

house in case they need it because of the level of threat and worries. These are all things that are actions we should take just probably in the normal course of things, making sure we have some safety devices around the home. But it is important we do not succumb to the types of things terrorists want us to worry about.

When terrorists threaten societies, they try to instill fear and helplessness among citizens. They seek to hold a society or government hostage by the fear of destruction or harm. It evokes a fundamental sense of helplessness, which can lead to other psychological stresses and problems. And as we are trying to cope with the irrational information that is beyond our comprehension, to know that people are trying to harm us, it can set up a whole chain of psychological events culminating in fear, helplessness, vulnerability, and grief. Those things, in turn, have an impact upon our society, our economy, as they affect our spending and our optimism.

Let me offer some suggestions that America's families and parents can use to cope with these struggles as they face us. First of all, it is very important that adults be aware of the feelings that they may be experiencing. Understand that these feelings are normal reactions to an abnormal, stressful situation. It is important that adults educate themselves on how to handle the situation, what to do in response and to prepare themselves and their families.

It is important to remember that all of us have faced adversity and trauma in the past, and try to remember what we did to pull up our own courage and strength to overcome fear and helplessness. It is also important to talk to others about our fears and understand that it is okay to ask for help. It is important to make efforts to maintain the usual routines, to think positively, to recognize that terrorists are trying to create fear, and know we should not succumb to them.

It is also important, as adults, that we limit some of our exposure to media coverage. The networks are now filled with news. The daily news, the news channels, constantly barrage us with information, and it reaches a point where people should finally turn it all off so they can get on with their lives and, of course, also do other things to reduce stress, getting out, doing their jobs, exercising.

I also want to mention some things, Mr. Speaker, that are important for children. Many children struggle with knowing just what to say and understanding their own feelings; and it is important for parents to connect with them, to talk with them and encourage them to speak about how they are feeling about events. Ask children what they have seen or heard or experienced, particularly important among preteens and teens, who may spend a lot of time on the Internet or talk to other peers. Gossip spreads quickly among kids,

and it is important adults get involved and help them understand facts.

Assure children that parents and other adults are taking care of them, that they will continue to help them deal with anything that makes them feel afraid. It is also helpful to let children know that they have experienced troubles before, and let them pull up their own courage that has helped them overcome those troubles. It is helpful to remind them to do their best at whatever they are doing, their homework, their activities, their chores or hobbies, because it is that sense of mastery which gives all of us an ability to deal with these troubled times.

Let me also say it is important for parents and children to spend time praying together, for hope, for peace, and just the very act of keeping families together.

During these troubled times, let us remember this, that this Nation, this great Nation that was founded in the pursuit of liberty, fed by daily acts of courage and strengthened by exercising our freedom, will remain strong and great. And know that every family builds upon their strength and hope and courage. That is what stands between us and terrorists and that is what will help us remain victorious and strong as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, during this time I know that these are the things that will help our families in America. The bonds of our families in America will help us remain strong as we face these troubles.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina). Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, and the order of the House of January 8, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the United States Group of the North Atlantic Assembly:

Mr. BEREUTER of Nebraska, Chairman;

Mr. REGULA of Ohio;
Mr. HEFLEY of Colorado;
Mr. GILLMOR of Ohio;
Mr. GOSS of Florida;
Mr. EHLERS of Michigan;
Mr. MCINNIS of Colorado; and
Mr. BILIRAKIS of Florida.

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

(Mr. CASE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

INTRODUCTION OF SAFE FOR AMERICA ACT 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Security and Fairness Enhancement, or SAFE, for America Act of 2003. This much-needed bipartisan legislation eliminates the controversial immigration program, the visa lottery program, which threatens national security, resulting in the unfair administration of our Nation's immigration laws, and encouraging a cottage industry for fraudulent opportunists.

Each year, approximately 50,000 aliens are chosen at random to come and live permanently in the United States via the visa lottery program. This program presents a serious national security threat. Under the program, each successful applicant is chosen at random and given the status of permanent resident based on pure luck. A perfect example of the system gone awry is the case of Hesham Mohammed Ali Hedayet, the Egyptian national who killed two and wounded three during a shooting spree at Los Angeles International Airport in July of last year. He was allowed to apply for lawful permanent resident status in 1997 because of his wife's status as a visa lottery winner.

Usually, immigrant visas are issued to foreign nationals that have existing connection with family members lawfully residing in the United States or with U.S. employers. These types of relationships help ensure that immigrants entering our country have a stake in continuing America's success and have needed skills to contribute to our Nation's economy. However, under the visa lottery program, visas are awarded to immigrants at random without meeting such criteria.

In addition, the visa lottery program is unfair to immigrants who comply with the United States immigration laws. The visa lottery program does not prohibit illegal aliens from applying to receive visas through the program. Thus, the program treats foreign nationals that comply with our laws the same as those that blatantly violate our laws.

In addition, most family- or employer-sponsored immigrants currently face a wait of years to obtain visas. Yet the lottery program pushes 50,000 random immigrants with no particular family ties, job skills or education ahead of these family- and employer-sponsored immigrants each year with relatively no wait. This sends the wrong message to those who wish to enter our great country and to the international community as a whole.

Furthermore, the visa lottery program is wrought with fraud. A recent report released by the Center for Immigration Studies states that it is commonplace for foreign nationals to apply for the visa lottery program multiple times using different aliases and other false personal information. In addition, the visa lottery program has spawned a cottage industry featuring sponsors in

the U.S. who falsely promise success to applicants in exchange for large sums of money. Ill-informed foreign nationals are willing to pay top dollar for the "guarantee" of lawful permanent resident status in the United States.

The visa lottery program represents what is wrong with our country's current immigration system. The SAFE for America Act eliminates the visa lottery program from the Immigration and Nationality Act. The removal of this controversial program will help ensure our Nation's security, make the administration of our immigration laws more consistent and fair, and help reduce immigration fraud.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this important bipartisan legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CORRINE BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING FORT CAMPBELL SOLDIERS AND FAMILIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our Fort Campbell family as they prepare to send America's best overseas.

Fort Campbell has already suffered the loss of four very brave men who fought for our freedom. They were Chief Warrant Officer 3 Mark Osteen, Chief Warrant Officer 2 Thomas Gibbons, Staff Sergeant Daniel Kisling, and Sergeant Gregory Frampton. They were killed during a training mission.

It is my privilege to represent much of Fort Campbell and many of the brave men and women who call it home. As we speak, the 101st Airborne Division, America's famed Screaming Eagles, are gearing up for deployment. They will be taking our thoughts and prayers with them as they serve the forces that guard our country and protect our way of life. They have been ever vigilant and ever ready to defend this great Nation, our values, and our allies since World War II. We have asked them to make certain sacrifices to advance freedom in the past, and once again they stand ready and willing to risk themselves in our defense.

I was very touched today as I read some of their thoughts as they planned

for departure. "This is the culmination of what we do," Sergeant Greg Weaver stated. "This is our job."

And from Private Jerokiah Darr, "I don't know exactly what we're up against. All I know is we're the best-trained division in the Nation."

And Specialist Eric Reason said, "We've got the best Army in the world, and I'm confident in it."

Mr. Speaker, Fort Campbell comprises much of my district. It is located in Montgomery County, Tennessee. It is an honor and a privilege to represent those men and women, and it is an honor for me to take time this evening to pause in our deliberations and to honor those men and women and the families of Fort Campbell.

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

(Mr. STRICKLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, 108TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with Clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, I respectfully submit the rules of the Committee on Ways and Means for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On January 29, 2003, the Committee on Ways and Means adopted by voice vote, a quorum being present, the following committee rules.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, provides in part:

* * * 1. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

(2) Each subcommittee is a part of its committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules, so far as applicable. * * *

* * * 2. (a)(1) Each standing shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

(A) shall be adopted in a meeting that is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public;

(B) may not be inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House * * *.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Committee on Ways and Means, on February 7, 2001 adopted the following as the Rules of the Committee for the 107th Congress.

A. GENERAL

RULE 1. APPLICATION OF RULES

Except where the terms "full Committee" and "Subcommittee" are specifically re-

ferred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee on Ways and Means and its Subcommittees as well as to the respective Chairmen.

RULE 2. MEETING DATE AND QUORUMS

The regular meeting day of the Committee on Ways and Means shall be on the second Wednesday of each month while the House is in session. However, the Committee shall not meet on the regularly scheduled meeting day if there is no business to be considered.

A majority of the Committee constitutes a quorum for business; provided however, that two Members shall constitute a quorum at any regularly scheduled hearing called for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence. In establishing a quorum for purposes of a public hearing, every effort shall be made to secure the presence of at least one Member each from the majority and the minority.

The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet pursuant to the call of the Chair.

RULE 3. COMMITTEE BUDGET

For each Congress, the Chairman, in consultation with the Majority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee. After consultation with the Minority Members, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted by Minority Members. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated Committee budget, and shall present the same to the Committee for its approval or other action. The Chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House. After said budget shall have been adopted, no substantial change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the Committee.

RULE 4. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Any Committee or Subcommittee print, document, or similar material prepared for public distribution shall either be approved by the Committee or Subcommittee prior to distribution and opportunity afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority or additional views, or such document shall contain on its cover the follow disclaimer:

Prepared for the use of Members of the Committee on Ways and Means by members of its staff. This document has not been officially approved by the Committee and may not reflect the views of its Members.

Any such print, document, or other material not officially approved by the Committee or Subcommittee shall not include the names of its Members, other than the name of the full Committee Chairman or Subcommittee Chairman under whose authority the document is released. Any such document shall be made available to the full Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to its public release.

The requirements of this rule shall apply to the publication of policy-oriented, analytical documents, and not to the publication of public hearings, legislative documents, documents which are administrative in nature or reports which are required to be submitted to the Committee under public law. The appropriate characterization of a document subject to this rule shall be determined after consultation with the Minority.