKOLD PLAZA AND
TURTLE BAY ASSOCIATION’S
NIGHT OF REMEMBRANCE FOR
THE EIGHTH BATTALION ENGINE
EIGHT AND LADDER TWO OF
THE NEW YORK CITY FIRE DE-
PARTMENT AND THE SEVEN-
TEENTH POLICE PRECINCT OF
THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DE-
PARTMENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, New York City was forever changed by the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Our bonds with each other as New Yorkers and Americans are stronger now than ever before. As our compassion for our fellow New Yorkers has grown, so has our respect and admiration for New York City’s firefighters and police officers. Our sense of gratitude cannot be fully expressed in words.

This crisis has touched the heart of the nation. It has engendered unprecedented acts of altruism and a remarkable outpouring of support and coordination to assist the city of New York.

The heroic men and women of the New York City Fire Department and New York City Police Department must be commended for their tireless and heroic rescue and recovery efforts. Each firefighter and police officer in their own way, acted quickly and decisively, saving thousands of lives in the face of extreme danger on September 11, 2001.

Every fire station and police precinct in New York City contributed to the rescue work. Most lost friends, partners, and colleagues. New York’s Bravest and Finest from the Eighth Battalion, Engine Eight and Ladder Two, of the

New York City Fire Department and the Seventeenth Police Precinct of New York City were among those who responded to this terrorist attack without hesitation; risking and, in too many tragic instances, sacrificing their own lives to save the lives of others.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the men and women of the Eighth Battalion, Engine Eight and Ladder Two, of the New York City Fire Department and the Seventeenth Police Precinct of New York City, for their great courage, sacrifice, and enduring spirit in this time of crisis; for risking their lives every day as part of their jobs; for going beyond the call of duty through acts of tremendous and unparalleled heroism on September 11, 2001, and for selflessly continuing to protect New York and its residents from danger in the wake of the worst attack against the United States in the nation’s history.

Please join me in extending heartfelt sympathies to the families of all those lost in the tragedy. I also want to honor with our thoughts and prayers those men from the Eighth Battalion, Engine Eight and Ladder Two, of the New York City Fire Department who sacrificed their lives on September 11, 2001: Chief Thomas D’Angelis, Captain Frederick III, Firefighters Michael Clarke, George DiPasquale, Dennis Germain, Daniel Harlin, Thomas McCann, Carl Molinaro, Dennis Mulligan, and Robert Parro. We will never forget.

Let us today reaffirm our support and commitment to all of the Nation’s law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians as they selflessly serve their communities.

IN RECOGNITION OF FRANK P.
PERRUCCI

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Frank Perrucci. On Saturday, October 27, 2001, the Sicilian Citizen’s Club will honor Mr. Perrucci at its 74th Annual Dinner Dance at the Villa Nova in Bayonne, New Jersey.

Frank Perrucci, a native of Bayonne, attended Jersey City State College and Saint Peter’s College. A distinguished World War II veteran, he joined the U.S. Maritime Service in 1994 at the age of seventeen. In addition, he honorably served in the U.S. Army from 1945 until 1947.

Throughout his extensive career, Frank Perrucci served and represented the residents of Hudson County, New Jersey. From 1979 until 1984, he was Director of Community Development for the City of Bayonne. In 1984, he served as Secretary to the Warden of the Hudson County Jail. He currently serves as the Secretary to the Register of Hudson County.

In addition to this civic responsibilities, Frank Perrucci has vigorously advocated for the fair and equal treatment of employees working in Hudson County. For 12 years, he served as President of the Laborer’s International Union of North America Local 202. Furthermore, for 20 years, he served as a Trustee of the Board for the Agents Trade

Union Council of Hudson County and the Hudson County Laborer's Pension, Welfare, and Vacation Fund.

Frank Perrucci and his wife Jean are the proud parents and grandparents of four children and seven grandchildren.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Frank Perrucci for his selfless work on behalf of the residents of Hudson County, New Jersey.

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
UNTOUCHABLES

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 25, 2001

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, recent admissions by the CIA and the FBI that they are in need of personnel fluent in Arabic and other Middle Eastern languages constitute a shocking revelation. On a matter so very basic as the capacity to translate and analyze enemy communications every citizen has a right to expect these vital agencies to be prepared. Arabs have been clearly identified as the perpetrators from the bombing of the barracks in Beirut during Reagan's presidency; through the barrack bombing in Saudi Arabia; the bombing of the embassies in Kenya and Tanzania; the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center; the bombing of the warship, Coles in Yemen.

It is inconceivable that over this long period of tragedies, the CIA with a more than thirty billion dollar budget has not developed an efficient and effective operation for the translation and analysis of communications in Arabic. When this basic shortcoming is viewed against the blockbuster blunders exposed via the CIA's Aldridge Ames case and the FBI's Robert Hansen case, there is good reason to believe that incompetence is out of control in a sector where American lives are directly dependent on a high level of performance. Despite its shabby history, the CIA reauthorization was passed last week by voice vote in the House of Representatives amid the loud praises of a Member of Congress who is an ex-employee of the CIA. While exonerating the CIA, the same advocate said that blame for intelligence blunders and lapses must rest on the shoulders of the entire Government. This is a profound partial truth. Every government official must bear the burden of guilt for not being more critical of operations we could see were spinning out of control. We have treated members of the "Intelligence Community;" as if they were untouchables. For the new era after September 11th, every Member of Congress and every American citizen must insist that national security is everybody's business and the public scrutiny of intelligence and law enforcement agencies is our sacred duty. Smugness and slovenliness must not be allowed to jeopardize our economy and welfare. The present peril must not be allowed to continue.

BLAME GAMES ARE FORBIDDEN

Smug American men
Ignoring CIA sin
Yawning when
The FBI blunders again.
Onward the peril goes,
Incompetence that everybody
And the enemy knows,
Huge security holes.
Haughty airline CEO's
Crushing reform foes,
Misplaced profit and safety roles.
Smug American men,
Incest is your secret sin;
Where have all
Your translators been?
No blame games
With Aldrich Ames;
Intelligence fraternal cronies
Well dressed patriotic phonies:
Robert Hansen still
In a suite alive,
Death penalties only
For bums with no information
To trade and survive.
Incompetence that everybody
And the enemy knows,
Misplaced safety roles,
Huge security holes,
Onward the peril goes.
Smug American men
Where have all
Your translators been?
Smug American men
Intelligence family incest
Is your deadly secret sin.
Onward the peril goes.