

give documentation to individuals who are here simply to work, and we can weed out the terrorists.

People who are working at Shipley's Do-Nuts, people who are in hotels and restaurants, who are not taking American jobs, are doing the work that this Nation needs.

We need to hire Americans first. But we cannot, by a raid, end the immigration crisis. We need to fix it, and we need to fix it now.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE THREAT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, today is over 79 months after September 11, 2001. I rise today to discuss the grave matter that still lies before this Nation, now 6½ years after those horrendous attacks. Jihadism, or radical jihad, was with us before 9/11, has been with us since 9/11, and unfortunately, will continue to be with us into the foreseeable future in this, the 21st century.

It bears repeating what al Qaeda has done and intends to do to us, to our allies, to fellow nation states, and to fellow human beings around the globe. This is, in my judgment, the paramount issue of our time.

As one scholar wrote 1 month after 9/11, for Osama bin Laden and his followers, this is a holy war between Islam and the western world. If that is true, if it is also true, as stated recently in foreign affairs, that al Qaeda is a more dangerous enemy today than it's ever been before, this discussion is certainly worth having.

Let me briefly discuss what we are talking about. Who exactly are these jihadists? Are we referring to al Qaeda and its cohorts? Are we talking about Iran, Syria and the other nation states

whose interests in the Middle East do not properly align with America's?

Or perhaps we mean Hamas, Hezbollah, or the myriad religious nationalist organizations across the Muslim world that share neither the ideology nor the aspirations of global transnational groups like al Qaeda that have, nevertheless, been dumped into the same category, them.

I would submit that we are primarily talking about al Qaeda and its minions, as well as those whose behavior is imitative of al Qaeda's, or any person or group which seeks to kill innocent civilian life for the purpose of coercing, through intimidation, fear and death, political, economic or cultural change.

While their aims and purposes may be somewhat divergent, depending on the geographical and geopolitical location of the perpetrator, wanton violence, death and destruction are their trademarks.

As the American people know, these aims and purposes did not originate on September 11, 2001. On February 26, 1993, murderous killers, using a Ryder van, bombed the World Trade Center, killing seven and wounding over 1,000.

In 1996, the Khobar Towers, barracks for our U.S. Army, were attacked in Saudi Arabia.

In 1998 the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania were bombed.

USS *Cole* was attacked October 2000, and September 11, 2001 soon followed.

Since 2001, attacks, actual and premeditated, have been a constant fact of life across the globe. There have been attacks in Bali, Indonesia in 2001 and 2005, a planned attack in Barcelona in 2003, the deadly attack in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2003, a foiled plot in Istanbul, Turkey in 2003, a deadly attack in Casablanca, Morocco in 2003, a terrible attack in Madrid, Spain in 2004, March 2004, attempted attacks in the Philippines in 2004, the deadly London attack in July, 2005, an attack in Algeria in 2006, an intended attack in Denmark in 2007, and a planned attack in Germany in 2007.

Al Qaeda has also tried to overthrow the governments of Egypt in 2004, Jordan in 2005, and Saudi Arabia in 2007.

Let us not forget the organization functioning in Iraq, fomenting violence and death as they speak, al Qaeda in Iraq.

I found the following summation of events and actors from one contemporary scholar quite informative, and wanted to share with those of you listening this evening. He says this: 9/11 was an epic intercontinental version of the violence Islamists visited upon Algeria and Egypt in the mid 1990s. In other words, it was the culmination of years of failure.

From 1992 to 1996, while Osama Bin Laden and his top deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, were based in the Sudan, they, like other veterans of the Afghan jihad, focused on overthrowing apostate, as they called it, Muslim regimes.

Bin Laden's primary foe at that time was the Saudi monarchy which had in-

curred his wrath by inviting the U.S. troops, after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, for protection against Saddam Hussein. Al-Zawahiri, an Egyptian, was particularly concerned with Hosni Mubarak, whom he had unsuccessfully plotted to assassinate in 1995.

Al Qaeda tried to help Islamists take power in Chechnya, where they had modest success, and Bosnia, where they had none. Gradually, al Qaeda's leaders realized that Islamism was losing its struggle against the regimes of the Muslim world. And as if to underscore this point, in 1996, Khartoum, that is, the Sudanese government, began mending fences with the West. And Bin Laden and al-Zawahiri were shipped off to Afghanistan.

It was there that al Qaeda adds a new strategy. Instead of going country by country, painstakingly trying to build local movements capable of overthrowing individual regimes, it would attack the far away enemy, the United States, in the hope that by humiliating the superpower that guaranteed political order in the Middle East, it would embolden the Muslim masses against their governments.

As was explained in the book, "The War for Muslim Minds", al-Zawahiri was the first al Qaeda leader to switch gears and give priority to the international struggle. The author continues, in an age of satellite television, Zawahiri reasoned, international media attention must replace the patient, close work of recruitment through Islamic charity organizations that in the past had targeted potential sympathizers and militants.

The first sign of this new offensive came in June of 1996, only a month after Osama Bin Laden had arrived in Afghanistan, when a truck bomb exploded outside of the Khobar Towers, a U.S. Army barracks in Saudi Arabia. 2 months later, Osama Bin Laden issued a declaration of jihad against Americans occupying the land of the two holy sites.

In February of 1998, Bin Laden, al-Zawahiri and other Islamist leaders broadened the new jihad, calling, in their words, for the killing of Americans and Jews wherever they may be. Six months later, al Qaeda destroyed the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The date of the attack, August 7, was no accident, for it was the 8th anniversary of Riyadh's decision to allow U.S. troops on Saudi soil.

Two years later, in October, 2000, al Qaeda operatives detonated an explosive-laden dinghy alongside the USS *Cole*, docked at a port in Yemen, killing 17 of our Marines.

This strategy reached fruition, of course, with the massive attack on 9/11, which garnered al Qaeda more media attention than it could ever have dreamed. Thus we have a general synopsis of al Qaeda's actions and behavior in recent history.

We do not need to dissect the Koran, the Hadith, consult with the Ulama, the Shari'ah, or the Sunnah, to explain