

firsthand the devastation caused by terrorist attacks and we understand the urgent need to find new ways to improve the nation's safety. Because of this, in July, I felt it was my duty to vote for H.R. 5005, the House version of the Homeland Security legislation and I will do so again today.

H.R. 5005, the bill currently before us, creates a permanent, cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security, headed by a Secretary of Homeland Security who shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. As stated by my colleagues, the legislation consolidates 22 federal agencies into one new Department responsible for intelligence analysis and dissemination, science and technology, border and transportation security, and emergency preparedness and response.

I had hoped that the conference committee would have corrected a number of flaws in the House bill. I appreciate that H.R. 5005 is slightly better on worker protections, however, I am still very concerned that the final product includes troubling provisions that weaken civil service protections for the new Department's employees, undermines Freedom of Information Act compliance, and disregards the need for accountability for corporation by giving blanket immunity to companies that produce anti-terrorist devices.

Yet, we have to do everything we can to prevent a tragedy like 9/11. We have to make sure we can respond as quickly as possible to future attacks. The Homeland Security Act will help us reduce our vulnerability to terrorism and ensure that the nation becomes better prepared.

Securing our homeland must be made a priority. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5005.

RECOGNIZING THE HARVEY A. JONES ENGINEERING COMPANY'S 150 YEARS OF BUSINESS EXCELLENCE

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Robert H. Jones and his ascendants. Mr. Robert Jones is the fourth generation family member to lead the Harvey A. Jones Engineering Company as president in the historic region of Independence, Missouri.

The company celebrates its 150th anniversary this year serving our community through the surveying and engineering services it offers to our local businesses and city infrastructure. I salute the remarkable longevity of the company in creating jobs and providing robust economic development throughout our local counties and communities in Missouri and Kansas. The Harvey A. Jones Engineering Company is an outstanding example of the significant contributions that small business makes to our economy.

In 1849, Martin O. Jones came from New York to found his company. The patriarch of the Jones family was appointed Jackson County Surveyor by Missouri Governor Sterling Price and was hired by the United States government in 1874 to survey the Santa Fe Trail from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Union, New Mexico.

Martin's son, Robert H. Jones, later directed the family business and in 1919 was appointed City Engineer for the City of Independence. His son, Harvey A. Jones took over the position of City Engineer when his father retired in 1943. Harvey A. Jones, a prestigious civic leader was also appointed as City Engineer for the cities of Sugar Creek, Buckner, Lee's Summit, Raytown, Grandview, and Blue Springs. He was also the first Chairman of the Missouri Water Pollution Board.

Throughout its illustrious development, the Harvey A. Jones Engineering Company was instrumental in building the Little Blue Valley Sewer District covering 225 square miles, widening the Noland Road, as well as constructing the Harry S. Truman Sports Complex.

Robert H. Jones now directs the company and continues the tradition his great grandfather began. Under his leadership, the company is now a leader in using advanced computerized instruments in hazardous waste remediation projects, subdivision planning, and commercial developments.

I wish to congratulate the Harvey A. Jones Engineering Company, its fourth generation president, Mr. Robert H. Jones, and all of its employees, on this meaningful anniversary. Our community is grateful and looks forward to the company's continued growth and success.

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR EXCHANGE WITH NORTH KOREA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my grave concern regarding Pakistan's transfer of equipment to support North Korea's covert nuclear weapons program.

Mr. Speaker, I am outraged that North Korea has violated its commitment to the United States, established in a 1994 accord, to freeze its nuclear program. According to reports by your administration, North Korea has in fact been secretly building a program to enrich uranium since the late 1990's.

What I find appalling is that this nuclear program that the United States worked tirelessly to halt, was in fact sustained through the assistance of Pakistan. Not only did the transfer of critical equipment from Pakistan to North Korea take place around 1997, in addition, this relationship has continued even after President Musharraf seized power by force in 1999. Lastly, Pakistan is thought to have provided technology up to even three months ago—I find this particularly outrageous.

The Bush administration has declined to openly discuss Pakistan's involvement in this crucial situation with North Korea. Although the administration seems to have evidence pointing to Pakistan's direct involvement, I see no punitive measures taking place because Pakistan is a U.S. ally in the war on terrorism. In fact, Pakistan has received over one billion dollars' worth of direct and indirect assistance from the U.S. since September 11, 2001. I find it incredible that the U.S. has provided virtually all the assistance President Musharraf has requested, yet at the same time, Pakistan still continues to consort with North Korea by exchanging nuclear equipment for missiles.

Mr. Speaker, I sent a letter to President Bush last month urging the administration to conduct a full investigation of Pakistan's role in providing North Korea with nuclear information and equipment. We must fully investigate President Musharraf's relationship with North Korea since his military coup in 1999, and even more important, to what extent this relationship between the two nations continued after September 11, 2001. To this day, I have not received a response to my request.

In addition, I requested that the administration take immediate steps to ban all military sales to Pakistan and to reimpose Symington sanctions on Pakistan for assisting a foreign nuclear weapons program. Lastly, I urged the administration to also take similar steps and ban any future arms sales they have with Pakistan. I have not received a response to these requests either, however, it seems clear that the administration is opposed to imposing any corrective measures on Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, I am reiterating these requests that I had previously made to the administration because I think it is important for us to understand that Pakistan should not be exempted of its responsibility in colluding with North Korea over a nuclear weapons program. This situation poses a direct threat to our allies in Asia and to our safety in the United States.

Since the administration is not inclined to recognize the severity of Pakistan's relationship with North Korea, an "axis of evil", and since the administration is not willing to use its authority to reimpose the Symington Sanctions, I will introduce legislation early in the 108th Congress to sanction Pakistan for delivering nuclear enrichment equipment without international safeguards as determined by the Symington Amendment of 1976.

Mr. Speaker, we must show Pakistan that their promise to help us in our war on terrorism cannot be an empty promise. They cannot have it both ways and until President Musharraf learns this lesson we must reinstate the Symington Sanctions to protect our allies in Asia and our own nation.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN T. SCHINDLER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Norman T. Schindler who will celebrate his 100th birthday tomorrow—November 20. It is an extremely noteworthy event to mark the centennial of Norman's birth, but it is more important—and deserving of attention at any age—to acknowledge his remarkable record of public service.

Norman Schindler was the son of a successful Austrian father and a regal Romanian mother, who left Europe to find a new life in the United States. Although he faced great challenges in his new country, his timely departure for America may have saved his life because he avoided the horrors of the Holocaust which took the lives of 6 million of his fellow Jews in Austria and elsewhere in Europe, including many of his own family.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Schindler's life in many ways was the America dream—he began as