

FY 2001-2005 Budget Authority .....	1,100,000,000
FY 2001-2006 Outlays .....	1,100,000,000
Revised Allocation to Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:	
FY 2001 Budget Authority .....	2,629,000,000
FY 2001 Outlays .....	2,573,000,000
FY 2001-2005 Budget Authority .....	12,670,000,000
FY 2001-2005 Outlays .....	12,464,000,000

## RELEASE OF FALN TERRORISTS

Mr. KYL. Madam President, 1 year ago, 11 terrorists dedicated to the violent pursuit of Puerto Rican independence walked out of prison thanks to a clemency grant by President Clinton. Two more of these terrorists will be released in coming years. They were all members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), which has claimed responsibility for 130 bombings in the United States, killing 6 Americans and wounding 84 others.

It is incomprehensible to me that those responsible for such deadly violence are living in freedom today, while their victims and their families are still suffering. As we reflect on the decision of the President 1 year ago to ignore this suffering for his personal gain, I believe it's important to put a human face on the deplorable acts these terrorists committed.

I'd like to quote from the testimony of a few victims who lived through some of the 130 bombings these FALN terrorists committed:

Bill Newhall, FALN victim: On January 24th [1975], I was having lunch with two colleagues, Charlie Murray and Frank Connor and three clients, Jim Gezork, Alex Berger and Dave Urskind. We were seated at a table overlooking Broad Street, about to return to work when a bomb, placed in a doorway next to our table, detonated, destroying our corner with shrapnel and debris. Jim, Alex, and Frank died terrible deaths, barely recognizable to their families. Another man, Harold Sherburne, who was upstairs at the time of the blast, was also killed. Charlie, David and I suffered multiple wounds, many of them from shrapnel. More than fifty other people sustained injuries as well. . . . It is impossible to adequately describe the effects of this savagery on the injured and dead as well as their families.

This bombing, a terrorist act against unarmed and unsuspecting civilians and its lethal results were followed by many more. . . .

NYPD Detective Rocco Pascarella, FALN victim: FALN bombs were placed at locations where it was likely that innocent people would be killed or injured.

About two weeks prior to December 31, 1982 I had been assigned to the Police Headquarters security detail. . . . It was 9:30 p.m. when my colleagues and I heard a tremendous explosion. At first we thought it was fireworks. But soon after, we were told a bomb had exploded at 26 Federal Plaza which is two blocks from police headquarters. I was directed by my sergeant to search the perimeter of the headquarters building for anything suspicious that might be a bomb. As I approached the rear unused entrance to the

building I noticed a lot of debris. As I turned to search, the bomb went off. . . .

I suffered the loss of one leg below the knee, severe scarring of my other leg, the loss of hearing in one ear, and the loss of my eyesight to the extent that I am no longer able to drive. I was in the hospital for two months. I underwent six operations for my leg and ears and received over 40 stitches to my face, ears and mouth. I spent a year going through rehabilitation to learn to walk again with my artificial leg and injured right leg. Because of my injuries I have been unable to return to active duty in the police force. I am on an extended medical leave. The pain and trauma of these disabling injuries were multiplied by the suffering it caused my family.

Special Agent (Ret.) Donald R. Wofford, FBI: [O]n Wednesday, 12/11/74 . . . an anonymous Hispanic female notified the NYPD that a dead body was located in a building at 336 East 110th Street, Manhattan. A radio car was dispatched and when the investigating patrolman pushed upon an outside door to an abandoned five story tenement located at this address, the explosion occurred, seriously injuring the officer, and ultimately resulting in the loss of his eye.

Special Agent (Ret.) Richard S. Hahn, FBI: Between June, 1975 and November, 1979, the FALN claimed credit for nineteen bombing and six incendiary attacks in the Chicago area. These included bomb targets such as the woman's washroom in a hotel restaurant, (9/76), the bombing of the city-county building, (6/77), and Sears Tower (10/75).

Madam President, I don't know how the President of the United States can just ignore the pain and suffering of these innocent Americans. I can't comprehend how we can say that America is tough on terrorism, and will not tolerate such violence, while our nation's leader grants clemency to those who commit these horrendous acts. And I don't understand how his Vice-President can remain silent on this grievous decision as he attempts to earn the trust of the American people. It's been a year since President Clinton granted clemency to convicted terrorists and the Senate and the American people are still searching for the answers to these questions.

## JAMES H. QUILLEN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. THOMPSON. Madam President, I would like to take a moment to recognize the many achievements of former Tennessee Congressman Jim Quillen, and express my support for H.R. 4608 which would designate the new United States courthouse in Greeneville, as the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse." As some of my colleagues may know, Jim Quillen was Tennessee's longest serving Member of Congress and represented his constituents with distinction at both the state and federal level of government for 50 years. In 1963, Congressman Quillen was elected to the United States House of Representatives to represent the First Congressional District of Tennessee. After serving for thirty-four years, Congressman Quillen retired in

January 1997. Congressman Quillen worked very hard for the citizens of Tennessee throughout his legislative career, and played a major role in securing funding to build the new courthouse in Greeneville.

Over the years, Congressman Quillen developed a reputation as a hard working legislator devoted to the concerns of his constituents. He served 17 terms in the House of Representatives, and in many ways lived the American dream. Born into poverty near Kingsport, he knew the hardships that many of his constituents faced, and promised that his door would always be open to hear their views. Congressman Quillen rarely accepted that something could not be done, and distinguished himself early on as a man who could get results. Congressman Quillen fought hard to establish a medical school at East Tennessee State University, which is now one of Tennessee's leading medical teaching institutions. He was also instrumental in expanding services at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Johnson City.

Congressman Quillen's tireless efforts in the House of Representatives benefitted the entire nation, and his leadership as Ranking Member on the House Committee on Rules helped pave the way for critical legislation. During his service on the House Committee on Rules, Congressman Quillen shaped the course of national policy by acting as a "legislative gatekeeper" and working with other Members to ensure that America's needs were addressed. Congressman Quillen never lost sight of the people he was fighting for, and we should all be proud of his many accomplishments.

It is with appreciation for Congressman Quillen's dedication to public service over the past fifty years that we approve H.R. 4608 to designate the new federal courthouse in Greeneville, which he helped to build, as the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse."

## PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Mr. CLELAND. Madam President, on April 11, 2000 the Senate Commerce Committee held a hearing regarding the impact of China's accession to the World Trade Organization, WTO, on the American economy. This was a fascinating meeting that covered a wide range of topics from trade deficits and tariff barriers to national security and human rights. After participating in this hearing, and after months of meetings and speaking with Georgia farmers, small business owners, and workers, as well as conferring with national security experts, I have concluded that, on balance, establishing Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) with China—which is necessary for the U.S. to obtain the trade concessions made