

53,000 work hours at the Port. The economic benefits provided by the steel consuming industries and our nation's ports cannot be forgotten in this debate. For example, the Delaware River region generated \$70 million in total tax dollars for the State and Federal government in 2001. It is evident that the ITC's tariff recommendations would cost far fewer American jobs in the manufacturing, shipping and port industries.

Furthermore, since the President's decision, our trade partners have begun to retaliate, which could further hurt the U.S. economy. Immediately following the decision, the Russian Government instituted a ban on the importation of U.S. poultry, which adversely affected the poultry industry in Delaware and throughout the nation. Other nations are also announcing retaliatory actions and filing complaints with the World Trade Organization. For example, the European Union has announced a broad range of possible tariffs on U.S. products, some as high as 100 percent, that would affect countless U.S. industries, including citrus and textiles.

I recognize the need to support our domestic steel workers, but these measures must be done in a fair and balanced manner that generates U.S. jobs and spurs the national economy—not in a manner that adversely impacts these two fundamental principles and favors protectionism. Today, I rise in strong support of free and fair trade and the role of the United States in the global economy. At a minimum, I encourage my colleagues to vote against the rule in order to allow a full and fair debate on this legislation to overturn the President's decision. And I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting H.J. Res. 84.

EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH
ISRAEL IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST
TERRORISM

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor of the House of Representatives today in the name of democracy, in the name of hope, and in the name of peace.

As long-standing supporters of Israel, we recognize and respect Israel's unquestioned right to self-defense.

The United States has a long history of promoting and supporting democracies. It has long considered Israel its closest ally in the Middle East, because Israel is a democracy.

It is because of our passion for democracy that we cast votes against the procedural steps needed to bring House Resolution 392 to the floor.

These procedural steps prevented any amendments or any substitute resolutions to be considered by the Congress. We were not permitted to consider or debate either Senator LIEBERMAN's or Congressman DEFAZIO's language.

We were not given the opportunity to meet with our constituents and hear their thoughts and concerns on this divisive and complicated matter. Nor were there any hearings on this resolution. This is wrong and does not speak to debate that is central to our democratic process.

While we support House Resolution 392 in its final form, we have concerns that this resolution presents a one-sided view of a many-sided reality.

We cannot ignore the suffering of the Palestinian people and the loss of innocent civilians.

We cannot ignore the economic hardship the Palestinians have endured as they continue their attempts to create their own Democratic nation.

And we cannot ignore the physical damage done to Palestinian infrastructure in Jenin, in Ramallah and other towns in the West Bank.

Even with the Resolution's shortcomings, we believe it is critical to speak out against acts of terrorism that have claimed the lives of thousands of innocent Israeli civilians.

The United States is scarred by its own September 11th experience and we have a new and somber national consciousness of terrorism on our soil.

We continue to hold out hope that the Israelis and the Palestinians will be able to achieve the peace of the brave that has proven so elusive. We are confident that the United States will be a true partner for peace and help bring a 21st Century Marshall Plan of resources and hope to those who today carry a rage of desperation.

REMEMBERING HARRY NORMAN

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the people of Atlanta, Georgia suffered a great loss with the passing of Mr. Harry Norman.

Harry Norman was one of the great leaders in America's real estate industry. Mr. Norman built Harry Norman Realtors into one of the nation's great real estate brokerage companies. Through his tireless efforts in the Atlanta Board of Realtors, he ensured the highest standards of ethics and professionalism in the industry.

There was not a community cause or charity of importance in Atlanta that was not blessed to have the support of Harry Norman. In every sense of the word Harry Norman was a gentleman's gentleman.

On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, Harry Norman was an inspiration to me during my real estate career in Atlanta. Next to my father, I know of no one in the business that I admired more. I extend my sympathy to his wife, Amy, and the extended family at Harry Norman Realtors.

SAY NO TO CONSCRIPTION

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues who believe that the current war on terrorism justifies violating the liberty of millions of young men by reinstating a military draft will consider the eloquent argument against conscription in the attached speech by Daniel Webster. Then-representative Webster delivered his remarks on the floor of the

House in opposition to a proposal to institute a draft during the War of 1812. Webster's speech remains one of the best statements of the Constitutional and moral case against conscription.

Despite the threat posed to the very existence of the young republic by the invading British Empire, Congress ultimately rejected the proposal to institute a draft. If the new nation of America could defeat what was then the most powerful military empire in the world without a draft, there is no reason why we cannot address our current military needs with a voluntary military.

Webster was among the first of a long line of prominent Americans, including former President Ronald Reagan and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, to recognize that a draft violates the fundamental principles of liberty this country was founded upon.

In order to reaffirm support for individual liberty and an effective military, I have introduced H. Con. Res. 368, which expresses the sense of Congress against reinstating a military draft. I urge my colleagues to read Daniel Webster's explanation of why the draft is incompatible with liberty government and co-sponsor H. Con. Res. 368.

ON—CONSCRIPTION

(By Daniel Webster)

During America's first great war, waged against Great Britain, the Madison Administration tried to introduce a conscription bill into Congress. This bill called forth one of Daniel Webster's most eloquent efforts, in a powerful opposition to conscription. The speech was delivered in the House of Representatives on December 9, 1814; the following is a condensation.

This bill indeed is less undisguised in its object, and less direct in its means, than some of the measures proposed. It is an attempt to exercise the power of forcing the free men of this country into the ranks of an army, for the general purposes of war, under color of a military service. It is a distinct system, introduced for new purposes, and not connected with any power, which the Constitution has conferred on Congress.

But, Sir, there is another consideration. The services of the men to be raised under this act are not limited to those cases in which alone this Government is entitled to the aid of the militia of the States. These cases are particularly stated in the Constitution—"to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or execute the laws."

The question is nothing less, than whether the most essential rights of personal liberty shall be surrendered, and despotism embraced in its worst form. When the present generation of men shall be swept away, and that this Government ever existed shall be a matter of history only, I desire that it may then be known, that you have not proceeded in your course unadmonished and unforwarned. Let it then be known, that there were those, who would have stopped you, in the career of your measures, and held you back, as by the skirts of your garments, from the precipice, over which you are plunging, and drawing after you the Government of your Country.

Conscription is chosen as the most promising instrument, both of overcoming reluctance to the Service, and of subduing the difficulties which arise from the deficiencies of the Exchequer. The administration asserts the right to fill the ranks of the regular army by compulsion. It contends that it may now take one out of every twenty-five men, and any part or the whole of the rest, whenever its occasions require. Persons thus