

Yet, in fact, the Department of Interior and the United States Department of Agriculture have determined otherwise in that Title III payments will affect an eligible county's PILT payments because the funding is directly received and spent by them. I have been told that the margin of impact could be anywhere from fifty cents (\$.50) to a dollar for dollar reduction in PILT depending upon the amount the county could elect to receive under Title III. For example, Ferry County, located in northeast Washington, received a PILT payment in 2001 of approximately \$200,000. The county elected to receive \$182,000 under Title III for fiscal year 2002. Conservatively, an estimate of fifty (\$.50) cents on the dollar would equate to a \$91,000 reduction in PILT. Further, eligible counties are required to specify their allocations under PL 106-393 prior to the PILT calculations, so they have no way of knowing the impact their allocations may have on their PILT payments from year to year. It is also important to note that no other source of federal funding could replenish the PILT funding lost. Although Title III funding is received directly, specific parameters are set to its spending. Bluntly put, PL 106-393 pits a county's potential desire and need for reimbursement for the emergency services it renders on federal land against its need for PILT funding for general operations. This is contrary to the intent of PL 106-393.

The legislation I introduce today is narrow in scope. It will amend PL 106-393 to re-establish the stability and predictability of payments by directing that Title III funds not be considered when PILT payments are calculated.

Time is of the essence. It is imperative Congress act before we adjourn this session. Please join me in cosponsoring this most important measure.

HONORING VERLYAN RUTH BYRD

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2002*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Verlyan Ruth Byrd, an honorable federal employee who loyally served her country throughout her life.

During World War II, Mrs. Byrd was recruited by the United States Army as a typist at the Granite City Army Depot in Granite City, Illinois. She worked part time at the depot as a high school student, and upon graduation she got a job as a full-time clerk typist. She continued to serve her country with the Department of Defense through 1978, when she suffered a severe heart attack. Mrs. Byrd was forced into early retirement in 1979.

Upon her retirement, the Social Security Administration told Mrs. Byrd that she could file for social security upon her 65th birthday. However, when she entered the office after she reached the age of 65, she was told that due to the Government Pension Offset (GPO) law she was not eligible to receive Social Security.

This law, which went into effect after she was forced to retire, reduces pension funds for spouses for work that was not covered by Social Security. While the law was originally intended to prevent "double dipping" into social

security funds by government workers who receive substantial pensions, many seniors have been forced by the law to live in poverty while being denied the money they paid into the system.

Mrs. Byrd spent the latter years of her life living in an old house that was desperately in need of repairs. She also had substantial medical bills and used as many as 15 prescription drugs on any given day. Despite her life as a loyal government employee, Mrs. Byrd was forced to live in poverty in the waning years of her life.

Mrs. Byrd was said by her friends to be a considerate, generous, family oriented woman with a kind disposition. She wrote to government officials to have the GPO law repealed, but action was not taken quickly enough. Mrs. Byrd died on Sunday, July 28, 2002 at 7:20 p.m. She was not alone in her struggle with the GPO law. Many other government employees, particularly in the teaching community, are ill-served by this law.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Ruth Byrd and wishing the best for her family, and to urge immediate action by the House of Representatives to pass H.R. 664, legislation I have cosponsored to address the GPO problem.

ACT NOW

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 12, 2002*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last Friday (September 6, 2002), an outstanding article by our distinguished former Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, was published in a number of American newspapers. Secretary Shultz eloquently explained why he believes we must act decisively against Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein.

As Secretary of State for President Ronald Reagan, George Schultz exhibited remarkable experience in foreign affairs. Since leaving the Department of State, Secretary Shultz has continued to deal with international relations as a Distinguished Fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, an institution dedicated to public policy analysis of international and domestic questions. In recognition of Secretary Schultz's outstanding commitment to education and public service, the Hoover Institution's Foreign Service Institute was recently renamed in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that all of our colleagues in the United States Congress would benefit from reading Secretary Schultz's excellent analysis on the issue of Iraq, and I ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

ACT NOW—THE DANGER IS IMMEDIATE SADDAM HUSSEIN MUST BE REMOVED

(By George P. Shultz)

Are we to be the Hamlet of nations, debating endlessly over when and how to act? Saddam Hussein's performance as ruler of Iraq is a matter of grave concern not just for the United States but for the international community as a whole. The major debate going on in the media, in Congress and with our friends and allies is necessary. But it is also necessary to move beyond debate and create the clarity that is the basis for action.

The world now has entered the third decade of crises and dangers to international

peace and security created by Saddam Hussein. In 1980 he launched an eight-year war against Iran. Chemical weapons were used, and at least 1.5 million people were killed or severely wounded. In 1990 he invaded Kuwait in a war aimed at eradicating another state's legitimate sovereign existence. As he was forced out, he deliberately created environmental degradation of gigantic proportions. He has used chemical weapons against the Kurdish people in an attack on a genocidal scale, and he has sent his forces into Kurdistan to conduct widespread slaughter. He has relentlessly amassed weapons of mass destruction and continues their development. He has turned Iraq into a state that foments, supports and conducts terrorism. No other dictator today matches his record of war, oppression, use of weapons of mass destruction and continuing contemptuous violation of international law, as set out by unanimous actions of the U.N. Security Council.

Against this background, much of the current debate ignores the facts of the United Nations' long series of steps to rein in Saddam Hussein and authorize action against his regime. A strong foundation exists for immediate military action against Hussein and for a multilateral effort to rebuild Iraq after he is gone.

A remarkable series of U.N. Security Council resolutions in 1990 and 1991 authorized war to oust Hussein's forces from Kuwait. This was the basis for the Desert Storm campaign that won the Gulf War in 1991. With that military victory, a Security Council resolution declared the "suspension" of offensive operations, deliberately leaving intact the original authorization to use force. Then Security Council Resolution 687 imposed a series of demands upon Iraq with the objective of restoring peace and security in the area. This carried the case against Hussein beyond the matter of liberating Kuwait to focus on the elimination, under international inspection, of his weapons of mass destruction. In other words, the threat to the region and the world of a decisively armed Iraq was fully recognized and declared unacceptable.

In the first years after Desert Storm, U.N. inspectors uncovered Iraqi facilities used to manufacture weapons of mass destruction. They dismantled uranium-enrichment and other nuclear weapons installations and destroyed a chemical weapons plant and hundreds of missile warheads armed with poison gas. Threats of Iraq's noncooperation were countered by U.S. airstrikes. But even limited Iraqi compliance decreased sharply over time.

The U.N. inspectors did what they could. They found a lot, but they missed even more. In 1995 Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel Hassan Majeed, a son-in-law of Saddam Hussein, defected and revealed that Hussein was making biological weapons at a center where inspectors had found nothing. The center, which had produced 30,000 liters of biological agents, including anthrax and botulinum toxins, was destroyed, but the inadequacy of inspections in Iraq was demonstrated.

In 1997 Saddam Hussein escalated his campaign of harassment, obstruction and threats against the inspection effort. He activated ground-to-air missile systems to deter inspection flights. He expelled all American members of the inspection teams. In early 1998 Hussein refused access to "presidential sites"—the numerous palaces he had built for himself around Iraq. The United States responded with a military buildup, including ground troops deployed to Kuwait. In a speech at the Pentagon in February 1998, President Clinton gave details of Iraq's violations and declared that Hussein must grant