

share her good work with my colleagues in the United States Congress and the American people.

**YIMBY AWARD TO STEVEN  
GARTRELL**

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 11, 2009*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, on Sunday, March 8th, I had the privilege of addressing one of the most worthwhile organizations in the district that I am privileged to represent—CAN-DO. Led by Josephine McNeil, CAN-DO does extraordinarily important work in trying to get affordable housing of various sorts—rental, ownership, group homes—placed in the City of Newton, where I live. This requires a great deal of work, both in compiling together the finances at a time when money was not adequate for these purposes, and in dealing with neighborhood resistance which generally turns out to have been unjustified, but which was nonetheless strong in some cases.

In addition to being able at that event to praise the work of Josephine McNeil, I had the chance to share the evening's speaking program with Steven Gartrell, who is just retiring as Director of the Housing and Community Development program in the City of Newton. He won the YIMBY Award from the organization: the "Yes, In My Back Yard!" honor. As the Community Development Director for the City of Newton for many years, Steve Gartrell exemplified public service that was compassionate and responsible. Under his leadership, serving several mayors, the city spent its community development block grant money wisely and well. Steve Gartrell did the most good that it was possible to do with the funds made available to him from the federal government. I am glad to be able to point to the expenditure of community development funds under Mr. Gartrell as an example of how government at the federal level can best enable good work at the local level, and I congratulate Steve Gartrell for this well-deserved award, and Josephine McNeil for recognizing him by granting it.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 11, 2009*

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, March 5, 2009, I was not present for a recorded vote. Please let the record show that had I been present, I would have voted the following way:

Roll No. 106—yea.

**EL SALVADOR ELECTIONS**

**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 11, 2009*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, El Salvador is a good friend of the United States.

And after we suffered the attacks of 9/11, most Salvadorans kept us in their prayers. But one group felt differently.

The FMLN, a pro terrorist, Left wing party in El Salvador, issued a communiqué that the U.S., because of its policies, was itself to blame for being attacked. The U.S. embassy publicly denounced that declaration, yet the FMLN is now poised to possibly enter into the government in El Salvador.

Four days after 9/11, the FMLN had a march in their capital city to celebrate the 9/11 attack by Al-Qaeda and to burn the American flag. The leader of that march was Salvador Sanchez Ceren, who today is the FMLN's candidate for El Salvadoran Vice President.

El Salvador's election is on Sunday. If an ally of Al-Qaeda and Iran comes to power in El Salvador, the national security interests of the United States will require certain immigration restrictions and controls over the flow of the \$4 billion in annual remittances sent from the U.S. back home to El Salvador.

Let me note, that my purpose is not to punish Salvadorans, but if a pro-terrorism government takes power, it will be imperative to review our policies in order to protect the national security of the United States.

**STATEMENT ON UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING THE FMLN, TEMPORARY PROTECTED IMMIGRATION STATUS, MONEY TRANSFERS AND U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY**

**NEW WORLD REALITY OF TERRORISM**

The global offensive waged by terror groups against the United States and the free world obliges our nation to make strong decisions to help assure our own security.

**REMITTANCES AN ISSUE OF U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY**

The U.S. government, in permitting or prohibiting unregulated remittances from the United States to a foreign country, must concern itself above all with the national security of the United States.

Policy decisions regarding monetary remittances to foreign countries must now be evaluated with special attention paid to the degree of confidence and effective cooperation that exists with the counterpart government.

It has been determined through a number of official investigations that some of the same groups that direct terror campaigns against us and our allies may help finance those campaigns with money acquired in the United States and then transferred out of the country.

**REMITTANCES DESTINED FOR TERRORIST GROUPS MUST BE BLOCKED AND SEIZED**

To fight this threat, tougher laws have been enacted and effective law enforcement efforts have been able to block and seize funds originating in the United States that were destined for foreign terrorist groups. Toward that end, international and bi-lateral cooperation is of the utmost importance.

Ample legal precedent exists to shut down U.S.-based organizations that send money or material support, directly or indirectly, to terrorist entities, and to seize their assets. The FBI and Department of the Treasury have done so on several occasions since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

**COUNTRY POLICY ON REMITTANCES AND PRO-TERRORIST REGIMES**

The country policy regarding the unregulated flow of remittances should be urgently reviewed and, in most cases, those remittances must be immediately terminated, if a pro-terrorism party wins power or enters the government of a country.

**THE FMLN AS A PRO-TERRORIST PARTY**

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), a political party in El Salvador, can be considered a pro-terrorist party because of its support for designated terrorist organizations, such as the FARC, for state sponsors of terror, such as Cuba and Iran, and for the public participation by some of its leaders, including its current candidate for Vice President, in a pro-Al Qaeda rally where the U.S. flag was burned, this taking place immediately after September 11, 2001. The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador was forced to condemn the written public statements related to the September 11th attacks that were issued by the FMLN and blamed the U.S. for causing itself to be attacked because of its international policies.

**THE ORIGIN OF THE FMLN**

The FMLN was created in 1980, with the direct help of Fidel Castro, as an armed subversive communist organization that sought the violent overthrow of the Government of El Salvador in order to replace it with a pro-Castro Marxist-Leninist regime. After years of armed aggression and terrorism, which included the murder of four U.S. Marines in El Salvador as well as other U.S. citizens, the FMLN signed a peace agreement in 1992 that brought the war to an end and led to the participation of the FMLN in the political process.

**CURRENT ACTIONS OF THE FMLN**

The FMLN continues to participate actively in international gatherings with violent and radical anti-U.S. groups and terrorist organizations. The FMLN contains clandestine armed groups that have been linked to violent actions in El Salvador, including the murder of a policeman and an attack on a presidential convoy.

The FMLN maintains direct ties with terrorist organizations. This relationship was confirmed by electronic records left by the Colombian narco-guerrilla terrorist group the FARC on a laptop computer used by one of the group's leaders. The emails found show that a key figure of El Salvador's FMLN, Jose Luis Merino (alias "Ramiro"), assisted the FARC in contacting international arms dealers for the purpose of obtaining weapons.

Purges in the FMLN have left the party under the complete control of its most hard-line communist leaders. The FMLN is also known to organize in the United States among the Salvadoran immigrant community.

**EXCELLENT CURRENT RELATIONS BETWEEN U.S. AND EL SALVADOR**

It must be emphasized that the United States has very good relations with the current government of El Salvador, led by the party ARENA. This friendship is based on confidence, shared values, mutually beneficial international policies and strong personal relationships.

Excellent bi-lateral relations permit a high-level of cooperation on important national security matters. El Salvador provides military and intelligence cooperation and was one of the longest-serving members of coalition that sent armed forces to post-war Iraq. El Salvador is also a valued ally in the war on drugs, providing the United States with an important Forward Operating Location in Central America.

**TPS BASED ON EXCELLENT STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP**

In the context of excellent relations and close cooperation, the U.S. government was able to grant and extend TPS for the benefit of nearly 300,000 Salvadorans now living and working in the United States. For similar

reasons, the U.S. government has not had special concerns about the source and use of the nearly \$4 billion in remittances sent last year by Salvadorans in the United States to their home country, allowing the free movement of that large sum. The government of El Salvador has shown itself to be a reliable and trustworthy counterpart regarding U.S. national security.

**CURRENT U.S. POLICY ON REMITTANCES TO EL SALVADOR IS BASED ON A STRONG STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP**

In the context of excellent relations and close cooperation, the U.S. government has not had special security concerns about the source and use of nearly 4 billion dollars per year (2008) sent by Salvadorans in the United States to their home country. The current government of El Salvador has shown itself to be a reliable and trustworthy counterpart regarding U.S. national security.

**FMLN IN GOVERNMENT RADICALLY CHANGES THE EQUATION**

If the FMLN enters the government of El Salvador following the presidential elections scheduled for March 2009, it will mean a radical termination of the conditions that underlie the unrestricted movement of billions of dollars a year and that permitted the granting of TPS in the first place and its continued renewal. The U.S. government would have no reliable counterpart to satisfy legitimate national security concerns, especially those regarding the threat posed by pro-terrorist groups and the providing of funding for those groups.

**FMLN IN GOVERNMENT COULD REQUIRE TERMINATION OF TPS**

Therefore, if the FMLN enters the government in El Salvador it will be necessary for the U.S. authorities to consider all available information regarding the ties of the FMLN to violent anti-U.S. groups and designated terrorist groups and, on that basis, proceed toward the immediate termination of TPS for El Salvador.

**FMLN IN GOVERNMENT COULD REQUIRE CONTROL OF REMITTANCES**

In many instances, pro-terrorist groups conduct fundraising in the United States, and special controls and restrictions on the flow of funds have been applied where necessary. Given the pro-terrorist nature of the FMLN and its ties to designated terrorist groups, if the FMLN enters the government in El Salvador, it will be urgent to apply special controls to the flow of remittances from the United States to El Salvador, a sum that is currently \$4 billion per year.

This review would examine and consider the termination of the flow of money remittances to El Salvador, either from our country, in our currency, or using our financial system and our means of land- and space-based telecommunications.

**U.S. PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS**

The U.S. Department of State has expressed the ramifications, based on U.S. law, of the designation of foreign terrorist organizations (FTO):

It is unlawful for a person in the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to knowingly provide "material support or resources" to a designated FTO. (The term "material support or resources" is defined in 18 U.S.C. §2339A(b)(1) as "any property, tangible or intangible, or service, including currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safehouses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel (1 or more individuals

who may be or include oneself), and transportation, except medicine or religious materials."

18 U.S.C. §2339A(b)(2) provides that for these purposes "the term 'training' means instruction or teaching designed to impart a specific skill, as opposed to general knowledge." 18 U.S.C. §2339A(b)(3) further provides that for these purposes "the term 'expert advice or assistance' means advice or assistance derived from scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge."

Representatives and members of a designated FTO, if they are aliens, are inadmissible to and, in certain circumstances, removable from the United States (see 8 U.S.C. §§1182 (a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)-(V), 1227 (a)(1)(A)).

Any U.S. financial institution that becomes aware that it has possession of or control over funds in which a designated FTO or its agent has an interest must retain possession of or control over the funds and report the funds to the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

**FMLN IN GOVERNMENT WOULD FORCE A CHANGE IN U.S. IMMIGRATION PRACTICES REGARDING EL SALVADOR**

Since the 1980s, the United States has maintained a lenient immigration policy toward Latin Americans, particularly Central Americans, and has not significantly enforced its laws. In the past decade, successive Salvadoran governments, offering Washington credible assurances of security and intelligence cooperation, have asked the U.S. for continued leniency toward their citizens who enter and work in the United States illegally. However, if a pro-terrorist party enters government in El Salvador that creates a radically different strategic reality and the U.S. will be compelled to change its immigration enforcement policy.

**PRO-TERRORIST PRACTICES BY FMLN MAKE IT AN UNTRUSTWORTHY COUNTERPART**

Based on the intimate relations between the FMLN and narco-guerrilla FARC terrorist organization in Colombia, if the FMLN were to enter government in El Salvador, the U.S. will have no alternative but to apply maximum lawful security measures to Salvadoran nationals living and working in the country illegally without valid identification, visas, work permits, and related papers.

The Department of the Treasury may be forced to use its legal authority to monitor, control, delay, or terminate the movement of remittances and other money transfers to El Salvador, and the Department of Homeland Security may be compelled to end TPS and to undertake a massive review of Salvadoran nationals residing in or entering the U.S. unlawfully.

**TO RAPIDLY TERMINATE THE FLOW OF REMITTANCES, HOMELAND SECURITY MUST PREPARE A CONTINGENCY PLAN**

The United States must be prepared to apply, on an urgent basis, the full array of legal instruments available should circumstances after the Salvadoran election require the urgent termination of the flow of remittances to that country. Under U.S. law and in accordance with our national security policies, the immediate responsibility for preparing these plans resides with the Department of Homeland Security, working in conjunction with the Department of the Treasury and other agencies of the U.S. government.

**FACTS ABOUT THE FMLN LEADERSHIP**

Leadership of FMLN is hostile to U.S. FMLN, in power, would follow anti-U.S. agenda of Venezuela's radical president Hugo Chavez and join Cuba, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras in pro-Chavez axis. Flags of Venezuela, Cuba and Iran are carried at FMLN rallies.

Chavez helps finance FMLN campaign by selling cut-rate diesel fuel to FMLN's "ALBA PETROLEOS". Reselling the fuel (20% of the diesel sold in El Salvador) gives FMLN profit estimated at \$20 mn.

SALVADOR SANCHEZ CEREN is FMLN's candidate for Vice President. In 2001, four days after 9-11, Salvador Sánchez Cerén led march in San Salvador that celebrated attacks by Al-Qaeda and burned American flags. FMLN issued a communiqué that the U.S., for its policies, was itself to blame for being attacked.

Sánchez Cerén is the FMLN commanding general whose alias was "Leonel Gonzalez". Between 1986 and 1990, he approved 1,200-1,500 assassinations according to investigation reported by John R. Thomson in the Washington Times (November 2008). Cerén, a hard-core communist, purged party leaders seen as insufficiently radical. He and Merino dominate (and if necessary could eliminate) Mauricio Funes, their figurehead presidential candidate.

JOSE LUIS MERINO (code name "Ramiro"), de-facto leader of FMLN, helped arrange the diesel fuel deal with Chavez. In 2005 interview, Merino said El Salvador should model itself after Chavez's Venezuela, and that USSR was "one of the most just" political systems on earth.

FMLN, like Chavez, is ally of designated terrorist groups and of state sponsors of terror, including FARC, Cuba and Iran. FMLN contains clandestine armed groups (BPJ, 'El Limon', BRES), that stage violent actions, killed a policeman, and attacked presidential convoy.

FARC (Colombian narco-terrorists) Merino is implicated in arms trafficking with FARC. In raid on a rebel camp last year, Colombian military seized computer of FARC leader Raul Reyes. An e-mail from Iván Márquez, FARC guerrillas' primary contact with the Venezuelan government, showed Merino to be the link with certain arms dealers.

IRAN Chavez introduced FMLN and Iran at meetings in Nicaragua. With flights from El Salvador to 10 U.S. cities and large FMLN network in the United States, Salvador would be important beachhead for Iran, a state sponsor of terror. Iran opened large embassy in Nicaragua and is building relations with Honduras.

CUBA FMLN is close ally of Cuba, a state sponsor of terror. Castro played key role creating FMLN as an armed revolutionary force, uniting five Salvadoran extremist groups under one banner.

**COMMENDING THE OUTSTANDING WOMEN OF SOMERSET COUNTY**

**HON. LEONARD LANCE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 11, 2009*

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of National Women's History Month, and I would like to congratulate a number of outstanding women who will be recognized at the Somerset County's Commission on the Status of Women awards in New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District.

The Commission presents awards annually in celebration of National Women's History Month in March. This year there are 17 women being honored, including entrepreneurs, educators and hometown heroes whose community service is considered extraordinary.