

IN HONOR OF MADELINE CAIN,
MAYOR, CITY OF LAKEWOOD

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements and contributions of Madeline Cain, Mayor of the City of Lakewood, Ohio.

As the first woman mayor of Lakewood, Cain has focused her efforts on developing an effective economic development strategy, controlling costs, preserving high quality and safety services and protecting the residential character of the community. Cain initiated the "Mayor's Night Out" program to bring government and community members together. This program includes a door to door visit by the Mayor and an informal gathering of neighbors and city officials at the home of a host resident. Other achievements include the creation of the Economic Development Fund to encourage private investment in the community, protect and create jobs, and prevent the deterioration of commercial and industrial areas.

Cain also served as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, where she authored one of the nation's first anti-stalking laws and sponsored various bills regarding children and the disabled. While in the House of Representatives, Cain also served in leadership of the Ohio House Democratic Caucus as Chair of Policy and Research.

Mayor Cain is also active with a number of organizations, including serving as a member of the Board of Trustees for Lakewood Hospital and the Advisory Board of Malachi House (a home for terminally ill homeless).

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the accomplishments of a dedicated public official, Mayor Madeline A. Cain. Her work is greatly appreciated by her constituents and I wish her continued success.

TRIBUTE TO GINA CASANOVA

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor seven young women in my district who have earned the Girl Scout Gold Award, the highest award in Girl Scouting.

The Gold Award requires the greatest achievement in career exploration, service to other people, and acquisition of skills. This award is a strong reflection of these youngsters' ability to set goals, to put value into action, to plan, and to relate to the needs of the community.

I wish to recognize Gina Casanova of Troop 439 in Brea, CA.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to congratulate and thank Karin Carlson, Director of Program Services for the Girl Scout Council of Orange County for notifying me of their achievements. On behalf of the people of the 41st Congressional District of California, let me say that we are all proud of you.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SETON HALL VOLUNTEERS—
MAKING A DIFFERENCE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, as National Volunteer Week approaches, it is with great pride that I rise to commend a dedicated group of individuals from my alma mater, Seton Hall University, who are making a real difference in lives every day—on campus, in their local community, and internationally. Known as the Division of Volunteer Efforts (DOVE), this volunteer service component of Campus Ministry is actively engaged in the promotion of social justice.

DOVE volunteers work to ensure that graduates of Seton Hall, in addition to being well-educated academically, also develop a keen awareness of social problems and a compassionate approach to resolving them.

Putting their faith into action, members of DOVE, which include Seton Hall graduates, undergraduates, staff and faculty, number 2,000 strong and contribute an average of 10,000 hours of service each academic year.

DOVE is involved in a wide range of volunteer activities, including Adopt a Grandparent Month; American Red Cross Disaster Response Team; Tutoring for English as a Second Language; visits to hospitals, soup kitchens and community food banks; Carnival of Fun and Camp Fatima for the mentally and physically disabled; New Jersey Special Olympics; SHU 500; Day of Community Service; AIDS Walkathon and Softball Tournament; and The Literacy Volunteers of America. DOVE is also involved in a number of mentoring programs to address the needs of at-risk youth; efforts to aid victims of natural disasters; and an international service project for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in sending the members of DOVE our congratulations on their outstanding community service and our very best wishes for continued success in their important mission.

THE TERRORIST ELIMINATION ACT
OF 1999

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 14, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Terrorist Elimination Act of 1999 that would end a decades old ban on U.S. government involvement in killing foreign military and terrorist leaders.

The ban has been in place since the late 1970s by Executive Orders, and the legislation I am introducing, would nullify the provisions of several Executive Orders that created the ban.

In several recent cases, the United States has committed extensive force to operations designed to remove a handful of elite political rulers, or military or terrorist leaders. This was

April 14, 1999

our basic military goal in strikes directed at Libya, Iraq, and other sites in the Middle East and North Africa in recent years. It also appears to be the motivation behind American involvement against Slobodan Milosevic's forces in the former Yugoslavia.

It is dishonest, costly and dangerous to use massive military force to remove those leaders who threaten American lives, commit terrorist acts or war crimes, or who destabilize regions of the world. Our federal government should never put the lives of our troops at risk when there is an alternative method of accomplishing the same goals.

Terrorists leaders or war criminals should rarely be directly targeted, and any such steps should only be considered after very careful and comprehensive consideration involving our military, intelligence, and policy leaders. However, when a foreign dictator or terrorist leader threatens the lives of Americans, I believe it is entirely appropriate for us to remove that threat by any means necessary, without arbitrarily limiting our options.

Mr. Speaker I wrote to President Bill Clinton with regard to this issue on August 24, 1998. Below is a copy of the letter I sent to the President:

August 24, 1998.

In re assassination ban.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Ever since the Ford Administration, the Executive branch has operated under a wide-ranging and ambiguous ban on "assassination." Most recently, the ban was reiterated in Executive Order 12333, which states that, "[n]o person employed or acting on behalf of the United States government shall engage in, or conspire to engage in, assassination."

As you know, the debate about what does and does not constitute "assassination" remains unsettled. However, the practical result of this ban is that United States forces are allowed to bomb military targets, hoping to kill terrorist leaders collaterally, but are prevented from designing surgical strikes for that purpose or working with others to do so.

I urge you to consider lifting this ban and designing a new system so that the threat posed by individuals proven to be directly responsible for the deaths of American citizens—such as Osama bin Laden or Saddam Hussein—can be eliminated in cases where it is simply impossible to capture them by ordinary means. I firmly believe such a system should be put into place, and that it should also include strong and effective safeguards against abuse, such as a requirement for limited consultation with Congress.

Taking action against a foreign leader posing a direct threat to our armed forces or civilian citizens is a power you already possess under the Constitution as commander-in-chief. Arbitrarily, and somewhat disingenuously purporting to deny a President such a power by Executive Order reduces credibility and hampers your role as commander-in-chief.

As the threat posed to American citizens by terrorist organizations continues to grow, it is important we use every tool at hand to block those who would destroy our lives and property from doing so. While final removal of terrorist leaders is a draconian measure that should be used only sparingly, there are, unfortunately, cases where it is clearly warranted. I believe we should fashion a