

Upon commissioning as an ensign, he went to sea with the work ethic, sense of responsibility, and selflessness that characterized the very best of the graduates of Annapolis, his reputation across the fleet reflecting an unflinching dedication to leading sailors from the front, by example, and with a total commitment to their personal and professional excellence. He never forgot the importance of a sailor's family, and he put in countless hours tending to the concerns of the parents, wives, and children who sacrifice so much in offering their loved ones to the naval service.

Tactically, his fighting spirit and natural sense of competition drove him to constantly press his systems, operators, and decisionmakers to outthink and outfight every adversary. When our fleet was challenged by serious maintenance concerns, he rolled up his sleeves and took charge of the most complex engineering plant the Navy had devised. He set a standard for engineering readiness that astounded only those who did not know him. As a result, his rise through the ranks was deservedly fast.

Every ship and sailor he served reached new standards of excellence. He commanded the USS *John Hancock* (DD 981), Destroyer Squadron 50, NATO's Standing Naval Force Mediterranean, and the USS *Nimitz* Aircraft Carrier Battle Group with skill, courage, and extraordinary professionalism.

He was the officer our Nation needed in the Persian Gulf as that theater became increasingly dangerous. He was the surface warrior best qualified to support actions in the Adriatic that helped close hostilities in Kosovo quickly and favorably. On his promotion to admiral, he was an officer with precisely the strategic vision, intellect, and sense of the world our Navy and Nation needed to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Following retirement from the naval service, his patriotism and sense of responsibility continued unabated. As the first Federal Security Director at Los Angeles International Airport, and later as head of the Transportation Security Administration, he helped secure our national transportation infrastructure so quickly and so completely that his work stands out as one of our government's greatest and most impressive post-9/11 achievements.

However, Dave always considered his greatest achievement the fortune to fall in love with and marry his wonderful bride, Cynthia Faith Voth of Clearwater, Florida. Together, Dave and Faith represented all that was right and good about life in the naval service. They were partners and best friends through the joy and pain of countless deployments, household moves, and the pressures of ever-increasing responsibilities for the safety of our Nation's greatest treasure—the young men and women who wear the uniform of our military.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we pause to reflect upon the many contributions Admiral Dave Stone made to our country and the world and to thank Faith Stone for inspiring her husband to serve us all so proudly. Through the pain and frustration of losing this great shipmate, everyone who knew, loved, and respected Dave is comforted by the fact that today, there are countless Midshipmen at Annapolis who will follow his example and seek to model their life on his legacy. Therein lies the greatness of the United States Navy and our Nation and our shipmate and classmate, Dave Stone.

DEMOCRACY IN HONDURAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, following the antics of Zelaya, Chavez, and Ortega, there were growing concerns over the ability of free people in the Western Hemisphere to defend democratic principles and institutions against the assaults of these and other oppressors belonging to ALBA. However, the fierce commitment to democracy and the rule of law demonstrated by the people of Honduras have renewed our optimism about the future of freedom and the consolidation of democracy in our region.

Last week the Honduran National Congress voted decisively to reject Manuel Zelaya's return to office. The Supreme Court made the same ruling months ago, and now it is final. The Honduran Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the National Commission for Human Rights, and the Honduran General Accounting Office were all consulted prior to this congressional vote and unanimously rejected Zelaya's return.

□ 1715

The United States has accepted the decision as a matter left to the discretion of the national Congress, and even some of Manuel Zelaya's strongest supporters inside Honduras have finally publicly stated that their mission is no longer publicly focused on his resolution.

The writing is on the wall, Madam Speaker. The people of Honduras are ready to write the post-Zelaya chapter of their nation's history. The newly elected President, Porfirio Lobo Sosa, has already taken steps to help bring national reconciliation to Honduras. Last week, he began meeting with individuals from broad spectrums of the Honduran government and society to discuss long-term goals for the future and stability of Honduras, and he has already warned Chavez not to intervene with Honduras' sovereignty.

The Honduran people have had enough of Chavez's meddling in their internal affairs. It is time for responsible nations—and specifically for us in the United States—to turn the page

and rebuild the relationship with the people of Honduras.

I am pleased that the Obama administration has finally lifted the travel alert on Honduras, which has had a severe economic impact on the well-being of American businesses operating in the country. However, this is just the beginning. Honduras is a traditional ally of the United States and a vital partner to us in our regional counternarcotics effort. It is under attack by narcotraffickers and their violent network. Just this morning, General Julian Aristides Gonzalez, the top anti-drug official in Honduras, was assassinated. Witnesses report that his body was riddled with bullets. General Gonzalez and other high-ranking law enforcement officials engaged in the counternarcotics efforts in Honduras are declared targets of the drug-trafficking network in the country. The use of Honduras as a drug transit country threatens our vital security interests.

As such, the U.S. must immediately restore all assistance, particularly counternarcotics cooperation, to Honduras. Visas and other nonsecurity-related assistance must also be reinstated.

Today, Honduran President-elect Lobo travels to San Jose to meet with President Oscar Arias. Tomorrow he will meet with Panamanian President Ricardo Martinelli in Tegucigalpa. Also on Thursday, Lobo will visit the Dominican Republic to meet with President Leonel Fernandez.

Meanwhile, Zelaya stays hidden. He cannot face the truth of his transgressions. He has said, "As long as I have Brazil's support, I will be here." Well, Brazil, the OAS and any other country or body should not help him be so cowardly. The OAS should stand up to Zelaya and the enablers of oppression so that freedom can prevail.

Regrettably, the MERCOSUR countries—of which Brazil is a member—announced during their meeting just today that they will not recognize the Honduran elections. But the Honduran people will not be deterred. They have spoken loud and clear. The Honduran people were brave enough to put their principles to the test. They looked to their Congress, they looked to their Supreme Court, and finally they looked to themselves and carried out peaceful and successful elections.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I would like to quote from Honduran President-elect Lobo, who perhaps best summarized recent developments in Honduras. Following his victory—which was resounding—he said, there were "no winners or losers, only democracy has triumphed. I am happy looking toward to the future. You keep asking, 'And Zelaya?' Zelaya is history, he is part of the past."

Madam Speaker, may democracy and freedom continue to triumph in the hemisphere and throughout the world.

Thank you for the time.

REQUIRE THE PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW FROM AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, this morning I stood before this House and pointed out that *The Nation* magazine did an investigation that showed that U.S. tax dollars were going to U.S. contractors who then gave the Taliban money so that the Taliban wouldn't attack a shipment of U.S. goods to U.S. troops. And of course U.S. troops would use those resources to attack the Taliban.

The war in Afghanistan is a racket. We have a strategy to pay off insurgents, warlords, the Taliban, in pretending that somehow this practice is going to help make an already corrupt central government more stable. I have been in this House now for seven terms, and I have seen the slow and steady erosion of the Constitution of the United States and, in particular, congressional authority with respect to article 1, section 8 of the Constitution, which very explicitly puts the power to create war in the hands of the United States Congress, not in the hands of the executive.

When the Founders crafted the Constitution, they were very clear that they did not want a monarchy. They wanted to what was called "restrain the dogs of war" by placing the power to commit men and women into combat in the hands of an elected Congress, in this case in the hands of the House of Representatives. Unfortunately, over a few generations, we have seen that power of Congress erode.

Today, according to ABC News, Hamid Karzai, the President of Afghanistan, in a joint press conference with Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, said that his country's security forces will need financial and training assistance from the United States for the next 15 to 20 years.

Now, since we're already spending at least \$100 billion to \$150 billion a year in Afghanistan, we are now committed, through Mr. Karzai, we're embarked on a strategy that could lead us to spend \$2 trillion, maybe more.

We've had speakers precede me today speak about the need for jobs in the United States. It goes without saying we should start taking care of things here instead of endeavoring to pour our resources into a corrupt administration, and furthermore, engage in a kind of corruption through trying to pay off warlords and even the Taliban to create shipments to our troops.

As President Obama prepares to escalate military operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan, we must reinstate our prerogative as it relates to war. The United States has been involved in military action—both in Afghanistan and Pakistan—since the inception of this administration despite the fact that the President has never submitted

a report to Congress pursuant to section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution.

Madam Speaker, when Congress returns in 2010, I intend to bring to the floor of the House privileged resolutions reasserting this congressional prerogative. My bills will trigger a timeline for timely withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan and Pakistan, invoke the War Powers Resolution of 1973, and secure the constitutional role of Congress as directly elected representatives of the people under article 1, section 8 of the Constitution for Congress to decide whether or not America enters into a war or continues a war or otherwise introduces Armed Forces or materials into combat zones.

Despite the President's assertion that previous congressional action gives him the authority to respond to the attacks of September 11, 2001, a careful reading of the authorization of military force makes clear that this authorization did not supersede any requirement of the War Powers Resolution and therefore did not undermine Congress' ability to revisit the constitutional question of war powers at a later date.

We will have an opportunity in this House in January to vote on this issue of Afghanistan and Pakistan, and I urge my colleagues to join the resolution, which I'll begin to circulate the notice of starting tomorrow.

Thank you.

RESOLUTION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the last few weeks there has been some very disturbing correspondence that's surfaced and presents a real dilemma for the scientific community and an even greater dilemma for this Congress as the United Nations Climate Change Conference begins in Copenhagen.

As ranking member of the Science Committee, I'm concerned about these revelations dubbed by the press as "Climate-gate" and their implication for the scientific community, Congress, and the American people. Allegations of manipulation of scientific data would be troublesome under any circumstance. The fact that the scientific data in question here is to be used as the basis for global agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions or changes to the regulatory regime of the United States makes these allegations that much more disturbing.

I've introduced a resolution which highlights concerns about moving forward with greenhouse gas emissions regulations or an agreement in Copenhagen on the basis of scientific data which email exchanges indicate has been manipulated, enhanced, or deleted in order to advance a political agenda. Forcing Americans to meet carbon

emission reductions may worsen our high unemployment rate and slow our economy while other nations advance their own growth at our expense.

Considering the loss of confidence in the scientific process, it's even more troubling that policymakers are pushing forward with a scheme that could irrevocably alter our economy and our prosperity.

In the past few weeks, through the disclosure of more than a thousand emails, there is extensive evidence that many researchers across the globe discussed the destruction, alteration, and suppression of data that did not support global warming claims. These exchanges include a leading climate scientist encouraging other scientists to alter data that is the basis of climate modeling across the globe by using the "trick of adding in the real temps to each series . . . to hide the decline [in temperature]."

The U.S. National Science and Technology Council defines research misconduct as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.

All of this would be troubling enough on the basis that much of this research is taxpayer funded. However, it is even more troubling when one considers that this data is held up as the reason to implement new regulations and laws and potentially enter into global agreements, all in the name of reducing emissions. Policymakers are asking citizens to agree to alter the economic structure of our country and possibly sacrifice jobs in the name of preserving this warming planet, even as these scientists fail to follow accepted scientific practices and seek to stifle contrary points of view.

Federal policy for addressing research misconduct requires a full inquiry and investigation of the misconduct, as well as a correction of the research record, and potential referral to the Department of Justice. I have sent a letter to the chairman of the Science Committee asking there be an investigation into these matters.

Even more troubling is that these exchanges describe attempts to silence academic journals that publish research skeptical of significant man-made global warming and refer to efforts to exclude contrary views from publication in the scientific journals. Some scientists even encouraged the deletion of data and emails to avoid disclosure in the event of a Freedom of Information request.

All of this presents a troubling pattern of attempts not only to misrepresent the data on global warming to meet expectations contained in the theories, but also to silence any dissenters and cover up inappropriate data manipulation.

□ 1730

The emails show that raw data not meeting the expectations of the scientists or showing a pattern of warm