

interests of the people of Sudan are best served by focusing on the future and finding lasting peace and stability for the region.

On April 21, 2003, President Bush, in his Presidential Determination Under the Sudan Peace Act, certified that the government of Sudan and the People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A) are negotiating in good faith. This historic event underscores the government of Sudan's commitment to peace and sets the stage for a negotiated peace agreement and the chance for dignity, prosperity and a better way of life for the people of Sudan, especially for Sudanese children.

Mr. Speaker, there will be those who will criticize the president's decision and who will focus on past history while giving little recognition to the positive events of the past year. The tragedy of such criticism is that it promotes a policy of divisiveness instead of unity which would enhance the prospects for peace and stability to the region. Even more troublesome is that such criticism shifts the focus from the real prospects for peace that now exist. While progress on the peace front has not been without set backs, positive developments have and continue to occur and should not be ignored.

Mr. Speaker, the release of special envoy John Danforth's April 2002 report "Outlook for Peace in Sudan" put in motion the events to date that have helped reestablish the present framework for peace. Following the Danforth report, an important first step towards peace was the signing of the Machakos Protocol, on July 20, 2002, resolving the major issues of self-determination for the south and the separation of state and religion. In September 2002, peace talks resumed under a negotiated ceasefire agreement and in October, 2002, the government of Sudan and the SPLM/A signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and to people in need, in accordance with the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) agreement.

In addition, an addendum to the October 2002 MOU on cessation of hostilities was signed to add new mechanisms to strengthen implementation. Later in February, the human rights group Amnesty International was invited to visit Sudan for constructive dialogue on human rights issues.

On March 4, the mandate of the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT) was extended for another year. Later in March, the ceasefire agreement was extended to June 30, 2003. Most recently, on May 1 the United Nations secured the opening of a new corridor in southern Sudan to enhance humanitarian access to the region.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my distinguished colleagues will view these developments as testimony to government of Sudan's commitment to achieving a lasting peace for the benefit of all our people.

While these and other events give hope for peace and a permanent end to hostilities, there are many of my colleagues who remain skeptical.

There remain roughly 90 days before the next "determination" under the Sudan Peace Act must be made. I would call on my colleagues to join me in supporting an NGO-sponsored fact finding delegation mission to Sudan and an accompanying report on the findings to assist in fully understanding the current situation in the Sudan with regard to

allegations of slavery, human rights abuses and religious persecution.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in Sudan is the product of nearly a half-century of conflict and political divisiveness. While we must never forget the past, the interests of the Sudanese people will be best served by focusing in the future and achieving lasting peace.

We look forward to the day when peace is at hand and when U.S. sanctions can be lifted and Sudan removed from the state terrorist sponsors list. Only then will the people of Sudan be able to receive the benefits of American ingenuity, technology and investment for their sustained growth and economic prosperity.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF RAÚL
JULIÁ

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to honor the achievements of the late Raúl Juliá by awarding his family the Congressional Gold Medal. I am pleased that 31 of my colleagues have joined me as original cosponsors of this important resolution.

Whether he played Edmund in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, or Valentín in *The Kiss of the Spiderwoman*, or Rafael the fix-it-man on *Sesame Street*, the passion and talent that Raúl Juliá exhibited in his work made him an inspiration for actors of all backgrounds. Raúl Juliá took risks in the projects he chose and the success of these risks was an inspiration of aspiring actors everywhere and especially in his native Puerto Rico.

Raúl Juliá often chose to forgo traditional plays and Hollywood blockbusters for such innovative roles as a Fellini-esque filmmaker in the Broadway musical *Nine* or as slain Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero in the movie *Romero*. Best known for his roles as Gomez Addams in *The Addams Family* and as Chico Mendez in *The Burning Season*, he was nominated for four Tony awards in 10 years, and posthumously received the Emmy Award, Golden Globe Award and the Screen Actors' Guild award.

In addition to his talents on the stage and screen, Raúl Juliá was an activist on both local and global levels. He was a spokesperson for the Hunger Project, a nonprofit organization committed to the eradication of world hunger, and was also involved in *La Familia*, a New York City outreach program for Latino families in need. Raúl Juliá's immense success did not diminish the immense generosity of his spirit and dedication to helping actors from Puerto Rico and elsewhere. His long-standing association with the New York Public Theater and the New York Shakespeare Festival opened doors to nontraditional parts for Hispanic actors. He co-founded the Latino Playwrights Reading Workshops and was instrumental in the creation of the Puerto Rico Traveling Theater, which showcases bilingual plays and Hispanic playwrights and actors, while bringing theater to those who cannot ordinarily afford it.

In 1994, thirty years after he made his Broadway debut in Spanish playwright Calderón de la Barca's *Life is a Dream*, Raúl

Juliá's life and career were cut short by a fatal stroke. He was given a state funeral in Puerto Rico, where thousands of people attended as a testimony to his many lasting achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in finally recognizing and honoring Raúl Juliá's great contributions to the Latino community and to the performing by cosponsoring this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I hosted a townhall forum with my constituents to discuss the Republicans' prescription drug plan and how it will harm America's seniors.

As a result, I missed rollcall votes 398-400. Had I been present, I would have voted: No. 398—"yea" No. 399—"yea" and No. 400—"yea."

IN MEMORY OF JUNE KEEFE
OWENS

HON. BOB BEAUPREZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, the occasion upon which I rise tonight is not one I looked forward to. The duties of our office can at times overwhelm us, but the privileges of this floor are also humbling. And it is with humility that I have the honor of submitting these words in memory of a dear lady, the mother of a good friend, for the RECORD.

Recently, the Governor of Colorado lost his mother, June Keefe Owens, on July 16 following a tragic stroke. While she can never be replaced, the warmth of her smile will never be lost.

Mrs. Owens was born in Fargo, ND, met her husband in Minneapolis, was married in New Jersey, raised her family in Texas, and spent her golden years in Colorado. She raised five wonderful children—Mike, Mary K, Bill, Betsy, and Kelly—and eleven grandchildren—Brad, Jennifer, Matthew, Patrick, Michael, Monica, Julie, Mark, Brett, Ellen, and Laura.

She was an energetic volunteer, who spent her time in Colorado volunteering for the Cancer League, Porter Hospital, and the Cherry Creek Republican Women's Association. And while I never sat down with her for bridge, I understand she played a mean hand.

Looking back, I can remember many engaging conversations with Mrs. Owens, but it was rare when the two of us spoke alone. Everywhere she went, June attracted a crowd with her pleasant smile, warm words, and genuine kindness. I remember well her words of hope and encouragement during my campaign last year. In politics, we see all too often when a person's kindness is but fleeting. People say "good luck" or "I'm pulling for you," and you just know it's mostly out of obligation to say something. Her kindness was much deeper—in her soul, she really cared about the lives of those around her, and had the ability to touch and warm your heart as too few are able to do.

They often say that a person's legacy is what you leave behind. June left behind a terrific family full of life and full of love. Today one child is in technology, one is a homemaker, another a diplomat, one an educator, and one a Governor. They are each an amazing story of success. She was so proud of them all. And that pride was well returned. Never did I see her children around her without genuine and fond admiration for their mother.

She was also vigilant about serving God and saved a pew every Sunday for her family, just in case. She would often call the Governor just to make sure he had been to Mass during the week. Her faith went much further than Sunday mornings. It was part of her every moment.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I had more words to describe this wonderful lady, but they seem to fall short. I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to pay my respects in this special way to June Keefe Owens—the wife of an army officer, the mother of a Governor, a smile that will be missed.

May she rest in eternal peace, and may comfort and strength be granted to those who loved and admired her so dearly.

DECLASSIFIED PORTIONS OF THE
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, as I stated yesterday, President Bush's adversaries—both in the political arena and the media—have chosen to ignore or distort the facts regarding Iraq's pursuit of a nuclear weapons program. To counter the numerous inaccuracies created by too many people who should know better, I am including in the RECORD the second half of the declassified portions of the National Intelligence Estimate released by the White House this past Friday.

STATE/INR ALTERNATIVE VIEW

... acquire nuclear weapons. Iraq may be doing so, but INR considers the available evidence inadequate to support such a judgment. Lacking persuasive evidence that Baghdad has launched a coherent effort to reconstitute its nuclear weapons program, INR is unwilling to speculate that such an effort began soon after the departure of UN inspectors or to project a timeline for the completion of activities it does not now see happening. As a result, INR is unable to predict when Iraq could acquire a nuclear device or weapon.

In INR's view Iraq's efforts to acquire aluminum tubes is central to the argument that Baghdad is reconstituting its nuclear weapons program, but INR is not persuaded that the tubes in question are intended for use as centrifuge rotors. INR accepts the judgment of technical experts at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) who have concluded that the tubes Iraq seeks to acquire are poorly suited for use in gas centrifuges to be used for uranium enrichment and finds unpersuasive the arguments advanced by others to make the case that they are intended for that purpose. INR considers it far

more likely that the tubes are intended for another purpose, most likely the production of artillery rockets. The very large quantities being sought, the way the tubes were tested by the Iraqis, and the atypical lack of attention to operational security in the procurement efforts are among the factors, in addition to the DOE assessment, that lead INR to conclude that the tubes are not intended for use in Iraq's nuclear weapon program.

CONFIDENCE LEVELS FOR SELECTED KEY
JUDGMENTS IN THIS ESTIMATE
HIGH CONFIDENCE

Iraq is continuing, and in some areas expanding its chemical, biological, nuclear and missile programs contrary to UN resolutions.

We are not detecting portions of these weapons programs.

Iraq possesses proscribed chemical and biological weapons and missiles.

Iraq could make a nuclear weapon in months to a year once it acquires sufficient weapons grade fissile material.

MODERATE CONFIDENCE

Iraq does not yet have a nuclear weapon or sufficient material to make one but is likely to have a weapon by 2007 to 2009.

LOW CONFIDENCE

When Saddam would use weapons of mass-destruction.

Whether Saddam would engage in clandestine attacks against the U.S. Homeland.

Whether in desperation Saddam would share chemical or biological weapons with al-Qa'ida.

Uranium Acquisition. Iraq retains approximately two-and-a-half tons of 2.5 percent enriched uranium oxide, which the IAEA permits. This low-enriched material could be used as feed material to produce enough HEU for about two nuclear weapons. The use of enriched feed material also would reduce the initial number of centrifuges that Baghdad would need by about half, Iraq could divert this material—the IAEA inspects it only once a year—and enrich it to weapons grade before a subsequent inspection discovered it was missing. The IAEA last inspected this material in late January 2002.

Iraq has about 550 metric tons of yellowcake and low-enriched uranium at Tuwaitha, which is inspected annually by the IAEA. Iraq also began vigorously trying to procure uranium ore and yellowcake; acquiring either would shorten the time Baghdad needs to produce nuclear weapons.

A foreign government service reported that as of early 2001, Niger planned to send several tons of "pure uranium" (probably yellowcake) to Iraq. As of early 2001, Niger and Iraq reportedly were still working out arrangements for this deal, which could be for up to 500 tons of yellowcake. We do not know the status of this arrangement.

Reports indicate Iraq also has sought uranium ore from Somalia and possibly the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We cannot confirm whether Iraq succeeded in acquiring uranium ore and/or yellowcake from these sources. Reports suggest Iraq is shifting from domestic mining and milling of uranium to foreign acquisition. Iraq possesses significant phosphate deposits, from which uranium had been chemically extracted before Operation Desert Storm. Intelligence information on whether nuclear-related phosphate mining and/or processing has been reestablished is inconclusive, however.

ANNEX A—IRAQ'S ATTEMPTS TO ACQUIRE
ALUMINUM TUBES

Some of the specialized but dual-use items being sought are, by all indications, bound for Iraq's missile program. Other cases are ambiguous, such as that of a planned magnet-production line whose suitability for centrifuge operations remains unknown. Some efforts involve noncontrolled industrial material and equipment—including a variety of machine tools—and are troubling because they would help establish the infrastructure for a renewed nuclear program. But such efforts (which began well before the inspectors departed) are not clearly linked to a nuclear end-use. Finally, the claims of Iraqi pursuit of natural uranium in Africa are, in INR's assessment, highly dubious.

THE RETIREMENT OF MAJOR
GENERAL ROBERT IVANY

HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplished military career and life of Major General Robert Ivany, Commandant of the United States Army War College in Carlisle, PA. General Ivany will officially step down as Commandant of the War College on July 28, 2003 and retire from the Army on September 30, 2003.

Three-year-old Robert Ivany, the son of World War II refugees from Hungary, immigrated to the United States with his parents following the war. Our country has greatly benefited from his presence here ever since.

Over the course of his 34 years of dedicated service in the United States Army, General Ivany served a combat tour in Vietnam, taught history at West Point, spent 2 years as an aide to President Ronald Reagan, and commanded forces throughout the world. General Ivany's career culminated with his appointment as the 45th Commandant of the War College at Carlisle Barracks, the Army's foremost institution for educating its leaders.

As Commandant, General Ivany has brought each institution on post together to be a more cohesive team and better focused on the overall goals of the War College. Perhaps his greatest legacy will be his tireless efforts to improve the quality-of-life of the students, and their families, while attending the War College, as well as the officers and soldiers stationed at Carlisle Barracks. General Ivany has begun the process of upgrading housing, constructing a new classroom, and renovating other facilities. His vision will help guide the War College for years to come.

I also want to express my deepest gratitude to General Ivany's family—his wife Marianne, sons Christopher, Marc, and Brian, and daughter Julianne. I am very much aware of and deeply grateful for the many sacrifices that military family members also make on behalf of their country.

Major General Robert Ivany is a true patriot and public servant. His profound patriotism and dedication to duty serve as shining examples of citizenship for all Americans to emulate. I offer my most sincere thanks for all that General Ivany has given our great Nation.