The Senate met at 9 a.m., and was called to order by the Honorable JON S. CORZINE, a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we seek Your grace as healing for our grief-filled hearts, we reaffirm some very powerful presuppositions about You and Your providential care for Your creation. Strengthen our conviction that You do not cause tragedies. We dismiss that false question, “Where was God in the midst of the tragic terrorist attack?”

You were with us giving us courage and hope. You created humankind: to know, to love, and to serve You. We revere the only God: the creator, especially the creator of our whole people. You are the ruler yet. “Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted.”

You are the authority over all political governance: the national as well as the local. You are the author of the Constitution of the United States: You are the author of the Bill of Rights: You are the author of the American political system. You are the one we call public official.

You created humankind: to love and strength to those who continue to suffer in the grim aftermath of Tuesday’s tragedies, remind us of the love and strength we could not plan, bring good out of evil. Not even death can separate us from You. This life is but a small part of the whole of eternity. In the midst of our anguish over those who died in Tuesday’s tragedies, remind us of the shortness of time and the length of eternity.

Make us communicators of love and strength to those who continue to suffer in the grim aftermath of terrorism. Bless the Senators and the entire Senate family with a fresh gift of faith to trust You and a renewed assurance that, “though the wrong seems oft so strong, You are the ruler yet!”

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JON S. CORZINE led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

The Senate—Friday, September 14, 2001

U.S. SENATE,

WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 14, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JON S. CORZINE, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD.
President pro tempore.

Mr. CORZINE thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair.

SCHEDULE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, there will be caucuses held by both parties at 9:15 a.m. today. As soon as the caucuses have completed their deliberations, we will enter into morning business for a period of time. My hope and my expectation is that we will take up both the supplemental appropriations bill, as well as the resolution having to do with the circumstances we are facing in providing the President with additional authority. That resolution, as well as the supplemental appropriations bill, will be the subject of deliberation and debate today, perhaps tomorrow.

The House of Representatives has indicated they will be in session tomorrow to take up the resolution. It is my hope that perhaps we might be able to complete our work today, but until I have had the opportunity to consult more with the Republican leader, I am unable to make any more definitive judgment about the time it will take to complete our work on both of these matters. We were negotiating late into the evening last night. I thank all of those who participated.

We concluded our work successfully after midnight last night. We will now be in a position to take up the supplemental appropriations bill. I will consult with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the ranking member, as well as the Republican leader, as we consider just what the sequence will be throughout the day.

There will be rollcalls. We are unclear about the timing of those rollcalls or whether or not a Saturday session may be required. I call attention to that expectation.

I also remind Senators that there is a memorial service at the National Cathedral at noon. While the more optimistic view is that we could perhaps begin boarding buses as early as 10 o’clock to accommodate logistics and security, it may be that we will be boarding a little later than that in order to accommodate whatever other considerations in the schedule there will be this morning.

I remind Senators that there will be a need to board buses sometime, I would say, at least prior to 11 o’clock, but we will make more definitive announcements with regard to boarding the buses as well as the specific schedule in the time ahead.

BABY GRACE

Also, Mr. President, in what has been a very dark hour for this country and for this institution, it is hard to find anything for which we can celebrate, but we can celebrate this morning. Senator DODD and his wife Jackie had a baby girl last night. Her name is Grace. She is 7 pounds. They are doing well. I congratulate Senator DODD, Jackie, and welcome Grace into this world of ours.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 2291 AND H.R. 2833

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I understand that the following bills are at the desk, having been read the first time: H.R. 2291 and H.R. 2833. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order, en bloc, for these two bills to receive a second reading, and I would then object to any further consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. DASCHLE. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader, am I correct that after the caucuses, there will be a short period of time for morning business, or do we know for sure?

Mr. DASCHLE. I respond to the Senator from Minnesota, there probably will be some time, but we will be in morning business at least for another 15 minutes.

Mr. WELLSTONE. This morning.

Mr. DASCHLE. This morning.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I have 5 minutes—I do not intend to take any more than that—in morning business.
As the son of a Jewish immigrant who fled persecution from Russia, I have always believed the greatness of our country is the value we place on human life. I have always cherished our freedoms, and I always will. I hold that dear, and have always cherished our freedoms, who fled persecution from Russia, I have always cherished our freedoms, and I always will. I hold that dear, and have always cherished our freedoms.

I believe people in our country and the hell of so many families, but I am very proud that the people of Minnesota are united in this, but we need to do this the right way. We need to do this the right way. I yield the floor.

I suggest the presence of a quorum. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to, and at 9:16 a.m. the Senate recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 10:16 a.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer, Mr. BAYH.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH). The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, as I think certainly everyone on the floor knows, but for those who may be viewing our proceedings and should know, our colleagues have been meeting for the last hour to review the work which has been done by colleagues on both sides of the aisle in concert with the administration and with the House of Representatives. This work has been ongoing now for several days. The Appropriations Committee, through the leadership of Senator Byrd and Senator Stevens, on the use of force resolution, through the leadership of many of our colleagues on both sides, again in concert with the White House, have given their reports to the caucuses.

I am about to propound a unanimous consent request that would allow us to vote on both the use of force resolution and the appropriations supplemental. We would hold open the Record for purposes of additional comment. I will return to the unanimous consent request. Let me say, before I do read the request, how much I appreciate, once again, the leadership of our Republican leader. As he has throughout the week, he has been remarkable. We could not be where we are today, this country or this institution, without the strong partnership and leadership he has shown. I commend him, and I thank all of our colleagues for their remarkable participation during this difficult week.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if Senator DASCHLE will yield, I thank him for his remarks and I will respond in kind appropriately, but I will wait until after the unanimous consent is reached.

UNANIMOUS CONSEN T AGREEMENT—S. 1426 AND S.J. RES. 23

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of S. 1426, the supplemental appropriations bill; that upon its reporting, it be laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 23, the use of force legislation; that the Senate vote on final passage of the appropriations bill, to occur immediately; that the vote on final passage of the use of force resolution occur immediately upon the disposition of the appropriations bill; that no amendments or motions be in order to either bill; that the preamble to the joint resolution be agreed to; and that when the Senate receives from the House its supplemental appropriations bill, it be read a third time and agreed to, provided that it is identical to the bill which the Senate has passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, as I think certainly everyone on the floor knows, but for those who may be viewing our proceedings and should know, our colleagues have been meeting for the last hour to review the work which has been done by colleagues on both sides of the aisle in concert with the administration and with the House of Representatives. This work has been ongoing now for several days. The Appropriations Committee, through the leadership of Senator Byrd and Senator Stevens, on the use of force resolution, through the leadership of many of our colleagues on both sides, again in concert with the White House, have given their reports to the caucuses.

I am about to propound a unanimous consent request that would allow us to vote on both the use of force resolution and the appropriations supplemental. We would hold open the Record for purposes of additional comment. I will return to the unanimous consent request. Let me say, before I do read the request, how much I appreciate, once again, the leadership of our Republican leader. As he has throughout the week, he has been remarkable. We could not be where we are today, this country or this institution, without the strong partnership and leadership he has shown. I commend him, and I thank all of our colleagues for their remarkable participation during this difficult week.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if Senator DASCHLE will yield, I thank him for his remarks and I will respond in kind appropriately, but I will wait until after the unanimous consent is reached.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1426 AND S.J. RES. 23

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of S. 1426, the supplemental appropriations bill; that upon its reporting, it be laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 23, the use of force legislation; that the Senate vote on final passage of the appropriations bill, to occur immediately; that the vote on final passage of the use of force resolution occur immediately upon the disposition of the appropriations bill; that no amendments or motions be in order to either bill; that the preamble to the joint resolution be agreed to; and that when the Senate receives from the House its supplemental appropriations bill, it be read a third time and agreed to, provided that it is identical to the bill which the Senate has passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for agreeing to this request. I, too, want to thank Senator DASCHLE, Senator REID, the leadership on the Democratic side of the aisle, and Senators NICKLES, GRAMM, DOMENICI, STEVENS, and WARNER who have worked on these resolutions, and many others.

I realize this is a dramatic action in both cases. That is what is called for.

I have never seen a better example of Members standing together, working together, swallowing our legalistic desires and our budgetary restraint feelings. These are difficult times. We have got to act decisively. The American people expect it of us and they will accept nothing less. We are doing that.

We are moving today to provide humanitarian funds to assist in the clean-up, disaster assistance, and military action that is necessary.

In a perfect world, maybe we would do it differently—with more money,
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE 17037

September 14, 2001

less money, more language, less language—but the world has changed, and we are acting appropriately.

With regard to the use of force language, I think it has been worked on by Democrats, Republicans, and the administration. If you look at it carefully, I think it does the job without putting us at risk. Senator DASCHLE said the conference was ready to go to 10 o'clock. I think this is the right thing, and I commend both conferences for this decisive action.

Thank you for your leadership.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask that Senators, again, vote from their desks.

From California on the importance of intention with this funding regarding appropriations committee inform me of his ports.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the agreement reached in this body provides $10 billion to respond to the attacks in New York and Washington, and the plane crash in Pennsylvania, as follows:

$10 billion available immediately for the President to utilize;
$10 billion available 15 days after the President submits a plan;
$20 billion available for allocation in subsequent acts.

This compromise provides the initial $20 billion sought by the President with virtually no restriction, and provides a second $20 billion pursuant to the President to ensure that there is domestic recovery effort.

The President can use any of the funds for national security purposes—but of the total of $40 billion, not less than $20 billion is only available for the domestic recovery effort.

As context, Congress initially provided $15 billion for the gulf war effort; nearly $10 billion for the Colorado earthquakes. All of the funds are available until expended, to ensure there is no rush to obligate prematurely.

The arrangement fulfills the President's commitment to New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania for the families of those on board the hijacked aircraft, and ensure adequate funds are available for any initial military or intelligence requirements, without a competition for funds between those two needs.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, Ernest Hemingway observed that "life breaks us all, and afterward many are strong at the broken places."

America's heart is broken. What happened on Tuesday was not simply an attack against America. It was a crime against democracy, against decency itself.

The more we learn, the more we grieve for the innocent victims of these uncontrollable attacks; the people of New York, and those of New Jersey, Connecticut, and all who were in and around World Trade Center at the time of these attacks; our men and women serving at the Pentagon; and, the passengers and crew of American Airlines flights 11 and 175, and United Airlines flights 93 and 175.

Today, with the passage of this supplemental bill, we take a step toward healing, and we begin the process of growing stronger at the broken places. It has been an extraordinary few days here in Congress. As we come together to consider how we can act, how we can help, how we can serve, we forget to consider those things that once divided us.

Today, we are not Democrats or Republicans. We are Americans.

We stand together as one Congress, one people. And we say together, with one voice, we will do whatever needs to be done to care for the victims, to comfort the families, to address this threat to our homeland, and to let our enemies know: We will find them. And we will have justice.

This bill we are considering provides 40 billion dollars to provide aid to the victims of the attacks, and to deal with the consequences of those attacks. The money will be used to: repair the horrific damage caused by these attacks, and help begin the process of recovery; improve attack and disaster preparedness; enhance our counterterrorism efforts; make our planes and other systems of transportation safer and more secure; and strengthen our national security.

But we need to remember: in the end, this isn't about money, because money is only a means. This is a statement of our commitment to help our fellow Americans in their time of need, to protect our Nation from the most insidious of threats, and to ensure that those who had a hand in these evil acts are held accountable.

This is a first step. It is the first of many. Because we will do whatever it takes. And, ultimately, we will grow strong in the broken places.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in the aftermath of Tuesday's tragic events, security has necessarily been tightened at all our borders. This includes the border crossings at the Port of Detroit, including the Ambassador Bridge, the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, and the Blue Water Bridge in Port Huron. The U.S. Customs Service is inspecting every vehicle and almost every truck crossing into the United States at these ports of entry, which is what should be the case after such a terrible breach of our Nation's security.

These ports of entry are important commercial routes for the transport of the just-in-time delivery auto parts to American auto manufacturing plants which are supplied from Canada and elsewhere. Just-in-time delivery means an industry must have the ability to move its products quickly from point to point. An unfortunate side effect of the tightened security is that significant delays of up to 12 hours in some cases have occurred at the bridges and tunnel. This has meant that the just-in-time delivery approach that many manufacturers rely on have broken down. As a result, automobile assembly plants in the United States do not have the necessary parts and many have shut down. Others may have to shut down soon for lack of parts.

This backup at our northern border during these extraordinary times highlights and aggravates an existing and
chronic problem of under-staffing of Customs inspection and INS personnel at the Port of Detroit and along the Northern border in general. Congress was already beginning to address this shortfall before Tuesday's tragedy exacerbated the problem.

As we pass an emergency supplemental bill today that will provide $40 billion in disaster relief and humanitarian aid to help respond to the destruction caused by Tuesday's tragedy, we should not forget the security needs at our borders. Specifically, we need to be sensitive to the economic impact of additional security measures on industries that depend on just-in-time delivery of product from Canada and elsewhere. This doesn't mean that we should be any less vigilant in inspection at the border. To the contrary, it means we should be sure that we commit the resources necessary to perform these inspections without hurting our economy in the process.

The simple solution would be to direct a portion of the $40 billion to increase Customs and INS staffing levels at our northern border and at the Port of Detroit in particular where this need has been most clearly demonstrated. It makes good domestic security sense and it makes good economic sense.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to express my strong support for S. 1426, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, and for S. J. Resolution 23, which authorizes the use of force against those responsible for the attacks launched against the United States. On this day of remembrance in our country, we must also face the need to respond and rebuild.

As we are faced with another critical moment in our Nation's history, I am proud to be a member of the United States Senate and the Senate Appropriations Committee, as we work in a nonpartisan way to provide support to the victims of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The Senate approved this critically important funding legislation of $40 billion by a vote of 96-0 earlier today. The United States Congress and the President have worked together to demonstrate that the United States will stand together and put our partisan differences aside as we address this tragedy facing our great country.

This funding will also help our country as we begin to rebuild and work to find those responsible for these reprehensible acts of terrorism. Today, I join members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, in supporting our President and our country by approving legislation to authorize the use of force against those who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks in order to prevent future aggression against Americans at home and abroad.

The war declared by these terrorists is a new kind of conflict. Unlike wars of the past, the attack was not made by one military against another, battling over borders. Instead, the attacks came from a faceless source and focused on innocent civilians. Their aim was to undermine our Nation's freedom, our liberties, and to destroy us from within through fear, hatred, and rage. We must not and will not allow terrorists to ultimately win this war.

I think about the families of those lost, those who have lost work, children who are now orphans, and those who still await word on the missing. We hold them in our hearts and keep them in our prayers. As the parent of a son in the U.S. Army, I also share the pride felt by those currently serving our Nation and protecting our freedoms in the military and in our communities as police and firefighters. The coming weeks and months will by trying, and we must stand with one voice in support of these brave men and women.

It is important that we also stand as one America against any example of violence against people based on their religion or ethnicity. We will have lost this war against terrorism if our country's diversity becomes threatened.

We will remember those we've lost. We will respond against those responsible. And we will rebuild our Nation's confidence and security.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, today the Senate took another step toward a new kind of war. Congress has resolved that military force may be necessary to end the scourge of terrorism. Today we took a solemn vow that we will strike back at those who have killed thousands of American citizens. Those responsible for the attack on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the crash of an airliner in Pennsylvania will now face the full fury and capability of this great Nation.

But the United States will not react blindly. We do not want revenge, we want justice and security. We act today to defend America and punish our enemies. Unnecessary violence will do nothing to erase the losses suffered by the American people.

Part of what we are fighting to protect, is the Constitution and the role of Congress in a crisis. This resolution faithfully and responsibly executes our duty under the Constitution. We have the courage of our convictions. President Congress remains a co-equal branch and a partner with the President in this struggle.

We stand together in this Chamber and with the President. Shoulder to shoulder we are prepared to do whatever is necessary to restore peace and security to America. In the face of adversity, our hearts are steadfast, and our minds are fixed. We will not rest until the task before us is complete.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise at this time to lend my full support to S. 1426, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

The United States is engaged in war against terrorism. We have been engaged in that war for a long time, but seldom has it tread upon our Nation's soil. On September 11, it did, in a most horrific way.

Last night, this body took a great step in its fight against terrorism. We passed legislation that will significantly improve the effectiveness of our intelligence and legal apparatus. The measure before us will provide much needed funds to the President to help heal the wounded, repair the broken and enable our Nation's military, justice, and intelligence agencies to carry out the arduous duties that lay before them. The threat will not soon go away. The missions of the agencies we provide for with the funds from this bill will continue long past the day when these funds will run out.

It is up to us, our colleagues in the House and the President and his administration to determine how to plan and provide the resources to the men and women who will carry out necessary steps to prevent what happened 3 days ago from ever happening again. It is up to us to promote and insure the Nation's resolve in the coming days, months, and years.

So, I support emergency supplemental legislation.

Mr. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, this Tuesday, September 11, 2001, the United States of America suffered devastating attacks.

What happened Tuesday was not only an attack against America. It was a crime against democracy, and decency. It was a crime against humanity.

Our hearts and prayers go out to the many who lost their lives. To the thousands who are injured and suffering. To the families of all the victims. And to the rescue workers and medical personnel who continue to work around the clock to save lives.

At the Pentagon yesterday, I saw the horror of devastation. I saw the courage and determination of the Montgomery County Urban Search and Rescue Team and many others working to shore up the structure and search the rent and burnt symbol of America's might and power. I witnessed by the two Chaplains who bless the remains as each victim is found and removed.

The physical impact of these attacks hit New York City, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania. But the real impact is on all of America, on all of the free world.
The direct victims were passengers on domestic flights, civilians and members of our Armed Forces working at the Pentagon, people working at or visiting the World Trade Center, and rescue workers. But all Americans share the pain of those who lost loved ones. We feel this as an attack on each and every one of us, and on our way of life. I am so proud of the way Americans are responding to this national tragedy. We are united. We are helping each other. We are steadfast. We are strong.

Today, the Senate is taking action. We are doing our part as representatives of the American people. I am proud to join in the unanimous support for emergency supplemental appropriations and a resolution authorizing the use of force.

I have pledged to provide President Bush the resources for rescue, response and recovery, to investigate these attacks, and to improve security. Today, we are appropriating $40 billion to do that.

We are making resources available immediately to support Federal, State and local search, recovery and rebuilding efforts. To investigate, and prosecute domestic and international terrorism. To increase transportation security. To repair public buildings. And to support national security readiness. The President has tremendous flexibility, consulting appropriately with Congress, to use these funds.

We can and will prevail over terrorism. But we must also take strong action against those who attacked our Nation. Today, we are also adopting a resolution authorizing the President to use “all necessary and appropriate force.”

The resolution specifically targets “those nations, organizations, or persons who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations. . . .” Moreover, the resolution only authorizes action “in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States. . . .” The requirements of the War Powers Resolution remain in force. Congress may decide to give the President further authorization once we have discovered with greater certainty who is responsible for these barbaric acts.

America’s law enforcement and intelligence agencies are vigorously pursuing their investigations to find all those responsible. Whoever they are, they must know now that America is committed to rooting them out and exacting a severe price for their barbarity. And America’s friends and allies are rightly ready to join us.

Much work remains for the Senate, for this Congress, for our government for our Nation, to respond and recover and rebuild. Today we are taking critical steps to sustain the recovery efforts and take appropriate action against terrorism.

We will not sacrifice our ideals in pursuit of the monsters who carried out these attacks. We will not compromise the principles for which so many Americans have fought and died.

But we will root out those who committed these atrocities. We will have justice. And we will move forward, a stronger nation than before.

At our prayer service in the Rotunda on Wednesday evening, I asked God to give us the courage and wisdom to respond rightly to these attacks on America. I believe we are doing so today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The yeas and nays have beenordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VONNOVICH), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VONNOVICH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) would each vote “yea.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 96, nays 0, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 280 Leg.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yeas 96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chafee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corzine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeWine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domenici</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bill (S. 1426) was passed, as follows:

S. 1426

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For emergency expenses to respond to the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001, to provide assistance to the victims of the attacks, and to deal with other consequences of the attacks, $40,000,000,000, to remain available until expended including for the purposes of this Act:

Provided further, That these funds may be transferred to any authorized Federal Government activity to meet the purposes of this Act.

Provided further, That the Congress designates the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; Provided further, That $40,000,000,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request, that includes designation of the $40,000,000,000 as an emergency requirement as defined in the balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

Provided further, The President shall consult with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committees on Appropriations prior to the transfer of these funds.

Provided further, That the $40,000,000,000 made available herein, $10,000,000,000 shall not be available for transfer to any Department or Agency until 15 days after the Director of the Office of Management and Budget has submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a proposed allocation and plan for use of the funds for that Department or Agency; $20,000,000,000 may be obligated only when enacted in a subsequent emergency appropriations bill, in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; Provided further, That the President shall transmit an amended budget request proposing an allocation of funds:

Provided further, That not less than one-half of the $40,000,000,000 shall be for disaster recovery activities and assistance related to the terrorist acts in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001, as authorized by Congress.

Provided further, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the spending of these funds prior to January 2, 2002; Provided further, That the President shall submit to the Congress as soon as practicable detailed requests to meet any further funding requirements for the purposes specified in this Act.
Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I will not, Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished majority leader—if I may have the floor—there will be no necessity to worry about a Presiding Officer. There will be no Chair.

Would the Chair state the question when the leader is finished for the benefit of the Senate?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business until the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair and thank all Senators.

Mr. President, I also announce that this will be the last vote of the day and we will not have any votes Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S.J. Res. 23, the joint resolution for use of military force.

As we consider this legislation, our fellow Americans in New York and at the Pentagon—and indeed throughout this great country, are recovering those who are still lost, assisting their loved ones to cope, and determinately getting on with the effort to build that which has been torn down. The $40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that we just passed unanimously demonstrates our determination to assist in the recovery and rebuilding process.

We will honor the great country, are recovering those who have been lost, to their loved ones and friends, and to the men and women of our Armed Forces who will be placed in harms way to protect us from future terrorist acts.

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I will not, Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished majority leader—if I may have the floor—there will be no necessity to worry about a Presiding Officer. There will be no Chair.

Would the Chair state the question when the leader is finished for the benefit of the Senate?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business until the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair and thank all Senators.

Mr. President, I also announce that this will be the last vote of the day and we will not have any votes Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S.J. Res. 23, the joint resolution for use of military force.

As we consider this legislation, our fellow Americans in New York and at the Pentagon—and indeed throughout this great country, are recovering those who are still lost, assisting their loved ones to cope, and determinately getting on with the effort to build that which has been torn down. The $40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that we just passed unanimously demonstrates our determination to assist in the recovery and rebuilding process.

We will honor the great country, are recovering those who have been lost, to their loved ones and friends, and to the men and women of our Armed Forces who will be placed in harms way to protect us from future terrorist acts.

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I will not, Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished majority leader—if I may have the floor—there will be no necessity to worry about a Presiding Officer. There will be no Chair.

Would the Chair state the question when the leader is finished for the benefit of the Senate?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business until the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair and thank all Senators.

Mr. President, I also announce that this will be the last vote of the day and we will not have any votes Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S.J. Res. 23, the joint resolution for use of military force.

As we consider this legislation, our fellow Americans in New York and at the Pentagon—and indeed throughout this great country, are recovering those who are still lost, assisting their loved ones to cope, and determinately getting on with the effort to build that which has been torn down. The $40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that we just passed unanimously demonstrates our determination to assist in the recovery and rebuilding process.

We will honor the great country, are recovering those who have been lost, to their loved ones and friends, and to the men and women of our Armed Forces who will be placed in harms way to protect us from future terrorist acts.

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I will not, Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished majority leader—if I may have the floor—there will be no necessity to worry about a Presiding Officer. There will be no Chair.

Would the Chair state the question when the leader is finished for the benefit of the Senate?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business until the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair and thank all Senators.

Mr. President, I also announce that this will be the last vote of the day and we will not have any votes Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S.J. Res. 23, the joint resolution for use of military force.

As we consider this legislation, our fellow Americans in New York and at the Pentagon—and indeed throughout this great country, are recovering those who are still lost, assisting their loved ones to cope, and determinately getting on with the effort to build that which has been torn down. The $40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that we just passed unanimously demonstrates our determination to assist in the recovery and rebuilding process.

We will honor the great country, are recovering those who have been lost, to their loved ones and friends, and to the men and women of our Armed Forces who will be placed in harms way to protect us from future terrorist acts.

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I will not, Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished majority leader—if I may have the floor—there will be no necessity to worry about a Presiding Officer. There will be no Chair.

Would the Chair state the question when the leader is finished for the benefit of the Senate?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business until the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair and thank all Senators.

Mr. President, I also announce that this will be the last vote of the day and we will not have any votes Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S.J. Res. 23, the joint resolution for use of military force.

As we consider this legislation, our fellow Americans in New York and at the Pentagon—and indeed throughout this great country, are recovering those who are still lost, assisting their loved ones to cope, and determinately getting on with the effort to build that which has been torn down. The $40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that we just passed unanimously demonstrates our determination to assist in the recovery and rebuilding process.

We will honor the great country, are recovering those who have been lost, to their loved ones and friends, and to the men and women of our Armed Forces who will be placed in harms way to protect us from future terrorist acts.

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I will not, Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished majority leader—if I may have the floor—there will be no necessity to worry about a Presiding Officer. There will be no Chair.

Would the Chair state the question when the leader is finished for the benefit of the Senate?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business until the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Chair and thank all Senators.

Mr. President, I also announce that this will be the last vote of the day and we will not have any votes Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of next week.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S.J. Res. 23, the joint resolution for use of military force.

As we consider this legislation, our fellow Americans in New York and at the Pentagon—and indeed throughout this great country, are recovering those who are still lost, assisting their loved ones to cope, and determinately getting on with the effort to build that which has been torn down. The $40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that we just passed unanimously demonstrates our determination to assist in the recovery and rebuilding process.

We will honor the great country, are recovering those who have been lost, to their loved ones and friends, and to the men and women of our Armed Forces who will be placed in harms way to protect us from future terrorist acts.
the imminent prospect of war against a great power. We face instead a threat more insidious, one that will require the best of America to defeat: the reality of catastrophic terrorism in our midst. No longer do we perceive the only great threat to our security in the hostile maneuvers of foreign armies; no longer do vast oceans protect us from the plots and violence of the Old World; no longer do we sit in splendid isolation, flush with prosperity and naive with peace. A new day has come, a new test of the values upon which our Nation was founded. It calls us to a national mission unlike any we have known. Our Founding Fathers would well understand the nature of this challenge, for they prevailed against even greater odds in defending the American experiment. And strength from their example, and courage in their cause, as we protect the legacy they built. We must destroy this international network of terror in all its guises, and deprive its architects, executioners, and sponsors of safe harbor anywhere in this world. We will find the enemy, and they will suffer the full, awesome measure of our justice. These were not just crimes of mass murder against the United States; they are acts of war. The American people now know that we are at war. They will make the sacrifices and show the resolve necessary to prevail. To see this mission through, Congress should encourage the President to use all necessary means to overcome and destroy this enemy, in what will be a long and trying campaign for freedom. Under the Constitution, the President already possesses this authority, but it is enhanced, and our cause strengthened, by the support of the Congress. History will judge us for our support of this resolution, just as the 102nd Congress is judged for its resolution authorizing military action against Iraq. When faintness of heart carries the day, history’s judgment is cruel. The stakes today are higher than before: the Persian Gulf War: this mission is harder, will take longer, and ends not with the capture or death of Osama bin Laden, but with the destruction of the terrorist networks that threaten our way of life, and the defeat of nations supporting and collaborating with this evil. These nations, too, are our enemies. Those who have seen war do not seek it lightly. But war has been thrust upon us, and the stakes couldn’t be higher. The era of procrastination and half-measures has ended. The “post-Cold War era,” the prosperity and peace that allayed it, is over. We now have a higher purpose. Like other turning points in American history, when our founding principles were put at grave risk, we today rise proudly to the challenge. American resolve is not in doubt. Let us give our Commander in Chief all peaceable means to our power behind our purpose, in the name of our sacred heritage of freedom, and the glory of all whose sacrifice has preserved it. Two years before Britain’s appeasement of the Germans at Munich, Winston Churchill called not for a policy of half-measures to tame the foreign threat, but a posture of peace through strength to prepare for victory over it. Britain’s freedom required no less. In Churchill’s words: “The inheritance in our possession represents the prolonged achievement of the centuries . . . . There is not one of our simple uncounted rights today for which better men than we were ready to make the sacrifices and toils of the battlefield. We have not only a great treasure; we have a great cause.” America’s freedom, and the values that protect us in the face of evil, are our great and glorious cause. We re dedicate ourselves to it today, to our prolonged achievement of the centuries, with humble pride and righteous fury, as we seek to make of this world a better, safer place for all. Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, we cannot undo the grave events that took place on Tuesday or bring back the loved ones that so many families have lost or quickly restore the sense of security that Americans took for granted. But with resolve and determination we can take actions to root out those who perpetrated theseastastically and heretofore unimaginable events. There should be no question in the minds of those who are responsible for these attacks, or in the minds of those who have aided and abetted them, that the United States will take all necessary and appropriate steps to respond and to prevent them from undertaking additional attacks against our country. In keeping with our very values that were under attack this week, we must respond rationally and judiciously, not out of anger and sadness. This resolution leaves no doubt that the Congress is united in full support of the President. We have given the President the authority that he needs to respond to this unprecedented attack on American citizens on U.S. soil. This resolution allows the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or individuals who are responsible for this attack and against those who helped spread it. This resolution does not give the President a blanket approval to take military action against others under the guise of fighting international terrorism. It is not an open-ended authorization to use force against anyone or anything. Under the Constitution, the President has the authority to act if there is an imminent attack on the United States. That authority is recognized in this resolution. The tragedy our Nation experienced this week brought home to every American the reality of terrorism. Now we must respond. That response must be forceful and unequivocal. I am confident it will be. Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the attack on the United States this week leaves all of us jolted and angered. To respond to this terror is both our fate and our challenge. Our response to that attack must reflect our national character. As a great Nation, we must respond powerfully. But our response must be guided by justice and by our right to self defense, not by vengeance. We must act to hold accountable those responsible for these terrorist attacks. But to be true to our traditions and our Founders, we must act within the confines of the Constitution and the law. I believe that the resolution before us achieves that goal. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 explicitly recognizes the President’s authority to take immediate action as Commander in Chief of the United States Armed Forces to respond to this unprovoked attack on the United States. As such, there is no reason to suggest that the action we take here today is required in advance of any immediate military response by the President. In the interest of demonstrating our national resolve to act firmly and decisively, however, and as a demonstration of our commitment to working in close cooperation with our Commander in Chief to respond to this aggression, we act today to authorize the use of force, as required by the War Powers Resolution. I commend the President and his administration for seeking the resolution before us today, for working with the Congress, and for recognizing the requirement under the Constitution and the law for joint authorization. As we commend the broad language of the specific language of this resolution, and in particular, Senators BIDEN, LEVIN, and KERRY. They deserve our thanks for insisting that we honor the War Powers Resolution. Like any legislation, this resolution is not perfect. I have some concern that readers may misinterpret the preamble language that the President has authority under the Constitution to take action to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism as a new grant of power; rather it is merely a statement that the President has existing constitutional powers. I am gratified that in the body of this resolution, it does not contain a broad grant of powers, but is appropriately limited to those entities involved in the attacks that occurred on September 11. And I am particularly gratified that this resolution explicitly abides by and invokes the War Powers Resolution. In taking this action today, we are not responding to a distant threat to
international peace and security; we are responding to a direct attack on the United States. This is not a humankind’s response to a foreign crisis, but a defensive action to protect the lives of Americans here at home.

At the same time, we must recognize that this war will be unlike any other we have fought in the past. Our enemy is not a state with clearly defined borders. We must respond instead to what is quite likely a loose network of terrorists that do not function according to a strict hierarchy. We must respond to a highly mobile, diffuse enemy that operates largely beyond the reach of our conventional war-fighting techniques.

Given the immense difficulties involved in identifying our enemies, we must take great care to guard against making mistakes as we pursue them across the terrain to eliminate them, not act on misguided prejudices or incomplete information. We must not cause needless harm to innocent bystanders. Our response will be judged by friends and foes, by history, and by ourselves. It must stand up to the highest level of scrutiny: It must be appropriate and constitutional.

Within this confusing scenario, it will be easy to point fingers at an ever-increasing number of enemies, to believe that the “enemy” is all around us, that the enemy may even be our neighbor. The target can seem to grow larger and larger every day, before the first strike even occurs. And this, of course, is exactly what the terrorists want. They seek to inflate their numbers and their influence by retreating into the shadows. They seek to turn us against each other, and to turn us against our friends and allies across the world, but we will not allow this to happen. We must also take great care to maintain a careful distinction between those organizations or states that have knowingly harbored or assisted terrorists, and those that have acted carelessly in providing unintended aid or shelter. We must punish those who have knowingly supported our enemy, we must strengthen the capacity of all others to respond appropriately. We must invite those who have unilaterally harbored terrorists to work with us, to locate and eliminate them, not act on misguided prejudices or incomplete information. We must not cause needless harm to innocent bystanders. Our response will be judged by friends and foes, by history, and by ourselves. It must stand up to the highest level of scrutiny: It must be appropriate and constitutional.

Our fight against a faceless, shadowy enemy is not unlike another dilemma, for how will we know when we have defeated this enemy? How can we tell whether our enemy has merely regrouped to strike again on another day or at another hour? There can be no peace, no resolution, no peace treaty, until there is a lasting and discernible peace. We should consider this in determining the frequency and duration of consultations between the Congress and the President over the conduct and status of this demanding struggle.

We enthusiastically support our President as Commander in Chief, while remaining subject to the terms of the War Powers Resolution for any sustained action. Or on the other hand, he may seek a declaration of war under Article I of the Constitution.

If this is indeed to be a war, then the President should seek a declaration of war. We cannot allow our cherished Constitution to become a dead letter. And it should go without saying that to declare a war, he must identify our adversary.

If this will be something short of a war in the broadest sense, then it is proper that we will pass a resolution that gives such broad powers to the President that he could thereby conduct a full-scale war across the globe without the consent of Congress. This would, as well, fly in the face of the structure that our Constitution sets up.

The drafters of the War Powers Resolution sought to fulfill the intent of the Framers of the Constitution and to ensure that the coercive judgment of both the Congress and the President would apply to the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities.

In today’s world, when candor and cooperation between co-equal branches of government seem paramount, the War Powers Resolution has become a bit like the family relative that nobody wants to talk about. But we need to talk about it. Our legislative horizons need to move beyond the era when a President might deploy thousands of troops in Cold War struggles outside of the view of a television camera.

There is only one circumstance in which a President may act without statutory authorization, and that is to respond to legitimate emergencies. None among us doubt that we confront such an emergency today, and that it may grow into a sustained struggle.

The Constitution foresees and history demonstrates that there will continue to be events to which the President must respond in the defense of the country, or in response to urgent and vital interests abroad.

Congress owns the war power. But by its very design it also subjects it to the President in this emergency. In so doing, we demonstrate our respect and confidence in both our Commander in Chief and our Constitution.

Emergencies can well demand a response that exceeds constitutional capacity, or swiftly dispatch that can only be provided by the President as Commander in Chief. But even when emergencies occur, it is our tradition for the President to act, and then seek what has been called “indemnification from the Congress.

In prosecuting the Korean War, President Truman did so without a declaration of war that is widely viewed as the most egregious abuse of constitutional war powers in the history of the United States. President Eisenhower’s more constructive working relationship with Congress was tempered by the Truman experience.

Even President Johnson, the father of the Tonkin Gulf resolution, considered Truman to have made a serious error in failing to seek congressional authorization.

As one U.S. Congressman has said: “Allow the President to invade a neighboring nation, whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion, and you allow him to do so, whenever he chooses to say he deems it necessary for such purpose—and you allow him to make war at pleasure.”

Those were the words of Congressman Abraham Lincoln. Years later, at the outbreak of the Civil War, President Lincoln himself deployed U.S. Armed Forces without the authorization of Congress, but later told the Congress that these actions, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them.

Thus Lincoln explicitly sought congressional approval of his emergency actions by statute. He never claimed to have full and independent constitutional support for his initiatives.

Congressional ratification was an essential legitimating step for his actions. Later the Supreme Court upheld his action in the famous 1863 prison cases.

So, by this resolution, Congress vouchsafes the legitimacy of a struggle that must have the continuing approval of the representatives of the people. It is the framework for a continuing consensus and communicates support to the President in this emergency. We acknowledge that this legitimate emergency permits the President to act unilaterally without turning our back on who wields the war power under the Constitution, and we trust that if he does today, he will turn to Congress to legitimize his actions as appropriate. We have made clear that our support for appropriate action will be forthcoming. And we trust that, by taking up this resolution at this time, we will not weaken the constitutional separation of powers that guard our democracy. Unfortunately, there have been too many cases in which we have
September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

It is no exaggeration to say that this is a defining moment not only for the United States, but for the principles and ideals for which it stands. It comes down to this: Either you stand with those principles and ideals, or you stand against them. Unlike almost any other issue we debate on this floor, this matter is that simple.

Either we move to crush those who disregard human life on a massive scale, or we surrender humanity to the hands of madmen. Either we send the message that the world will not be a hostage to terror, or we submit to an infinite cycle of hopeless victimization. That is our choice. It is that simple.

But just because the choice is simple does not mean the decision is easy. To the contrary, there is nothing more difficult than committing our troops to a dangerous mission. While we do not yet know what form that will take, we know it will require tremendous sacrifice. This is the one vote that not a single one of us ever wants to make, but now we must make it.

I well remember being in the White House in January of 1991, at a meeting in the Cabinet room to discuss the use of force in the Persian Gulf. During the meeting, the President excused himself to take a call from the Secretary of State on the progress of the talks with the Iraqi foreign minister. When he returned, the look on his face told me the talks had failed. Force would have to be used. I will never forget that moment. I will never forget this moment—none of us will.

Winston Churchill, in preparing his nation for the full onslaught of the Axis blitzkrieg, told his fellow countrymen, “Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty.” All of us—here in Washington and throughout the country—must brace ourselves for the duty before us. There will be battles and days of tears. But in the end, we know that our cause is just, and we know we will prevail.

Whoever is responsible for this heinous act against humanity must know the full force of our fury. How tragic it is that we must return suffering for suffering, but we know from the history of human experience that it is a price we must be prepared to pay in defense of liberty. Sadly, from all we know of these faceless cowardly criminals, it is the only dialogue they and others like them understand. For them, the language of violence is the only language they speak. For them, the taking of life is the apex of human expression.

That is not the world I want for our children. Terrorism is quite literally a cancer in the body politic, elusive by its nature, insidious in its stealth, and requiring the most early detection and eradication possible. And that is what this resolution prescribes procedures, this resolution will strengthen our nation’s efforts. Our careful and deliberate acts in this Congress are the manifestation of the will and the American people, and we will marshal that mighty force behind our President and our military. When we abide by our Constitution and our law, we are as strong as we possibly can be, and we are far stronger than the malevolent force that we soon will engage.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today in full support of S.J. Res. 23, authorizing the use of the U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States.

As the President and many of my colleagues have asserted since the heinous acts of Tuesday past, we are at war. In fact, war against terrorists for a long time, but seldom has it touched our shores. The time has come for us, and for our allies, to act with all appropriate force to remove the threat of similar acts occurring on our soil, or the soil of other free nations.

As the President has stated, America is the primary target because we are the shining beacon of freedom and democracy. In recent days, our allies have recommitted themselves to the support of those ideals, and they have pledged their support for the actions that must be taken in response to the murderous crimes of September 11.

With so much at stake, we the American people must believe, there will never be a better time for us to make a concerted effort to rid ourselves of the threat of terrorism. Today we have put partisan politics behind us and created a joint resolution that authorizes the President to use ‘all necessary and appropriate force’ against the terrorists who perpetrated these acts and the countries of organizations that supported, aided and harbored them.

We stand united in our resolve to take whatever actions are deemed necessary by the President to defeat the enemy—terrorism.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the joint resolution authorizing the use of U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent act of war against this Nation, to deter future attacks, and to disable the machinery of terror.

With the end of the Cold War came the era of terrorism. The distinction President Pro Tempore's characterization; the power of the purse to a watering hole eventually must come to drink. I agree with the distinguished President Pro Tempore that the American people, and we will, expect that our leaders, in the name of the rule of law, will exercise the power of the purse to a watering hole.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today in full support of S.J. Res. 23, authorizing the use of the U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States.

As the President and many of my colleagues have asserted since the heinous acts of Tuesday past, we are at war. In fact, war against terrorists for a long time, but seldom has it touched our shores. The time has come for us, and for our allies, to act with all appropriate force to remove the threat of similar acts occurring on our soil, or the soil of other free nations.

As the President has stated, America is the primary target because we are the shining beacon of freedom and democracy. In recent days, our allies have recommitted themselves to the support of those ideals, and they have pledged their support for the actions that must be taken in response to the murderous crimes of September 11.

With so much at stake, we the American people must believe, there will never be a better time for us to make a concerted effort to rid ourselves of the threat of terrorism. Today we have put partisan politics behind us and created a joint resolution that authorizes the President to use 'all necessary and appropriate force' against the terrorists who perpetrated these acts and the countries of organizations that supported, aided and harbored them.

We stand united in our resolve to take whatever actions are deemed necessary by the President to defeat the enemy—terrorism.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the joint resolution authorizing the use of U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent act of war against this Nation, to deter future attacks, and to disable the machinery of terror.

With the end of the Cold War came the era of terrorism. The distinction President Pro Tempore's characterization; the power of the purse to a watering hole eventually must come to drink. I agree with the distinguished President Pro Tempore that the American people, and we will, expect that our leaders, in the name of the rule of law, will exercise the power of the purse to a watering hole.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today in full support of S.J. Res. 23, authorizing the use of the U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States.

As the President and many of my colleagues have asserted since the heinous acts of Tuesday past, we are at war. In fact, war against terrorists for a long time, but seldom has it touched our shores. The time has come for us, and for our allies, to act with all appropriate force to remove the threat of similar acts occurring on our soil, or the soil of other free nations.

As the President has stated, America is the primary target because we are the shining beacon of freedom and democracy. In recent days, our allies have recommitted themselves to the support of those ideals, and they have pledged their support for the actions that must be taken in response to the murderous crimes of September 11.

With so much at stake, we the American people must believe, there will never be a better time for us to make a concerted effort to rid ourselves of the threat of terrorism. Today we have put partisan politics behind us and created a joint resolution that authorizes the President to use 'all necessary and appropriate force' against the terrorists who perpetrated these acts and the countries of organizations that supported, aided and harbored them.

We stand united in our resolve to take whatever actions are deemed necessary by the President to defeat the enemy—terrorism.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the joint resolution authorizing the use of U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent act of war against this Nation, to deter future attacks, and to disable the machinery of terror.

With the end of the Cold War came the era of terrorism. The distinction President Pro Tempore's characterization; the power of the purse to a watering hole eventually must come to drink. I agree with the distinguished President Pro Tempore that the American people, and we will, expect that our leaders, in the name of the rule of law, will exercise the power of the purse to a watering hole.
basic tenets by which we are able to live together and thrive and enjoy “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” in a civilized society.

We must remember that this unprovoked attack was on soil that is American, against ideals that are global. Indeed, two of the very targets themselves, the twin towers of the World Trade Center, were international buildings, destroyed in U.S. soil. The lives that were lost—American, Australian, British, and countless others—are in a way symbolic of the freedom that was lost not only in the United States, but in countless nations across every hemisphere of the globe.

So while we may lead the charge, we do not stand alone. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization to which we have pledged our unyielding support, as well as many other nations beyond those we might traditionally call our closest allies, will now be there in support of our mission, a mission that ultimately is larger than any one Republic, any one people.

In this particular instance, right now, we know not against whom we aim. For that reason, it is all the more important we give the President broad latitude to take whatever action is necessary to punish the perpetrators and help ensure that such a catastrophe never reoccurs. This Joint Resolution grants the President discretion in destroying the soul of whatever organization has jabbed at the heart of democracy. It is a resolution born of necessity, and rooted in precedent.

In 1962, when Cuba posed the threat of spreading communism and endangering the security of the United States, Congress approved a joint resolution stating that the United States will use force if necessary to halt the spread of communism in this hemisphere. Congress declared that the United States was determined to prevent, by whatever means necessary, including the use of arms, the Marxist Leninist regime in Cuba from extending, by force or the threat of force, its aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere, and to prevent in Cuba the creation or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States.

On January 12, 1991, in the wake of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, both houses of Congress passed the “Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution”, which I supported. The resolution authorized the President to use the U.S. Armed Forces pursuant to U.N. Security Council Resolution 678 to achieve implementation of the earlier Security Council resolutions calling for the repulsion of Iraq from Kuwait.

On January 16, former President Bush made the determination required by the Resolution that diplomatic means had not and would not compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. On January 18, he reported to Congress “consistent with the War Powers Resolution” that he had directed U.S. forces to commence operations.

Now, we are faced with the bloodiest attack ever on American soil, the first of this magnitude in this history of the continental United States. This resolution states that the President is “authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, or harbored such organization or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.”

This resolution, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, is precisely the right course for the Congress to take at this momentous juncture in American history. Our thoughts and prayers are with all the men and women of our Armed Services, who will be at the vanguard of our struggle against whatever evil force has darkened the world.

We cannot allow these forces of darkness to take root in the fertile soil of this new century. Rather, the time has come to eradicate terror at its roots. We have no choice if we are to remain the authors of our own destiny, a destiny that has no room for those who would shackle freedom with the twin specters of fear and violence. It is time to unleash the full resources and force and determination of this great nation against this unimaginable evil. This atrocity cannot stand, and let history one day record that it did not stand.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I strongly support the bipartisan resolution and the emergency supplemental appropriation to help our nation recover and respond to this vicious terrorist atrocity.

The use-of-force resolution authorizes the President to use force against any nations, organizations, or persons involved in the terrorist attacks last Tuesday and to take all appropriate steps to prevent future acts of terrorism against the United States. This is an appropriate and needed response to the vicious and horrifying recent attacks on America.

Those who murder American citizens must find no hiding place, and those who harbor terrorists must pay the price. This Resolution is decisive and effective in apprehending terrorists and identifying and punishing those who give them support.

Our Government is working hard to find the perpetrators of this crime, and we are seeking support of the Congress. Our response to these atrocities will and must be strong and decisive.

The need for extra resources cannot be understated. The devastation caused by the attacks in New York and at the Pentagon have already dwarfed the largest recent catastrophe, Hurricane Andrew, where losses were estimated at over $18 billion.

This emergency supplemental appropriations bill provides $40 billion for the full range of response, recovery, relief, and repair efforts to help Federal, State, and local governments to support counterterrorism activities to carry out the investigations and eventual prosecution of those who committed these acts and to guarantee increased security for our nation’s airports.

These funds will enable America’s law enforcement agencies to continue their urgent efforts to identify all persons who were involved in these atrocities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has launched the largest investigation in its history, involving more than 4,000 special agents and 3,000 support personnel. At the crime scenes in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania FBI agents are sifting through the wreckage to identify the terrorists and their victims, and to locate weapons, flight recorders, and other items that will enable us to understand how these crimes occurred. Across the nation and around the world, agents are pursuing thousands of leads about the suspected perpetrators and supporters of these terrorist acts.

FBI Director Robert Mueller has expressed a total, unwavering commitment to finding those who are responsible for the attacks and to pursuing this international network of terror supporters.

These shameful attacks demonstrated America’s vulnerability to terrorist attacks, and an effective and appropriate response is essential. Despite our efforts to prevent terrorism, a vast international network of terrorists has been organized to work against America’s interests at home and abroad. We cannot permit these terrorists to succeed.

These atrocities have strengthened our resolve to root out the terrorist network and protect the safety of American citizens at home and abroad. Our resolve is strong to defend and uphold democracy and freedom, the founding principles that have made our nation great. We should spare no resources to protect these profound values.

At the same time, we all agree that our response must not be indiscriminate. We should only act when we are certain who the perpetrators of these atrocities are.

The F.B.I. and other law enforcement agencies are committed to providing full resources to it and all other federal law enforcement agencies involved in this investigation. We will do whatever it takes.

Our airports must also be made secure. Some of these funds should be used for hiring additional sky marshals, so that they can be deployed on
domestic flights. Funding should also be allocated to effective baggage screening technologies, airport personnel training, and background checks on airport employees.

Additional resources are clearly needed to win this all-important battle against terrorism. All of our counterterrorism assets must be strengthened—in the military, in our intelligence community, and in our public health infrastructure including needed steps to counter the threat of biological weapons in the hands of terrorists.

This week’s devastating attacks in New York and at the Pentagon are a call for action not only to respond forcefully against the perpetrators of these outrages, but also to strengthen our defenses against future attacks. A central part of this effort must be to improve the Nation’s preparedness against biological terrorism. The Office of Emergency Preparedness estimates that 40 million Americans could die if a terrorist released smallpox into the American population; Anthrax could kill 10 million.

We must strengthen our national capacity to prevent such attacks, and also to detect, monitor, and contain any plague released by a bioterrorist attack. The troops in the front line of the battle against bioterrorism will be medical and public health workers. We must give them the weapons they need to win that battle.

Finally, in the aftermath of this week’s attacks, as we reach out and come together as a nation, we must also deal with the profound psychological impact of these events on the victims and their families, on the many emergency personnel who responded so courageously to this crisis, and on the large number of children across the country who have also been affected. It is my hope that a high priority of the resources being appropriated by this legislation will be used to make post-trauma services and support widely available to all those who need them.

Again, I commend President Bush for his strong commitment to win the ongoing battle against terrorism, and I commend as well, the strong bipartisan spirit in which Congress has joined in this all-important commitment. America will be a stronger nation because of this attack.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 23) was passed. The preamble was agreed to. The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

WHEREAS, on September 11, 2001, acts of treacherous violence were committed against the United States and its citizens; and

WHEREAS, such acts render it both necessary and appropriate that the United States exercise its rights to self-defense and to protect United States citizens both at home and abroad;

WHEREAS, in light of the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by these grave acts of violence, and

WHEREAS, such acts continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States;

WHEREAS, the President has authority under the Constitution to take action to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism against the United States;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representaives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for Use of Military Force".
MORNING BUSINESS

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, a number of Senators wish to speak.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas will suspend until the Senate is ordered. The Chair, as President pro tempore, designates the senior Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS, to take the Chair and, after a period of time, designates in open session that Mr. BACH will resume the Chair.

The Senator from Texas.

(Mr. STEVENS assumed the chair.)

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I know a number of Members want to speak. I want to propose that we go back and forth across the aisle and set an order for those who are here and wish to speak. I ask unanimous consent that we be allowed to do that, and I would like to be on the list as soon as possible.

Mr. INHOFE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized for up to 10 minutes. I know that we are talking about 5-minute intervals. I will make that request now and then we will worry about in what order we go.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I just ask that if the Senator wants to speak for 10 minutes, could he then wait until others who are trying to go to the National Cathedral, let them have 5 minutes and then perhaps take his 10 minutes?

Mr. INHOFE. I am glad to wait until approximately 11:30, if necessary.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for up to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has the floor. The Senator is recognized pursuant to a previous order.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, is my understanding correct that we will go back and forth, side to side? That the PRESIDING OFFICER. That has not been ordered.

Mr. KERRY. I ask unanimous consent that we speak alternatively, from side to side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Texas is recognized.

A UNITED RESPONSE

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, there is a time to talk and there is a time to listen. Senator Stevens today has unanimously acted with force, with resolve, and with unanimity. We spoke for the people of our country about the heinous situation in which we find ourselves, and also about the resolve to keep this from happening again.

We have passed a resolution giving the President of the United States our support and authorization for the use of military force against any person or any country that is helping the people who did the despicable acts of September 11. I heard a young woman on television the other day who said her brother was lost in one of the World Trade Center Towers. The young woman was asked what she thought the response of the United States should be. She said, "I don't really want to go to war. I just don't want anybody to have to suffer what I am suffering today." I just want to say to that young woman, and to all of the other families of the victims of September 11, 2001, that it is exactly what we did today that will prevent other people in the future from suffering what she is suffering.

If we do not respond with force, we will put American lives in jeopardy, and we will not be doing our job of protecting the people of our country whom we were elected to protect.

No one would ever have the United States move before we had absolute evidence about who perpetrated this atrocity, but when we have that evidence, we are going to move.

The Senate is speaking today in support of the President to take military action against those who have attacked our country, our people, our way of life, our very freedom.

The most important responsibility I believe I have as a Senator is to keep the freedom that so many have died for in past years for our country. We are the beacon of freedom in the world. We are a democracy that has proven that, through our voting capabilities, we can become the strongest nation on Earth. It is freedom that is the foundation of the democracy and our way of life.

To make sure we keep the freedom we have known—our mothers, fathers, grandmothers, and grandfathers have known—for our children and grandchildren, let us to act decisively when an act of war has been perpetrated on innocent people of our country.

As to the act that occurred on September 11—a day we will never forget in our lifetime, nor will our children or grandchildren ever forget—the only way we can respond to that kind of attack on our people and our freedom is to say we will fight, not just today or next month or 2 months from now, but we are in this for the long haul, and we are going to respond to the world of the despots who believe they can prey on innocent citizens against freedom-loving people in the world.

I am proud of the Senate. I am proud that we did not dillydally around to say, 'We ought to go do anything.' We have acted at the end of our term; what the brightest, guys with whom I have ever worked, unfortunately leaving the Senate at the end of his term; what the leading scholar in the Senate, Senator...
BYRD, knows and what the experienced Senator from Alaska knows. My friend from Oklahoma is the only one in this place who can fully understand, I suspect, alongside his Oklahoma colleague, what our friends from New Jersey, New York, Virginia, the District, and Maryland are going through. He understands it. He has internalized it. He knows it.

I believe it is fairly remarkable that, in spite of the reasons for the attack on us and our way of life, we adhered to the rule of law; that even in this calamity, we acted with dispatch but under the law, under the Constitution. The resolution provides the President clear authority "to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons that he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11. Accompanying the resolution would be a broad range of means, including diplomatic measures, economic sanctions, seizing of financial assets, or deploying military force to "deter and prevent terrorism." Further, the President has the authority under the Constitution to use force to pre- empt an imminent attack, including a terrorist attack, against the United States. Further, the resolution permits the President to deter and punish terrorism. Further, the President has the authority under the Constitution to use force to pre- empt any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations, or persons."

In short, the President is authorized to go after those responsible for the barbaric acts of September 11, 2001 to ensure that those same actors do not engage in additional acts of international terrorism against the United States.

The authority permits the President wide latitude to use force against the broad range of actors who were responsible for the September 11 attacks. If any nation harbored the terrorists while they were in training, that nation may be subject to American military power. If a nation or organization financed the operation, they may be subject to American military power. It does not limit the amount of time that the President may prosecute this action against the parties guilty for the September 11 attacks. We must all understand that the use of force will not be easy or quick. In extending this broad authority to cover those "planning, authorizing, committing, or aiding the attacks" it should go without saying, however, that the resolution is directed only at using force abroad to combat acts of international terrorism.

The authority granted is focused on those responsible for the attacks of September 11. The President's lawyers originally proposed that Section 11, 2001 or clause also include language authorizing military force to "deter and pre- empt any future acts of terrorism against the United States." Of course, the President has the Constitutional authority to carry out a broad range of means, including diplomatic measures, economic sanctions, seizing of financial assets, or deployment of forces. The President must also ensure that Executive Branch agencies are using all their resources and apply the full measure of the federal criminal laws to deter, pre- vent and punish terrorism. Further, and this vast commitment of authority and power is meant to go after our enemies and to pursue them to the end of the earth and to never let up in that pursuit.

I do not believe this is going to be an easy war to fight, and I believe it is going to be a costly war to fight.

Our enemies have a hate for capitalism and for democracy that we cannot comprehend or understand. I believe until they are hunted down, captured, or killed we can never reestablish the safety we felt prior to last Tuesday.

I also want to make it clear that I believe we have to choose sides in this conflict. Those countries that harbor or abet or tolerate the actions of terrorists on their soil are making war against the United States of America, and I believe that we have to hold them accountable.

Finally, I want to thank our leaders. I want to thank Senator BYRD, for working to come up with a responsible appropriation. I think it is clear that under these circumstances, the Congress would literally be willing to pass any appropriations bill and spend any amount of money. As this conflict lengthens, as other priorities emerge, as we need more resources, as we ultimately will in this conflict, we will be glad we had responsible, and I think we took an important and responsible first step today. I personally believe we should set up a joint bipartisan committee with the job of overseeing these expenditures, just as the Truman Commission oversaw the expenditures of World War II. The job of this committee would not be to determine how the money is spent but to simply see it is being spent as we appropriate it; to see we are not being gouged in terms of prices when there is no competitive bidding; that you are doing things on an emergency basis; to try and see that we are being good stewards of the taxpayers’ money and getting the return on that money in comforting people who have been hurt, helping those who have lost loved ones, rebuilding things that have been destroyed, and prosecuting this war against our enemies.

It should be a joint bipartisan committee or commission to work with the GAO to see the money is well spent, to see it is spent for the purposes we provided it, to see we are being charged reasonable prices, and to hold people accountable for things they do under emergency situations in terms of prices that we paid.

I also want to make it clear that I believe this is going to be a costly war to fight.

Our enemies have a hate for capitalism and for democracy that we cannot comprehend or understand. I believe until they are hunted down, captured, or killed we can never reestablish the safety we felt prior to last Tuesday.

I also want to make it clear that I believe we have to choose sides in this conflict. Those countries that harbor or abet or tolerate the actions of terrorists on their soil are making war against the United States of America, and I believe that we have to hold them accountable.

Finally, I want to thank our leaders. I want to thank Senator BYRD, for working to come up with a responsible appropriation. I think it is clear that under these circumstances, the Congress would literally be willing to pass any appropriations bill and spend any amount of money. As this conflict lengthens, as other priorities emerge, as we need more resources, as we ultimately will in this conflict, we will be glad we had responsible, and I think we took an important and responsible first step today. I personally believe we should set up a joint bipartisan committee with the job of overseeing these expenditures, just as the Truman Commission oversaw the expenditures of World War II. The job of this committee would not be to determine how the money is spent but to simply see it is being spent as we appropriate it; to see we are not being gouged in terms of prices when there is no competitive bidding; that you are doing things on an emergency basis; to try and see that we are being good stewards of the taxpayers’ money and getting the return on that money in comforting people who have been hurt, helping those who have lost loved ones, rebuilding things that have been destroyed, and prosecuting this war against our enemies.

It should be a joint bipartisan committee or commission to work with the GAO to see the money is well spent, to see it is spent for the purposes we provided it, to see we are being charged reasonable prices, and to hold people accountable for things they do under emergency situations in terms of prices that we paid.

I also want to make it clear that I believe this is going to be a costly war to fight.
did in his committee in terms of following the expenditures on the war and how well the money was being spent and holding people accountable.

I am proud of the Senate today, and I think we have a right to be proud. I believe the American people are proud. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, and his courtesy toward me. He was prepared to speak before I speak. I offered to wait and have him go ahead but he said no, so I thank him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for not to exceed 7 minutes, and I ask the Chair indicate when I have 1 minute left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma. I have prepared the Congress with any new information. I was prepared to speak before I speak. I offered to wait and have him go ahead but he said no, so I thank him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for not to exceed 7 minutes, and I ask the Chair indicate when I have 1 minute left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Today, the Senate passed the fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

Mr. President, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill adopted earlier today is an extraordinary response to extraordinary events. It sends a strong and unmistakable message to the world that the United States is prepared to move swiftly on all fronts to respond to the horrific attacks on our citizens and our territory. The unity and determination that have propelled this bill through Congress 72 hours after the assault on America speaks volumes about the strength and resilience of our system of government.

The supplemental provides $40 billion, to remain available until expended, to respond to the terrorist events of September 11, 2001. This is an extraordinary bill that responds to extraordinary events. The President has not presented the Congress with any new information. I was prepared to speak before I speak. I offered to wait and have him go ahead but he said no, so I thank him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for not to exceed 7 minutes, and I ask the Chair indicate when I have 1 minute left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Today, the Senate passed the fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

Mr. President, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill adopted earlier today is an extraordinary response to extraordinary events. It sends a strong and unmistakable message to the world that the United States is prepared to move swiftly on all fronts to respond to the horrific attacks on our citizens and our territory. The unity and determination that have propelled this bill through Congress 72 hours after the assault on America speaks volumes about the strength and resilience of our system of government.

The supplemental provides $40 billion, to remain available until expended, to respond to the terrorist events of September 11, 2001. This is an extraordinary bill that responds to extraordinary events. The President has not presented the Congress with any new information. I was prepared to speak before I speak. I offered to wait and have him go ahead but he said no, so I thank him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for not to exceed 7 minutes, and I ask the Chair indicate when I have 1 minute left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Today, the Senate passed the fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

Mr. President, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill adopted earlier today is an extraordinary response to extraordinary events. It sends a strong and unmistakable message to the world that the United States is prepared to move swiftly on all fronts to respond to the horrific attacks on our citizens and our territory. The unity and determination that have propelled this bill through Congress 72 hours after the assault on America speaks volumes about the strength and resilience of our system of government.

The supplemental provides $40 billion, to remain available until expended, to respond to the terrorist events of September 11, 2001. This is an extraordinary bill that responds to extraordinary events. The President has not presented the Congress with any new information. I was prepared to speak before I speak. I offered to wait and have him go ahead but he said no, so I thank him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for not to exceed 7 minutes, and I ask the Chair indicate when I have 1 minute left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Today, the Senate passed the fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

Mr. President, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill adopted earlier today is an extraordinary response to extraordinary events. It sends a strong and unmistakable message to the world that the United States is prepared to move swiftly on all fronts to respond to the horrific attacks on our citizens and our territory. The unity and determination that have propelled this bill through Congress 72 hours after the assault on America speaks volumes about the strength and resilience of our system of government.

The supplemental provides $40 billion, to remain available until expended, to respond to the terrorist events of September 11, 2001. This is an extraordinary bill that responds to extraordinary events. The President has not presented the Congress with any new information. I was prepared to speak before I speak. I offered to wait and have him go ahead but he said no, so I thank him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for not to exceed 7 minutes, and I ask the Chair indicate when I have 1 minute left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
valued Member of this body, for his
tireless strength and dedication and patriotsim. I commend Representative
BILL young of Florida for his dedicat-
tion to this cooperation, for his charact-
istic courtesy to those
across the Capitol and across the aisle.
I commend Representative DAVID OBEY
for his tenacity and determination, his
patriotism, his dedication to the sepa-
ration of powers in this great country of
ours—all of these people for their
outstanding contribution to this ex-
traordinary bill. I could not sit down
without commending, also, the Speak-
er of the House, our two leaders, in par-
cular, Mr. DASCHLE and Mr. LOTT, and
our excellent staffs who have worked
long hours and rendered invaluable as-
stance, without whom we could not
succeed in this mighty effort.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The
Senator from Oklahoma is recognized
under the previous order for 15 min-
utes.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I will
identify myself with the remarks of the
previous speaker, the distinguished
Senator from West Virginia. He is a
very wise man. He has thought this
through. We have heard a lot of wisdom
in the last few days in this Chamber.

Sometimes a child has an innocent
wisdom that is more wisdom than any-
thing we hear in this Chamber. My wife
and I have four children and nine
grandchildren. I can recall when my
No. 2 son, who is now a hand surgeon,
was very small, I was teaching him
how to ride a bicycle. We have all had
this experience, running beside them,
and finally they are balanced and they
make the first trip around the block.
He came up the hill panting away. He
looked at me and said: Daddy, I wish
the whole world was downhill.
We know the whole world is not
downhill. We think about these things.
I had a phone call from my daughter,
Molly, on Tuesday afternoon before any of
the details came in, that virtually anyone
who knew the basics of flying could
take over an airplane that is already in
the air and apply those basics to go hit
a target—until I heard some of the de-
tails—for example, the 757 that I be-
lieve we now know, after picking up
these fragmented details—we came to
the conclusion, which may or may not
be right, and I have expressed them
here on the floor—the 757 was headed
for the White House and for some rea-
son made a diversion, for reasons which
we don’t know. Maybe that was the
original plan. Maybe it was something
that was there that made him believe
he could not make that target and he
made an alternative target, which was
the Pentagon. He made a very steep
207-degree turn with the 757 at a low at-
titude, knowing there is such a thing
as a high-speed stall with a high bank.
This is what was being done. He
was an accomplished pilot, and he went
ahead and hit, I believe, what was the
second target in his very well executed
terrorist act.

Second, as far as flying is concerned,
one of my closest friends is—this goes
way back from the time we were in the
House of Representatives together—
Norman Mineta, a Democrat from Cal-
ifornia. Both of us were on the Trans-
portation Committee. He was chairman
of the Aviation Subcommittee and then
the Transportation Committee.
We became very close friends.

In fact, when he was appointed by
President Bush, I called him up. I said:
Norm, why are you appointing only a
Republican who openly supported you even over your
Republican opponents during the years
that you served in the House.
He said: This must be jim INHOFE.

I have had a chance to visit about
this. I consider him a very close friend.
There are some obvious things that
can and will happen.

One, I think we all know that we
need to have secure doors for the
cockpit. That goes without saying. It is
very elementary and something that
can and will happen.
Second, sky marshals: It is very im-
portant that we adopt a program so
that we have sky marshals.
Third—and this has come about re-
cently—someone was very critical of
me recently—yesterday, I believe—be-
cause I have a hold on one of our Presi-
dent’s nominations. He nominated
someone to be the Customs Commiss-
ioner.
I have to share a frustration with
you. When I was in the House in 1988,
when they had the Pan Am 103 disaster,
Jim OBERSTAR, a Democrat, came with
me as a Republican to Europe to test
certain types of detection technologies
out there that were better than what
we had been thinking about.
We have to do something to have bet-
ter detection technology used to pro-
tect American travelers and the Amer-
ican people.
We found several. We came back, and
we were unable to get anything ap-
proved, accepted, or even tried by Cus-
toms. They were locked into old tech-
nology. They weren’t going to move
clearly.
I didn’t do anything until 1995 and
Oklahoma City, which is the site of the
worst domestic, devastating attack by a
terrorist in the history of this coun-
try—until this past week. I decided,
again, after that, let’s see what we can
do to try to get some new technology.
We discovered a technology called
pulsed fast neutron analysis. It is
called PFNA. This is a technology that
not only shows through something, but
for example can detect a three-dimen-
sional view of what is inside. They
can detect what substances are inside.
They can detect the chemical composi-
tion from within.
This is a possibility. I am not saying
there is a great likelihood that if we
had this technology on Tuesday the
tragedy might not have happened be-
cause we would have been able to de-
tect things we could not otherwise de-
tect.
We thought that this was worth-
while; let’s go ahead and authorize it
and ask the Director of Customs to
have a side-by-side competition or
technology competition. So we put
out there that were better than what
we had been thinking about.

We have had a chance to visit about
this. I consider him a very close friend.
There are some obvious things that
can and will happen.

I spoke to the previous—I will not
mention by name—Customs Commis-
sioner in my office. I said: Will you
commit to having this competition
between?
He said: Absolutely. I will.
And he didn’t do it. I couldn’t figure
out why.

It wasn’t until this happened Tues-
day that I thought I couldn’t wait
any longer. That is when I put a hold
on this man because I wanted a com-
mitment that this person who would be
the Commissioner of Customs would obey the law and have the competition. In fact, we actually put it in. It is in the appropriations bill over in the House. It has $3 million for the conduct of this competition down in El Paso, TX, and directs them to do it.

The language is very clear. I have talked to Senator Dorgan and others over here. They agree that this should be a part of it. I think Senator Stevens would agree with that, as well as the President.

I will leave that as the commitment that we are going to try to get. As technology advances, we have to advance with it.

Getting back to Oklahoma, Senator Biden said something a few minutes ago. He said that I am probably the only one here—prior to Tuesday—who really understands the pain that goes with a disaster of that. He pointed towards me. This is because in 1995 we had that terrible, tragic blowing up of the Murrah Office Building. I have to say that even though a detection device would not have precluded that from happening, it reminded me of the need for detection devices.

I wouldn’t expect that the next terrorist attack on America—there will be more—would come in the form of a 767 or 757. I don’t think that is going to happen. But we can still have that technology in place.

I can remember at that time—I was reminded of this last night. Last night, I went to the Pentagon. There are 194—

I believe at the last count—lives lost at the Pentagon, and 168 in Oklahoma in 1995. It is very analogous. I stood there. I had tears in my eyes remembering 1995. I happened to be there right after it happened and hearing the thundering march of the volunteer firemen going into the Murrah Federal Office Building before it was secure and coming out with bits of body parts; there were hands stuck in the wall; there was a lady, a doctor went in and heroically amputated her leg so she could be pulled from the rubbish. She is alive today.

I talked to Cindy Rice yesterday who lives in Oklahoma City. Her son, David, who we assume is dead today, called her. He was on the 104th floor of one of the two towers. I am not sure which one, a disaster, you see. Ms. Rice pointed towards me. She said to me: David has always been a very spiritual boy. Right then I detected from this story that he knew the Lord, and that he knew what was going to happen to him. Right then I got it in my sense of your words: "Mother, don’t worry about this. I’m going to be well taken care of.” Here is a guy calling, knowing he is about to die in the implosion of that building.

So that is a story is out there, and we have heard so many of them. I think we all have such a seriousness in our hearts for what happened, but I would like to say this: People ask the question, Should we declare war? There is all this talk about war. On whom do you declare war?

I think we need to stand back and look and see. Yes, we think we know that Osama bin Laden was involved in this. It is not clear cut.

I remember so well, as I am sure the President pro tempore remembers, back in Station W, in a discotheque in Germany, there was a terrorist attack that ended up injuring many American soldiers and killing another. At that time President Reagan was the President of the United States, and we determined that Muammar Qaddafi did it. In a matter of hours after that took place, he dispatched, in addition to other planes, the first real use of our first stealth plane, the F–111, to Libya. And they took them out. They bombed the compound, which is more than worth since then. That was 15 years ago. This is not that easy. We do not have the target out there. But we need to act just as decisively when that time comes. It would be a disservice to the American people and to our system and to America to do that before we know.

But lastly, and this is the most significant thing I want to visit with—I do not say this critically of the previous administration—I am saying that during the Clinton administration the priorities were different than they were during the Reagan administration and the Bush administration before him. He did not have the emphasis on defending America and building a strong defense.

Now, as evidence of that, I have a couple of charts I have made for this purpose. If you took the fiscal year 1993 budget, and you took all of the money that was appropriated in that budget for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, that money would be right at this point shown on the chart. Eight years after that, if you took the normal CPI, or any inflation figure you use, that would be right at this point shown on the chart.

So our quality of intelligence has deteriorated. It was not until 1998, when the Director of Central Intelligence happened to be present, that I said this same thing in a meeting that was broadcast live on C-SPAN, when I was chairing the Readiness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. I said: Mr. Director, I have been saying we are in the most threatened position today that we have ever been in in the history of America.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 5 additional minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. I thank the Chair.

And he said: You are absolutely right.

So this is the Director of Central Intelligence. Now it comes in three forms. First of all, our conventional capabilities are one-half of what they were in terms of force strength today. And the President pro tempore knows this in terms of the number of Army divisions, tactical air wings, ships dropping from 600 down to 300.

No. 2, we have had all these deployments that have taken these rare assets and put them in the position where they are no longer usable.

No. 3—this is what I am getting to right now—we were on schedule to have deployed a limited national missile defense system by fiscal year 1998. We would have done that except for the vetoes of President Clinton.

I carry with me his veto message of the 1993 Defense authorization bill when I say to Senator Stevens I said: I will continue to veto any bill that has money in it for a national missile defense system because the threat isn’t there.

What people do not understand is, when you take down our military, you are taking down our intelligence at the same time because the intelligence budget is tied to the Defense budget. So our quality of intelligence has deteriorated to the extent that in 1998, on August 24, when I had been asking for a response to a question—how many years will it be when North Korea has a multiple-stage rocket capability?—the answer came in a letter from General Shelton. It was dated August 24, 1998. It said it will be between 5 and 10 years. A week later, August 30, 1998, they deployed from North Korea a multiple-stage rocket. I say that not to criticize General Shelton, but the quality of our intelligence is not good.

What is the ultimate weapon of a terrorist? The ultimate weapon of a terrorist is a missile with a nuclear warhead. I really appreciated the editorial
in this morning’s Wall Street Journal. I will read one paragraph out of it in just a minute. But I want to say this: We have an opportunity now to take advantage of the fact that the No. 1 priority of America should be to defend ourselves against an incoming missile.

Now they might argue, they might say: Only China and Russia and North Korea have a missile that will reach the U.S. coast or the soil of America from halfway around the world. I think that may be true. On the other hand, we do know that Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, Pakistan—all these countries—have weapons of mass destruction and have at least intermediate-range missiles. So that threat is there today.

So I only say that we need to get this done and get it done today.

I am going to read just the first paragraph and one of the last sentences of an editorial in this morning’s Wall Street Journal:

---

Can anyone doubt that if the terrorists behind Tuesday’s attacks had had access to a ballistic missile, it would have used it? Why settle for toppling the World Trade Center if you can destroy all of New York in an instant, without having to go to the trouble of sneaking a crew over the border and arranging for pilot training in Florida? . . .

The President’s plan for missile defense could be done and get it done today.

I say: Only China and Russia and North Korea and control operation by a terrorist organization the world has ever seen.

---

As we look back to Tuesday, the world could perhaps be divided into two; you were either a friend or a foe. In the 10 years after the Cold War, the map became much more difficult to read. As we look back to Tuesday, the smoke rising from the devastation, the map is again becoming clear. We are learning, with horrifying swiftness, that the world could perhaps be divided into two; you were either a friend or a foe.

Now we are faced with a task of, once again, dividing the world into two and asking the question: Are you friend or foe?

As we look at the decision that was made shortly ago by this body to authorize the use of force against those responsible for the recent attacks against the United States, we have to consider the consequences. We can only guess what they might be. Some say there will be a short war to get to bin Laden—if indeed he is the responsible individual—is with ground troops. When people are speaking of having the stomach to do way. I am delighted that the resolution says that “he determines,” that the Commander in Chief is in control, in charge, to find a way to react against those people who have brought this deSTRUCTION to our shores.

Mr. President, I commend you and those whom I am honored to work with on Appropriations for having the courage to proceed. I have to say, we were talking about $20 billion. The President met with the Representatives of two New York and New Jersey and Virginia and decided that wasn’t enough. He sent word to us that he wanted $40 billion. That, in the past, might have made all of us stumble a little bit. But I am delighted to see that all of us unanimously have said, yes, if he says he needs that much money, he should know he has that much money. We are going to review his plans and the requests of individual agencies, but we have committed $40 billion.

Mr. President, I have to say that nations have defining moments. We had at least two in the 20th century—at the time when we entered World War I and Pearl Harbor. This is really the first true defining moment of this country in this millennium, and I am proud of the Congress.

I yield the floor.

The President’s plan will be implemented. The junior Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. President, I join my colleague at this momentous time. I again recognize the President’s plan for missile defense and my senior Senator for the role they have played in bringing together the Congress and the appropriate authorization of funding to meet this crisis in our Nation.

Mr. President, on Tuesday, I think we all learned the reality that the decade of peace we have known as the post-Cold War era officially ended. Things will not be the same. During the Cold War, the map of the world could perhaps be divided into two; you were either a friend or a foe.

We are learning, with horrifying swiftness, who our enemies in this new era will be. We have had in the United States of America.

The President pro tempore. The senior Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. President, first, I thank the President pro tempore for his kindess in his comments about me in this Chamber today.

As I sat in the chair, I was thinking about the fact that 37 years ago, approximately, at about 5:30 in the evening, I got on a plane to fly to Fairbanks, Alaska, with my great friend, Lowell Thomas, Jr.

Eight minutes after we took off, the largest earthquake to hit the North American continent in recorded times occurred. Somewhere around midnight, Lowell Thomas had chartered a plane and rounded up some physicians and nurses, and we flew back into Anchorage, landing at Elmendorf Field near our hometown of Anchorage. And I had to walk from that airfield over to my home in South Addition.

Flying in, we saw the Anchorage International Airport, and it looked as
what is needed to be done, they are thinking about having the stomach to face the reality that innocent people will be killed in that process, that Americans will die. It could be bigger than just a simple operation in Afghanistan to get to bin Laden. To get any troops to Afghanistan, you have to go through Pakistan or down from the north. Would they let us? We don’t know. Would the President say yes to initiate a ground war from Pakistan first? We don’t know. Will other Islamic nations just stand by? We don’t know.

I think you can see where I am going. We are flirting with a world war between Islam and the West and the unknown consequences. We can only guess what bin Laden’s program is. Is this exactly what he wants? Is that why he did this, if indeed he did? Well, we can read his speeches and statements. It seems to be all right there. It seems that he really believes Islam will beat the West. He figures if he can polarize the world into Islam and the West, he has a billion soldiers.

If the West takes military action against an Islamic nation, would in fact bin Laden welcome that? What could be better from bin Laden’s point of view? This would be a war that could last for years and millions would die—just not theirs but ours. Who has the stomach for that? We know bin Laden does. But is it really what we want? Discretion is often the better part of valor, even if our stomachs hunger for more.

American leadership has not been easy. This past century saw this great country become the world’s only superpower through the grit and sheer determination of the American people—generations of American people who were called into service to lead the world back from the brink of chaos, to save civil wars among and between continents, against many terrible foes. Each time, we triumphed because of our spirit and resourcefulness but also because our cause is just and true.

We have vanquished darkness before. Now we are called upon once again to fight the enemies of civilization and the enemies of peace, the shadowy armies of evil whose cause is destruction, terror and despair.

We will not fail, nor will they succeed.

Today’s resolution approving the use of force is the call to arms against our foe in this new, uncertain era. Our enemies have unleashed upon themselves the dogs of war.

Mr. President, in peace, American leadership has not always been appreciated by our fellow nations. We have been dismissed as naive, frivolous, and wasteful. We have been ridiculed for our championship of human rights, tolerance, and freedom. We are criticized for leading in peace, and we will face much greater challenges leading in a war. As we hunt down the murderers, the terrorists, as we go to the heart of darkness to rip out the roots of terror, and the systems that breed terror, we face an elusive and deadly enemy.

Our friends, our allies, and those not as committed to this fight as are we will challenge our leadership. We need them at our peril. Leadership can be a lonely business.

My own State of Alaska, far from the battlefield of this fight, far from New York City, far from Washington, DC, is going to play an important role. Elmendorf, Eielson, Ft. Wainwright, Ft. Richardson and surrounding communities will no doubt play a key role in winning this war. Located just 8 hours from New York, the Mideast, and the Asian subcontinent, Alaska has been a strategic keystone in our nation’s defense for the last 50 years. Alaska will now be an offensive key.

What is our program? Mr. President, we have also taken note of the President’s authority to deter and prevent acts of terrorism against the United States, consistent with provisions of the War Powers Act. There may be times when the President must act swiftly to preempt an imminent act of violence. In such cases, he may not be able to consult closely with Congress beforehand. However, as a general rule, in the exercise of the authority that we have just approved, it is my expectation that the President and his advisors will consult with the Congress before taking action is contemplated by the War Powers Act.

Equally important, the U.S. Senate also voted unanimously to appropriate, on an emergency basis, some $40 billion in additional resources to enable New York City and the Washington, DC, area to cope effectively with the aftermath of the devastation wrought by those attacks. In addition, we have asked the United States to counter domestic and international terrorism, enhance transportation security, and to undertake additional programs to enhance our national security.

Mr. President, we have risen up and passed these two measures on an expedited basis because our national interests dictate that we do. The House will do so later today as well. The Congress has an obligation to reassure the American people that it is working hard to do everything in its power to protect them from such heinous acts in the future, as well as to provide funding so that the cleanup and rebuilding efforts can proceed as quickly as possible.

I believe that we are all in agreement that those individuals who were responsible for the premeditated murder of so many of our citizens must be found and stopped from ever conducting such actions again. Anyone who has aided, abetted or continues to harbor these terrorists is a terrorist as well. So too are those who knowingly facilitate the financial transactions that keep their organizations in business. While we do not know with 100 percent certainty that Saudi-born militant Osama bin Laden is the mastermind of this latest tragedy, we know full well based on past experience that he is fully capable of doing so. The President has directed that all of our intelligence resources be brought to bear to develop credible evidence as to his identity over the next few months so that we will have much better information in that regard in the very near future. And, when that moment arrives I believe we will act appropriately, consistent with our principles and values.

Sadly Osama bin Laden is not the only individual who harbors irrational hatred against the United States. Many others around the globe do as well. I would call to the attention of my colleagues a very important article that appeared in today’s Washington Post entitled “Zinni Urges Economic and Diplomatic Moves.” In that article, ret. General Anthony C. Zinni cautions against an approach that is single pronged in attempting to eradicate terrorist organizations. An approach of simply bombing them back to the stone age may have appeal to some, but will, according to General Zinni, only perpetuate the problem by inflaming Anti-American sentiment in the Muslim world. Zinni urges the Bush administration to accompany any military action taken against Afghanistan or other states that harbor terrorists, with economic and diplomatic measures as well. Other governments in the region, Pakistan, Iran, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia, must be prepared to assist the United States in this multifaceted strategy.

There is another element to the problem of countering international terrorism that was in fact responsible. I am only the Middle East conflict. That conflict has fueled the hatred, sense of injustice, and hopelessness that has provided and will continue to provide the foot soldiers of the Osama bin Laden’s world. That nation must make resolution of the Middle East conflict a higher priority than it has to date. Only with United States leadership will we galvanize our allies in Europe, and moderate Arab States to bring pressure on the Palestinians to stop the violence and come back to the bargaining table so that a formula can be found that
will permit Israelis and Palestinians to live in peace. Only with peace will we be able to prevent the emergence of another generation of terrorists imbued with a burning hatred of the United States.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NEW JERSEY

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I want to thank the President and the leadership of the Congress for their support and immediate response to the tragic situation that have transpired over the past few days. While the attack on the World Trade Center physically occurred in New York City, the emotional physical, and financial tolls will be felt throughout the Metropolitan area but especially in northern New Jersey.

I have heard estimates that over 50 percent of the people employed at the World Trade Centers were New Jersey residents.

The Port Authority which is headquartered at the centers is a joint, bi-State New York/New Jersey agency that coordinates infrastructure needs for the airspace, mass transit, and commuter needs of our area. When the port rebuilds, it will rebuild as a joint entity.

Fire, medical and emergency personnel and equipment, as well trades workers and their heavy equipment, hospitals and triage centers as well as transportation equipment shuffling the wounded and rescuers all have emanated from New Jersey communities.

Let me share with my colleagues a few examples.

Six hundred wounded were transferred to New Jersey hospitals for treatment. Jersey City Medical treated 150 people; 21 were admitted overnight; St. Francis Hospital/St. Mary’s in Jersey City treated 50 people and UMDNJ in Newark treated and released 17 victims.

The New Jersey State Police mobilized 40 boats to ferry victims across the Hudson River and State Troopers have been sent to sort through rubble.

New York Waterway has put all 24 of its ferries into service, transferring about 70,000 people per day.

Union County sent 42 ambulances, 20 fire trucks and over 100 police officers.

Burlington County, New Jersey has sent 20 ambulances.

The State Urban Rescue Team which specializes in confined spaces rescue has been there from day one on 24-hour rotating duty because the heroic New York City teams were wiped out in the first minutes. The cost of this effort has already reached $150,000.

Regular fire personnel from Elizabeth have been dispatched to Staten Island to free Staten Island Fire personnel to help.

The Sheriff’s and Prosecutor’s Office in Hudson County has appreciated the assistance the Office of the Governor for the assistance they have received.

Mr. BYRD. There are many more examples of the assistance and sacrifice taking place, not just from New Jersey but across the country.

I appreciate that the physical attack did not occur on New Jersey soil and that is why New Jersey is not referenced in this emergency appropriation as a location where the terrorist attack occurred as New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania are listed.

However, it is important to acknowledge and fully appreciate the human and financial expenses being incurred by the neighboring areas and that these areas be able to apply directly to the Federal Government for reimbursement.

Mr. President, it is my understanding that the specific State listings in the supplemental specifically refer only to the physical locations where the attacks occurred and do not establish an exclusive list of areas eligible for financial assistance from this Federal aid package.

Mr. CORZINE. I want to first associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from New Jersey and I would further appreciate the opportunity to clarify one additional point with my colleague from West Virginia. I understand that New Jersey was not listed because an attack did not physically occur there; however as my colleague, Senator TORRICELLI has stated, our State and communities have incurred significant human and financial costs in responding to this disaster.

I would appreciate your acknowledgement that the State of New Jersey and its local communities who have incurred expenses in the relief effort, will be able to apply directly to the Federal Government for the assistance provided under this aid package.

Mr. BYRD. It is my understanding that New Jersey is eligible to apply for any authorized disaster relief program in the same manner and under the same conditions as New York, Connecticut, Virginia, and other affected States.

Mr. TORRICELLI. I appreciate Senator Byrd’s statement clarifying this concern, as well as all his work.
of the world and saying: Look, it is time to stand up and be counted. You are either with us or against us, and we want to know what it is, and there will be consequences that will flow from that decision.

It appears a number of these countries are standing up and saying: We are with you; this global scourge of terrorism hits us on a daily basis as it just hit you with such a devastating force on September 11.

I think it would be wise for us to look at this very seriously, that before we move forward, we build these alliances with a number of nations that are willing to stand up with us and be heard. That is very possible for us to do.

We need to look to nations such as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, nations that are not in the common lexicon perhaps of geography of the American student or maybe even the American political student. These are countries formed out of the fall of the Soviet Union, and they sit in direct proximity to Afghanistan, which has been the headquarters for some period of time of Osama bin Laden.

If these nations want to work with the United States, we ought to work with them. It requires us to look at them with a new set of eyes and say: OK, we put a lot of demands and pressures on you at different points, and now we have one singular focus, and that is to deal with terrorism; we want to work with you on that. I think we will get their cooperation.

They also will say: We want the United States to work with us, building the economies and abilities of our people, going to be our way we can change and a push back and forth that, in many ways, will help strengthen our standing and our relationship with many of these nations.

We have recently been on a diplomatic tour of South Africa. That is proper and good and should continue. There are sanctions that need to be lifted in this region. Pakistan is going to be a key country, as we have already seen, and discussions are taking place already. Pakistan will be a key country.

We have gone to them and said: OK, stand up and be counted with us or be counted with the other side.

We believe Pakistan will strongly stand up and be counted with us again. We have to look at how we are going to deal with the Soviet Union when the cold war. Pakistan was there with us in bringing the Soviet Union down when the Soviet Union was engaged in Afghanistan. I think Pakistan will be with us again. We have to look at how we are going to deal with them. They are going to say: OK, there are a series of sanctions you have on us; we want to talk about that as well.

We should engage those discussions. Hopefully, we can build these nations together. That would be a good and appropriate thing to do.

I want to point out some history regarding Afghanistan. Some suggest we go in and start bombing. There have been a number of nations, great nations, and hoping we get it done. This is going to take some period of time to build the alliances we will need.

It is a different alliance than we have formed, as an alliance to put the tools in place, the human intelligence, the ability to get to these dens of iniquity, these evil groups that would perpetrate these crimes on this country and across the world.

Then we are going to have to go in and dig them out one at a time. This is not the Persian Gulf war or any other war in which we have been. If done properly and well focused, we can be very successful in this effort. It is going to require time, focus, prudence, and determination, and the mettle of this country will be tested. But we are going to be successful in the long run. We could be here for some period of time talking about this.

Mr. President, I wanted to rise to say that because the resolution we passed this morning was quite broad based. It was an expression of the people of the United States, and I think a good expression of the desires of the people of the United States.

I do not want people to think this will be done later this year and we are finished with it. This will take a long period of time. These terrorist organizations operate in a number of countries, and they have substantial assets in at least 10 different nations. We could well be going at that for some period of time.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REMEMBRANCE

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, the National Day of Prayer and Remembrance was held at Washington National Cathedral. What a beautiful service to recognize and remember those who lost their lives and the families who mourn them and those who are still missing. We ended it by singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic, with which everybody is familiar.

Most people are familiar with the first verse, maybe the last verse, but not some of the rest of the text. Remember, this is the great hymn of the Republic during the time of strife between the States and where we had a war between ourselves, brother against brother, in this land. This was the fight so

As we sang that song, it was as if we were sending our Nation off to war. I want to read the words to the middle verse, the third verse of this hymn that is not familiar to most people, but the words are so strong and striking. I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnish’d rows of steel; as ye deal with My contemners, so with You My grace shall deal; let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel; since God is marching on.

“I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnish’d rows of steel.” I hope that our enemies, the terrorists in the world, read that writ we have issued today written in burnish’d rows of steel. We are resolved. We will win. We will win.

Those words are so strong and striking. We have a War on Terror. We are going to have to go in and dig them out one at a time.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill (H.R. 2888) was read the third time and passed.
September 14, 2001

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to executive session and that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of the nominations of Ellen G. Engelman to be Administrator of the Research and Special Programs Administration at the Department of Transportation, and Kirk Van Tine the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, and they be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF BRUCE COLE OF INDIANA, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to executive session and that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the nominations of Ellen G. Engelman to be Administrator of the Research and Special Programs Administration at the Department of Transportation, and Kirk Van Tine the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, and they be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JOHN W. GILLIS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF VICTIMS OF CRIME

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to executive session and that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the nominations of Ellen G. Engelman to be Administrator of the Research and Special Programs Administration at the Department of Transportation, and Kirk Van Tine the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, and they be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Bruce Cole, of Indiana, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities for a term of four years.

JUDICIARY

John W. Gillis, of California, to be Director of the Office of Victims of Crime.

NOMINATION OF JOHN GILLIS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, yesterday the Judiciary Committee conducted confirmation hearings that included the President’s nomination of John Gillis to direct the Office for Victims of Crime at the Department of Justice. These hearings had been scheduled long before the tragic events of Tuesday, September 11, 2001. This was the first hearing of the committee since the terrorism Tuesday morning that prompted the postponement of hearings on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Gillis had come from California before air traffic was suspended on Tuesday. Also included in the hearing were judicial nominees from New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey who were able to drive to Washington in order to participate in the hearing. I thank Senator MCCONNELL for serving as the Ranking Republican.

Mr. Gillis shared his background in law enforcement as a police officer with the Los Angeles Police Department and his work with the New York Port Authority. We also heard first hand of the tragic loss of his daughter and of his work on behalf of homicide victims and other victims of crime.

We discussed the outstanding staff of the Office for Victims of Crime, the important work in which they are engaged, and the incredible challenges that Mr. Gillis faces.

I have worked closely with Mr. Gillis’ predecessor in the Office for Victims of Crime for several years. With Aileen Adams, I worked on victims legislation to assist in our response to the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City in April of 1995. Indeed, I sponsored the Victims of Terrorism Act amendment when the Senate considered anti-terrorism legislation in June 1995 and I continued working to ensure that legislation remained part of the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, which was finally enacted on April 24, 1996.

Thereafter, we worked on special appropriations to assist the victims of the Oklahoma bombing and special legislation to ensure their rights in connection with the trial. Last year, working with Katherine Turman, we were able to enact improvements to our 1995 legislation for victims of terrorism in order to double the cap on the Victims of Crime Act emergency reserve fund to $100 million and provide greater flexibility to the Office for Victims of Crime to use the emergency reserve in a more effective and efficient manner.

In addition, over the years I have worked with Senator SPECTER and others on a series of legislative actions to provide financial and educational benefits to federal and state public safety officers killed or injured in the line of duty, including educational benefits for their dependents.

We will be reviewing all of these provisions in the days and weeks ahead in the wake of the devastation of Tuesday.

Although nominees to head the Office for Victims of Crime traditionally have not always participated in a confirmation hearing, I consider it important to have Mr. Gillis at a Senate hearing to highlight the importance of the work of this Office, the critical importance of crime victims’ rights, and the assistance and compensation provided by the Federal Government.

Along with other Senators strongly committed to assisting crime victims

and protecting their rights, I reintroduced the Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2001 in April of this year. In preparing our bill, we consulted closely with a number of victims organizations and with the Office for Victims of Crime. That legislation, which enhances the rights and protections of victims of crime, establishes innovative new programs to help promote compliance with State victims’ rights laws and improves the manner in which the Crime Victims Fund is managed and preserved, is an important matter and a high priority for me. I was heartened when Mr. Gillis pledged to work with us on this initiative.

Toward the end of yesterday’s hearing, I suggested that I would try to clear the nomination of John Gillis to be Director of the Office of Victims of Crime on an extraordinary and expedited basis. I noted that Attorney General Ashcroft had, on the eve of the nomination hearing, called me at home in support of this nomination. Yesterday I requested that the Majority Leader proceed to the nomination and that the Senate confirm John Gillis. I thank the Majority Leader for taking action and I want to thank all Democratic Members of the Senate and my colleague from Vermont for their support. In these difficult days, I am grateful that the Senate confirmed Mr. Gillis to head the Office for Victims of Crime so that he may lend his hand to the efforts of those working so diligently in that Office and in state and local government and private efforts in New York, Virginia and around the country, is a small but significant step that the Senate can and should take.

I am gratified that overnight what would otherwise have been a concern to many Senator had threatened to delay Senate action on this nomination has been resolved. I thank all Senators for their willingness to move forward under these extraordinary circumstances to confirm John Gillis to be Director of the Office for Victims of Crime. In particular, I thank the senior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) for his effort a clear this nomination for expedited Senate action today. His personal intervention helped make this possible. I have had the privilege of working over the years with Senator NICKLES on victims legislation. He has shown again today his commitment to the interests of victims of crime and terrorism.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE 17055

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following nominations be considered for inclusion in the Executive Calendar: Nos. 363 through 383: that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
Richard M. Nедeckoff, of Texas, to be Director of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**
Brian Jones, of California, to be General Counsel, Department of Education.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
Paul J. McNulty, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia for the term of four years.

Patrick Leo Meehan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Stephen Beville Pence, of Kentucky, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky for the term of four years.

Michael J. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years.

Joseph S. Van Bokkelen, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana for the term of four years.

Gregory F. Van Tatenhove, of Kentucky, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky for the term of four years.

Coim F. Connolly, of Delaware, to be United States Attorney for the District of Delaware for the term of four years.

Michael G. Heavican, of Nebraska, to be United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska for the term of four years.

Thomas B. Heffelfinger, of Minnesota, to be United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota for the term of four years.

Robert W. Goodward, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for the term of four years.

Mary Beth Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Peter W. Hall, of Vermont, to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont for the term of four years.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**


Ronald E. Neumann, of Virginia, to be Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of 1982, to be United States Representative to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America to the State of Bahrain.

Patrick Francis Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Career Member of the Foreign Service, Class of 1974, to be United States Representative to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations in New York City.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**
Michael J. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
Paul J. McNulty, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia for the term of four years.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**


Ronald E. Neumann, of Virginia, to be Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of 1982, to be United States Representative to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America to the State of Bahrain.

Patrick Francis Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Career Member of the Foreign Service, Class of 1974, to be United States Representative to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations in New York City.
of the American church women or the Jesuit priests. Of course we now know that none of that was in fact true. It is indisputable that this fabric of untruths and half truths caused deep fissures in the Congressional-Executive branch relationship and in the trust of the American people in their government. Those fissures will only be fully healed if there is honesty and full candor between the Executive and the Congress.

Our policy was also controversial throughout Central America. Tens of thousands of Central Americans lost their lives during the 1980’s, many at the hands of their own governments. Tens of thousands more had their lives permanently marred by losses of loved ones. Fortunately, in 1987 Central American leaders took their fate into their own hands and crafted the Central American Agreement of 1987. This agreement was signed in September 1987 by President Jimmy Carter and the leaders of all the Central American countries. The agreement included the commitment to respect the human rights of all the citizens and to end the practice of extrajudicial killings and torture.

Prompted by the Valladares investigation, the U.S. government took action against domestic subversion in Honduras. Honduras was first the responsibility of a special unit of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP; five, at the recommendation of a joint U.S./Honduran military seminar, this responsibility was transferred in early 1984 to a new unit (which came to be known as Battalion 316) under the supervision of the Military Intelligence Division of the Armed Forces General Staff; and six, the FUSEP special unit and Battalion 316 counter terrorist tactics included torture, rape and assassination against persons thought to be involved in support of the Salvadoran guerrillas or part of the Honduran leftist movement; seven, as many as 250 instances of human rights abuses in Honduras are officially documented, including disappearances, torture, extra judicial killings; and eight, at least one death squad was known to have operated either within the Honduran military or with their approval?

Mr. DODD. I know there will be those who say, that it isn’t terribly important that the Honduran military committed human rights abuses more than fifteen years ago in some cases. Moreover, in relative terms those abuses in Honduras paled in comparison to what else where in Central America. My response to that is that the Senate has a duty and responsibility to be a partner in the forging of U.S. foreign policy, and the only way it can be a full partner is if we in this body are kept fully informed. When it came to our ability to be full partners with respect to U.S. toward Honduras or elsewhere in Central America, I would tell you that we were unable to do that because we were flying blind.

It gives me great pause as I ponder how to vote on this nomination to think that someone as intelligent and capable as Ambassador Negroponte would treat this committee and this body so cavalierly in his responses to my questions. I wonder who he thinks he works for?

I was also troubled by Ambassador Negroponte’s unwillingness to admit, that as a consequence of other U.S. policy priorities, the U.S. embassy, by acts of omissions ending up shading the truth about the extent and nature of ongoing human rights abuses in the 1980s. Moreover, in light of all the new information that I have just mentioned, I do not know how Ambassador Negroponte can continue to believe that it was simply “deficiencies in the Honduran legal system coupled with insufficient professionalism of law enforcement authorities that “led at times to abuses of authority by Honduran police officials.” And, quoting his written answer to a committee member, he said: “I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that these abuses were part of a deliberate government policy.”
The InterAmerican Court of Human Rights had no such reluctance in assigning blame to the Honduran government during its adjudication of a case brought against the Government of Honduras by the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights in 1987. In deciding the case of Honduran citizen Velasquez Rodriguez the Court found that “a practice of disappearances carried out by Honduran officials existed between 1981–84.” And, as I mentioned earlier, based upon an extensive review of U.S. intelligence information by the CIA Working Group in 1996, the CIA is prepared to stipulate that “the Honduran military committed most of the hundreds of human rights abuses reported in Honduras. These abuses were often politically motivated and officially sanctioned.”

Moreover, Mr. Negroponte should have been forewarned to look for signs of government sponsored human rights abuses in light of concerns that his predecessor Ambassador Jack Binns, a career foreign service officer, had raised with the State Department concerning the mind set of the architect of Honduras’ domestic countersubversion program with respect to a willingness to extrajudicial means in the context of such programs. Ambassador Binns was speaking about General Gustavo Alvarez who became Commander in Chief of the Honduran Armed Forces in 1982, and who had been Commander of Honduran Public Security Forces, FUSEP, from 1980–82.

Based upon the Committee’s review of State Department and CIA documents, it would seem that Ambassador Negroponte knew far more about government perpetrated human rights abuses than he chose to share with the committee in 1989 or in Embassy contributions to annual State Department Human Rights reports. For example, a Negroponte cable summarizing meetings between Congressman Solarz and Honduran government officials in January 1985 makes note of a Honduran official’s concerns about future human rights abuses due to “fears that there might still be some secret operating cells” left from the Alvarez era,” here referring to General Alvarez who had headed the Honduran armed forces until he was removed in 1984 by his fellow officers.

I don’t quite know the difference between a “death squad” and “secret operating cells,” but since Ambassador Negroponte is officially on record as saying that death squads existed in Honduras during his tenure, there must be some difference.

There are also discrepancies with respect to when he became aware of certain cases where Honduran authorities were secretly detaining and torturing Hondurans suspected of subversion. And how he chose to report those cases to Washington. The case of dual national Ines Consuelo Murillo comes most readily to mind. Her detention and torture was described in detail on April 15, 1995 in the Baltimore Sun. There were others which taken together, paint a very mixed picture of whether the U.S. embassy was doing much to discourage Honduran government practices or how comprehensively it was concerned with human rights abuses. Having said that, there were no “smoking guns” in the documents that have been provided to the Committee.

I know that this week is not just any week. I also know that the President is anxious to have an ambassador at the United Nations is a high priority, particularly in light of recent events. I will not stand in the way of the Senate moving forward with this nomination. I believe that yesterday’s decision by the Committee on Foreign Relations to put on the public record all the additional declassified information that it has compiled in reviewing this nomination will contribute to the healing and reconciliation that is still ongoing in Honduras.

Finally I would say a word of caution to other career foreign service officers, particularly junior officers, that they not consider this nominee’s lack of candor before the committee as a model to be emulated. A United States Ambassador is a representative of the United States Government and ultimately works for the American people. The claim that our ambassadors have an obligation to be truthful and forthcoming in relations with Congress as we are the people’s representatives. If they are under instruction to withhold information as a matter of policy they should not stay in the job. We can take it up with their superiors if we choose to do so. In my estimation, Mr. Negroponte did neither in his dealings with the Congress. I am deeply saddened to come to that judgement. Having said that Ambassador Negroponte has had a distinguished career and on balance has discharged his responsibilities ably and honorably. For that reason, I intend to give him the benefit of the doubt in light of how extremely polarized relations between the Congress and the Executive were over U.S. policy in Central America when he was serving as Ambassador in Honduras. I will therefore support his nomination to the position of U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Resolved.

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK.

The Senate—
(1) designates the week beginning September 16, 2001, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week”; and
(2) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically black colleges and universities.

ORDER THE RECORD REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 3:30 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until 3:30 for statements and introduction of bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—S. 1426

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that once H.R. 2888, the
emergency supplemental appropriations bill, is enacted into law, action on S. 1426 be vitiated and the bill then be indefinitely postponed without the yeas and nays desired. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator DASCHLE, I would like to extend my appreciation to everyone who allowed us to complete these nominations.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senator WARNER, pursuant to section 3(b) of S. Res. 400 of the 94th Congress, we ask unanimous consent that S. 1426, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, be sequentially referred to the Committee on Armed Services for a period not to exceed 30 days.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY LYNCH

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today in remembrance of a long-time former employee of mine, Terry Michael Lynch. Terry was killed Tuesday morning at the Pentagon in the tragic and senseless events of a day that will never be forgotten in America. Terry worked for me for over 15 years, both in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, and I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the life of a dedicated family man and a true patriot.

Terry was born in 1952 in Youngstown, Ohio. Terry grew up as the son of a steel-factory administrator. He graduated from high school in Youngstown, and received both his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in history from Youngstown State. It was there that Terry met his wife of 24 years, Jackie.

Terry worked on Capitol Hill as an aide to former Alabama Republican Congressman Albert Lee Smith. Some of you might remember the Congressman. He began working for me in 1983, when I was a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. When I entered the race for the United States Senate in 1986, Terry was one of the first volunteers to take personal time away from his family here in Virginia and travel throughout Alabama doing any task that was needed. Terry came over to the U.S. Senate with me as my Legislative Assistant assigned to the Armed Services Committee and continued in that position from 1987 through 1994. In 1995, Terry became a professional staff member of the Senate Intelligence Committee and for two years brought his expertise to the Intelligence Committee. Subsequently, he served as a member of the professional staff of the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee chaired by Senator SPECTER. Terry was most recently employed by the consulting firm of Booz Allen and Hamilton.

To say and give you all of this background does not touch the essence of Terry Lynch. He was one of the most loyal, caring, unpretentious, and compassionate human beings I have ever had the privilege of knowing. Terry was a living example of legislation and stability for everyone that knew and loved him. He was the kindest soul and the most dedicated and loving father to his two daughters, Tiffany and Ashley.

Terry’s passion for helping others, especially those who are uniformed with which he so closely worked, was always evident over the course of his career. This week, former staff members have called from all over the world to express their deep grief. And, particularly, the people who worked with him and knew him in the House of Representatives, who worked with him and knew him in the Senate, and who worked with him and knew him in the Pentagon where he died.

We are all, I believe, better people for having known Terry Michael Lynch.

Terry was an intelligent man with a heart of gold. He was also a great American. His life should not have ended in this unfortunate and premature manner, because he had so much ahead of him. But I promise you I will do everything in my power to ensure that Terry’s life, and the lives of all Americans affected by this terrible tragedy, did not end in vain.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred December 19, 1997 in Stockton, CA. A high school student was allegedly beaten by a group of youths who believed he was gay. Two youths, ages 16 and 17, were charged with civil rights violations.

I believe that government’s first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I want to thank the managers of this bill for their hard work in putting forth this legislation which provides federal funding for numerous vital programs.

This bill provides funding for fighting crime, enhancing drug enforcement, and responding to threats of terrorism. It further addresses the shortcomings of the immigration process, funds the operation of the judicial process, facilitates commerce throughout the United States, and supports the needs of the State Department and various other agencies.

Regrettably, this bill spends at a level 4.4 percent higher than the level enacted in fiscal year 2001 which is greater than the 4 percent increase in discretionary spending than the President wanted to adhere to.

In real dollars, this is $720 million in additional spending above the amount requested by the President, and a $1.7 billion increase in spending from last year. So far this year, with just five appropriations bills already passed, spending levels have already exceeded the President’s budget request by more than 6 billion.

A good amount of this increase is in the form of parochial spending for unrequested projects. In this bill, I have identified approximately 600 earmarks totaling $2 billion, which is greater than the 470 earmarks, totaling $1.5 billion, in the bill passed last year.

There are hundreds of millions of dollars in pork-barrel spending and legislative riders that are riddled throughout this bill. The multitude of unrequested earmarks buried in this measure will undoubtedly further burden the American taxpayers. While the amounts associated with each individual earmark may not seem extravagant, taken together, they represent a serious diversion of taxpayers’ hard-earned dollars at the expense of numerous programs that have undergone the appropriate merit-based selection process.

For example, under funding for the Department of Justice, some examples of new earmarks include $1 million for the University of Connecticut to fund the Prison Health Research Project; $3 million for a grant to the Clearwater, Idaho EDA for the Lewis and Clark Bi-centennial Bi-State Public Safety Project; $1 million for a grant to the Alaska Native Justice Center Restorative Justice programs; $1.6 million for the Montana Highway Patrol for computer upgrades; and $725,000 for the City of Jackson, Mississippi, for their public safety automated technologies system.

Under funding for the Department of Commerce, some of the earmarks include: $500,000 for the Central California Ozone Study; $500,000 for the Internet Access to National Pacific Water at the University of Hawaii; $1.25 million for the Alaska Near Shore Fisheries; $350,000 for the South Carolina Taxonomic Center; $1.75 million for the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation; $675,000 for transmitters in Wyoming; $4 million for the Institute for Politics at Harvard University; and $6 million for the Thayer
School of Engineering at Dartmouth University for the nanocrystalline materials and biomass research initiative.

There are many more projects on the list that I hope are compiled, which will be available on my Senate Web site.

Mr. President, I must once again draw attention to the more question-able ways in which Americans' tax dollars serve the otherwise noble cause of U.S. diplomacy around the world as part of the State Department appropriations portion of this bill. As usual, several organizations and universities have received earmarked funds for international exchanges. Five particularly parochial earmarks deserve mention: the Joiner Fellowships in War, the Padnos International Center, the UNI-Cedar Falls Russo-American Exchange, the UNLV Global Business Exchange, and the UNR International Business Innovation, especially $100,000 earmark, to the surprise of, among others, officials of the State Department, who not only did not request funding for these programs, but in several cases were unaware they even existed.

Among other beneficiaries this year of unrestricted spending that seems to serve primarily the interests of its patrons, Pacific salmon stand out: this bill appropriates $45,419,000, or nearly twice the $25 million requested by the Department of State, to implement the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty. Included in this figure is $20 million above the Administration's request to capitalize the Northern and Southern Boundary Funds and $419,000 above the Administration's request dedicated to the State of Washington for its salmon preservation efforts. The Committee report also takes it upon itself to absolve the State of Alaska of further harvest reductions under the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Traveling dance and music troupes and Internet entrepreneurs are also being shown the money as a result of the Committee report's generous provision of $750,000 to their cause, on the grounds that, in the Committee's words, "Performances by touring U.S. dance and music troupes have afforded our diplomats unusual access to oftentimes elusive senior policy-makers in Africa. At the same time, the lure of technological exchange each receives by the explosion of the Internet, afford American educators and entrepreneurs a rare opportunity to develop lasting links with African elites." Our relations with African nations are important, especially with countries torn by plugging poverty, famine, disease, civil unrest, and open warfare could use our help. I like a good dance performance as much as anyone, but I'm not positive this funding is the best way to help our friends or advance American interests in Africa.

For many years now I have opposed the Advanced Technology Program at the Department of Commerce on grounds that it is "corporate pork." For many years, any of the Nation's leading companies have reaped the benefits this grant program for research ideas that they could and should have pursued under their corporate budgets. Proponents of the program have cited that the program funds high-risk projects.

Several years ago, on the Senate Commerce Committee, we reviewed many of the funded projects under the program and found that many of the projects were not high-risk at all, but rather evolutionary or incremental development of existing technologies.

The President has stated that the future of the program would be subject to a Commerce Department's review. The fiscal year 2002 budget request has essentially eliminated funding for ATP. The only amendment inserted in the fiscal year 2002, $191 million above the President's request. Furthermore, to ensure that this funding is awarded in a timely manner, the Appropriations Committee, in report language, has prohibited obligations of any funds under the Department's Departmental Management account, which funds salaries and other expenses, until a plan on how timely awards are to be made. That is equivalent to saying make ATP awards or we will shut down the Department.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to curb our habit of directing hard-earned taxpayer dollars to locality-specific special interests and our inclusion of legislative riders which thwart the very process that is needed to ensure our laws address the concerns and interests of all Americans, not just a few who seek special protection or advantage.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise to raise an issue regarding the meaning and effect of amendment No. 1538 to H.R. 2500. I am proud to have joined in sponsoring this amendment with Senators HARKIN, WARNER, INHOFE, COCHRAN, ALLARD, CAMPBELL, and JOHNSON.

Mr. HARKIN. It is the understanding of the Senator from New Hampshire that the proper meaning of that amendment would bar the State and Justice Departments from filing any statement of interest or in any manner intervening to oppose any civil action brought by a former prisoner of war against a corporation of the type referenced in the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Yes. This is the intent of the amendment which passed this body by voice vote after a motion to table failed.

Mr. HARKIN. This is my understanding as well. Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today in support of a provision that has been included in the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee manager's amendment to H.R. 2500 that is absolutely crucial to recovering threatened and endangered species while also protecting people and the economies of areas where these species are present.

I would like to thank the esteemed Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee and the Ranking Member of the Appropriations Committee for recognizing the critical nature of this issue and including it in the manager's amendment.

The Endangered Species Act, ESA, requires Federal agencies to avoid actions that are likely to "jeopardize" the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat. Agencies must "consult" with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, who issue a biological opinion at the conclusion of consultation to assist the Federal agency to meet its substantive non jeopardy obligation. Action to avoid jeopardize rests upon the Federal "action agency," not on the Services. These actions may include the construction of a highway or bridge, a stream restoration project to benefit listed fish species, a forest health activity such as thinning or prescribed fire to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, or the operation of hydroelectric projects.

In the West, we have seen countless projects held up for inordinate amounts of time. They have caused economic hardship and job loss, while also draining the resources of the Federal Government. What is so significant about these resources being consumed by the consultation process is that in nearly all of these cases, projects did not jeopardize threatened or endangered species. In nearly every case, neither the species nor their habitats were at risk. In every case, this was a matter of dollars spent by agencies on a positive consultation process that is required by the regulatory process. And, in no case, did this process do anything to increase a species chances of survival or improve habitat for that species on-the-ground.

In 1986, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service issued joint regulations that divided consultations into "informal" and "formal." "Informal consultations occur for any action that "may affect" a listed species. If the consulting Service finds that adverse affects on the species is likely, then formal consultation begins and the service will issue a formal biological opinion.

Since 1986, the consultation process has mushroomed into a lengthy and expensive process. Eight hundred and twenty two new species have been listed since then, including 21 new salmon listings in the past five years. Between 1987 and 1995 Federal agencies were required to complete more than 186,000
September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

consultations with the Services on proposed programs and projects. The increasing number of critical habitat designations will only add to this burden. How to manage the increasing workload under existing rules, the Services have been unable to quell growing criticism that they cannot do the job adequately.

Yet only three tenths of one percent of these projects, let me say that again, only three tenths of one percent or fewer than 600, were found to be likely to jeopardize a protected species or adversely modify critical habitat. A full 99.7 percent of all consultations involved projects that already complied fully with the ESA. Only one out of every 300 consultations involved a project with a potential to violate the ESA.

Each year Federal agencies are compelled to expend millions of Federal dollars for elaborate consultations on projects that pose no significant threat to species. Each of these consultations requires extensive studies and reports by the Federal action agency and one or both of the Services, and extends for months or years before ending with the inevitable no-jeopardy finding that was obvious from the start. The Services have increased their staffs every year for the past decade in order to complete more and more of these unneeded consultations that have no value for protected species.

These project delays further drain the Federal Treasury by increasing the ultimate costs of the stalled projects. The delays also cause millions of dollars more in lost economic opportunity for private citizens dependent on a stalled project. These consultations sap resources from those relatively few situations where a species actually needs protection from a proposed Federal agency project or program.

This out-of-control consultation process is contrary to Congress' intent in enacting the Endangered Species Act. The Supreme Court has observed that consultation is among the ESA's procedural safeguards intended "to avoid needless economic dislocation produced by agency officials zealously but unintelligently pursuing their environmental objectives." (Bennett v. Spear, 520 U.S. 154, 176–77 (1997).) The joint consultation rules must be modified to mitigate the problem, reduce the workload and continue the same level of protection for the listed species. The regulations have caused large numbers of unneeded and burden-some consultations. None of these is required by the ESA and none of them is necessary in today's heightened sensitivity of endangered species responsibility to protect listed species.

It is impossible to make the argument that the consultation regulations will negatively affect species. In fact, a more efficient and effective process will help imperiled species by reducing unnecessary paperwork, and thus, reducing the resources needed to do the paperwork, and by redirecting this precious resources to making real improvements for imperiled species.

My provision, which has been included in the bill, would direct the Services to review this situation and revise their joint regulations accordingly. The review would consider the significant increase in number, cost, and duration of consultations since promulgation of the regulations in 1986 and would result in modifications to the regulations that will streamline the consultation process to ensure that: one, all forms of consultation are completed within the deadlines provided in section 7 of the ESA; two, the requirements for initiating consultation and for any information generated from consultation prepared by both the action agency and the consulting agency during consultation are fully consistent with section 7; and three, the consultation process is conducted in an efficient and useful manner to meet the purpose of section 7.

Section 7(b) of the ESA imposes a 90-day deadline, subject to certain extensions to which each agency must agree. If there is a permit applicant involved, consultation may not exceed 150 days without the applicant's consent. The 1986 regulations make no effort to follow these deadlines during the informal consultation stage, thus allowing this process to drag on and on.

A primary cause of the explosion in unneeded consultations is the extremely low threshold in the regulations for an action agency to initiate a consultation. The regulations require an action agency to initiate consultation for any proposed action that "may affect" either a listed species or critical habitat. In announcing the regulations, the Fish and Wildlife Service explained that they may affect threshold means that "any possible effect, whether beneficial, benign, adverse, or of an undetermined character, triggers the formal consultation requirement."

The regulations do not permit an action agency to decide that it does not need to consult on a "may affect" action, no matter how harmless the activity may be. A "may affect" action can be exempted from formal consultation only if a Service concurs in writing that the action is "not likely to adversely affect" a listed species or critical habitat. That finding itself requires a multi-step inter-agency addendum. The formal consultation, which often takes longer than the formal consultation it is intended to avoid.

The ESA does not contain the "may affect" consultation threshold. As a result, the ESA does not contain a consultation requirement at all. The "may affect" threshold in the regulations is so far removed from the substantive no-jeopardy requirement in the ESA that large volumes of unnecessary consultations were virtually guaranteed to occur.

Other sections of the regulations also compel large numbers of unnecessary consultations: consultation is required on any action authorized, funded, or carried out "in part" by a Federal agency—even if the Federal involvement is minor or secondary to private or state action; consultation is required for agency actions that are intended to benefit species; consultation is required for agency actions with no direct on-the-ground impact; and consultation is required for agency actions that "indirectly" cause modification to the land, water, or air.

The regulations also impose burdensome documentation requirements, far beyond the level of protection the ESA was intended to provide. Even the most minor consultation will be long and slow. The action agency is required to initiate every formal consultation with a detailed written report on the manner in which the action may affect any listed species or critical habitat and an analysis of any cumulative effects, and must also provide the best scientific and commercial information available or which can be obtained during the consultation for an adequate review of the effects that an action may have upon listed species or critical habitat. Moreover, while the ESA only requires "biological assessments" to be prepared for "major construction activities," the joint regulations make this detailed analysis a virtual requirement for every agency action.

The joint regulations then mandate that a biological opinion include a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or critical habitat. That mandate addresses the indirect, interrelated, interconnected and cumulative effects as defined in the regulations. In contrast, the ESA only requires that a biological opinion set forth a summary of the information on which the opinion is based, detailing how the agency action affects the species or its critical habitat.

The Services have the authority under existing law to amend their regulations to improve the operation of the process. The agencies can initiate a rulemaking process to amend their regulations, with notice and opportunity for the public to comment, following the same procedures as were employed for the original 1986 regulations. No amendment of the ESA is required. The amendment I am offering merely directs the Services to use a portion of their fiscal year 2002 funds to review the consultation regulations and propose changes that will bring this process into line with the realities of the 21st Century and will enable all Federal agencies to fulfill their obligations under the ESA.
The Endangered Species Act is besieged with problems that must be solved in order to adequately protected listed species and recover them. At the same time, many Western communities feel that they have been assaulted by the ESA in the last two decades. Win-win solutions often evade us as policymakers when it comes to issues that are as contentious as the Endangered Species Act. Our present approach is truly a win-win for species AND people. Again, my sincere thanks to the chairman and Ranking Member of the Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee for their assistance in finding solutions to this troubling issue.

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, last year this Committee and Congress passed legislation to privatize INMARSAT [International Maritime Satellite Organization]. As part of the privatization, INMARSAT is required to hold an initial public offering [IPO]. INMARSAT’s IPO deadline is set for December 31 of this year. Since the IPO market continues to be in bad shape, INMARSAT and its investment advisors would like time to see if the market improves.

INMARSAT was established in 1979 to improve maritime communications, especially for distress and safety signals. Over the past two decades, INMARSAT has branched out to serve both maritime markets and, increasingly, any markets requiring mobility—shipping, oil and gas exploration and the FAA.

Since the IPO market has nosedived, INMARSAT has been waiting for conditions to improve. All of the extensions available to INMARSAT have now been used and the FCC has no more discretion to extend the deadline.

The dilemma is that if INMARSAT does not hold the IPO it will be in violation of its agreement. If it does hold the IPO, they could be found in breach of its fiduciary responsibility to its shareholders, possibly subjecting itself to shareholder lawsuits.

My amendment would simply give the FCC the ability to extend the deadline an additional 18 months to see if the IPO market improves. A large number of U.S. companies have pulled their IPOs off the market given market conditions. We are trying to privatize INMARSAT and we should allow them to act like a company.

IN SUPPORT OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS’ NEW MIDDLE EAST RADIO NETWORK

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for a proposal by the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance and expand service to the region. The Board of Governors has proposed a new station, the Middle East Radio Network.

Would Senator BOXER care to enlighten us on the current U.S. Government-sponsored Arabic language broadcasting in the Middle East?

Mrs. BOXER. Yes. I would and I thank the Senator for this opportunity to describe the important results of the board’s most recent Language Service Review. This review found that our current broadcasting efforts in the Middle East only reach approximately 2 percent of the population. The board’s 2001 Language Service Review highlighted the importance of revitalizing its existing Arabic programs in order to offset local Arabic radio broadcasts that often serve to incite violence in the region. An alternative must be offered to the hate radio that so often incites the population to violence.

In February, Broadcasting Board of Governors’ representatives traveled throughout the Middle East to gather facts, to talk to government and media officials, and to begin to build a concept for success. The research emphasized the need for a greater U.S. media presence and increased local content to U.S. broadcasts. The researchers found that in spite of widespread opposition to the U.S. policies, there is a strong attraction to the American values of freedom and individualism. In addition, the Arab public would like information about U.S. businesses, technology and advances in medicine. I believe my colleague from Nebraska would like to discuss the Broadcasting Board of Governors’ plans to address the shortcomings in our broadcasting services to the Middle East.

Mr. HAGEL. I thank the Senator for the opportunity to speak about the new broadcast service proposed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors. It is my hope that the proposed service will help disseminate news and information throughout the region. The Stepfamily Association of America has committed to providing this much-needed service and look forward to working with my colleagues to support the Middle East Radio Network.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

STEPFAMILY DAY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize National Stepfamily Day, a day that reminds us that families don’t need to be bound by biology to be grounded in love and respect.

The Stepfamily Association of America and 38 States recognize September
Tribute to Pete Suazo

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Eluid Pete Suazo, a distinguished Utah State Senator whose untimely death in August has had a tremendous impact—not only on his family and close friends, but also on the entire state of Utah.

At the time of his death, Senator Suazo represented Salt Lake City's multi-cultural west side, and he also served as the Assistant minority whip. Pete was heralded for his unfailing dedication and advocacy for his constituents. Indeed, his integrity and absolute dedication won Senator Suazo respect from his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

As the only Hispanic member of the Utah Legislature, Pete felt a strong sense of responsibility to honor and help Utah's growing Hispanic and minority populations. He was a top leader of the Hispanic community, who was also able to cross Utah's ethnic and political lines to effect policies benefiting the entire community. I remember how Pete's wife, Alicia, fondly recalled the day her husband decided to run for office. He passionately stated, "The Chicano boy is going to be a senator, not in New Mexico, but in Utah where the worst of us can be doubly hard and the victory glorious." This optimism showed in Pete's face, for he was always smiling.

Pete fought for the underdog and the less privileged. For those who sought his advice and assistance, he always gave hope to those who needed it so much.

Senator Suazo's work ethic was extraordinary and was developed at a very young age. He took great pride in whatever he was doing—from selling popcorn at a charity carnival in his youth to serving as a leading state senator. Throughout his life, he used his tremendous energy and his capacity for hard work to champion the causes in which he so fervently believed.

While serving in the Utah legislature, Senator Suazo was not afraid of the tough battles. In recent years, his work to adopt a more pro-active and stronger hate crimes law defined Pete Suazo's leadership and determination. He never gave up, and through his efforts this issue rose to the forefront of the legislature's attention.

Mr. President, Utah has lost a true hero. Senator Pete Suazo was a man with great integrity, strong personal conviction, and a humble heart. His life was an example of dedicated public service and utmost love for his community and fellow man. I hope my colleagues will join me in sending our heartfelt thoughts and prayers to the Suazo family—his wife, Alicia, and their children Travis, Abel, Emilio and Julio, his parents Pat and Lily, his siblings Kathy, Becky, Georgia, Anna, Ellie and Andy—and also to the many, many friends and neighbors of Pete who will deeply miss him. My hope is that future generations of Utahns will continue to follow in this good man's footsteps, and continue his legacy of work for the people of Utah. In so many instances Pete did not only dream the impossible dream, he strove for and attained it.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:21 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2888. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, and for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)
EC-3931. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedule of Controlled Substances: Placement of Dichloralphenazone Into Schedule II” (RIN1117–AA53) received on September 6, 2001; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3932. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Statement of Assurance for Fiscal Year 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3933. A communication from the Secretary, Administrative Committee of the Federal Register Director, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Prices and Availability of Federal Register Publications” (RIN3905–ZA03) received on September 6, 2001; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3934. A communication from the Chief of the Rules Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Bureau of Labor Statistics Price Indexes for Department Stores—July 2001" (Rev. Rul. 2001–44) received on August 21, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.


EC-3937. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Listed Chemicals: Establishment of Non-Regulated Transactions in Anhydrous Hydrogen Chloride” (RIN1117–AA53) received on September 6, 2001; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3938. A communication from the Director of the Policy Directive and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Listed Chemicals: Establishment of Non-Regulated Transactions in Anhydrous Hydrogen Chloride” (RIN1117–AA53) received on September 6, 2001; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3939. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Section 43 Inflation Adjustment” (Notice 2001–54) received on September 10, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3940. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revisions to the Control of Iron and Steel Production Installations (FRL7040–4) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3941. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “District of Columbia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Arizona Department of Environmental Quality” (FRL7051–4) received on September 10, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3942. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “New Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites” (FRL7054–4) received on September 10, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3943. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Forfeiture Tobacco Products” (RIN1512–AC35) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3944. A communication from the Acting General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to 44 C.F.R. §1.16, a report entitled “FAR Class Deviation Addressing Service Contract Act Requirements for Subcontracts for Certain Small Business Concerns” (Doc. No. FEMA–1053) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3945. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Suspension of Community Eligibility” (Doc. No. FEMA–7767) received on August 21, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3946. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Supplemental Guidelines for the Performance Improvement Report for 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3947. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revisions to the Control of Iron and Steel Production Installations (FRL7040–4) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3948. A communication from the Acting General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to 44 C.F.R. §1.16, a report entitled “FAR Class Deviation Addressing Service Contract Act Requirements for Subcontracts for Certain Small Business Concerns” (Doc. No. FEMA–1053) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3949. A communication from the Acting General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to 44 C.F.R. §1.16, a report entitled “FAR Class Deviation Addressing Service Contract Act Requirements for Subcontracts for Certain Small Business Concerns” (Doc. No. FEMA–1053) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3950. A communication from the Acting General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to 44 C.F.R. §1.16, a report entitled “FAR Class Deviation Addressing Service Contract Act Requirements for Subcontracts for Certain Small Business Concerns” (Doc. No. FEMA–1053) received on September 4, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
EC-3941. A communication from the Inspector General, United States Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the budget request for Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3942. A communication from the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the budget request report for Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:
S. 1428: An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account of the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. EDWARDS:
S. 1429. A bill to provide for the improvement of security at airports and seaports; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. JOHNSON:
S. 1430. A bill to authorize the issuance of Unity Bonds in response to the acts of terrorism perpetrated against the United States on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURNS):
S. 1431. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue War Bonds in support of recovery and response efforts relating to the September 11, 2001 hijackings and attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon:
S. 1432. A bill to authorize the issuance of United States Defense of Freedom Bonds to aid in funding of the war against terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):
S. J. Res. 23. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States; considered and passed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 212
At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 212, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.

S. 344
At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 344, a bill to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes.

S. 697
At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 697, a bill to modernize the financing of the railroad retirement system and to provide enhanced benefits to employees and beneficiaries.

S. 736
At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 736, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the credit for electricity produced from biomass, and for other purposes.

S. 805
At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 805, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research with respect to various forms of muscular dystrophy, including Duchenne, Becker, limb girdle, congenital, facioscapulohumeral, myotonic, oculopharyngeal, distal, and emery-dreifuss muscular dystrophies.

S. 827
At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 827, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to guarantee comprehensive health care coverage for all children born after 2001.

S. 839
At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 839, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of payment for inpatient hospital services under the medicare program and to freeze the reduction in payments to hospitals for indirect costs of medical education.

S. 875
At the request of Mr. BREAUD, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 875, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for taxpayers owning certain commercial power takeoff vehicles.

S. 905
At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 905, a bill to provide incentives for school construction, and for other purposes.

S. 929
At the request of Mr. BREAUD, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 929, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 1064
At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1064, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to prevent abuse of recipients of long-term care services under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. 1083
At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1083, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exclude clinical
social worker services from coverage under the medicare skilled nursing facility prospective payment system.

At the request of Mr. Hatch, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Enzi) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Inouye) were added as co-sponsors of S. 1140, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Inouye) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1169, a bill to streamline the regulatory processes applicable to home health agencies under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the medicaid program under title XIX of such Act, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Durbin) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1256, a bill to provide for the reauthorization of the breast cancer research special postage stamp, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Smith) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1409, a bill to impose sanctions against the PLO or the Palestinian Authority if the President determines that those entities have failed to substantially implement the sky marshal program as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; provides further that the President shall transmit to any Department or Agency until $10,000,000,000 shall not be available for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. Lincoln) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. Burns) were added as co-sponsors of S. 1421, a bill to direct the Federal Aviation Administration to re-implement the sky marshal program within 30 days.

At the request of Mr. Grassley, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Hatch) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 139, a resolution designating September 24, 2001, as “Family Day—A Day to Eat Dinner with Your Children.”

At the request of Mr. Hatch, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Helms) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 1562 proposed to H.R. 2580, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.
By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 1143. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Unity Bonds in support of recovery and response efforts relating to the September 11, 2001 hijackings and attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, no American was spared from the horrific and violent assaults on New York and New Jersey families. One woman asked whether she could buy the equivalent of the old war bonds that allowed our citizens to contribute to the war effort back in World War II. Based on my constituent’s idea, today I am introducing legislation that directs the United States Treasury to issue Unity Bonds. Americans who purchase these savings bonds will be contributing to disaster relief to the victims of Tuesday’s attack and to our Nation’s war against terrorism.

We will recover from this week’s attacks. We will rebuild our Nation’s infrastructure, and we will rebuild our Nation’s spirit. But it will take a sustained long-term effort to stamp out terrorism against the United States and all other liberty-loving nations.

Unity Bonds will allow Americans who want to show their support for this great country to participate in a meaningful way. I urge you to join me in helping to unite our citizens.

By Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURNS):

S. 1143. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Unity Bonds in support of recovery and response efforts relating to the September 11, 2001 hijackings and attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, no American was spared from the horrific and violent assaults on New York and the Pentagon which shocked us all the morning of September 11, 2001. Yet, as heroic rescue workers sift through the rubble that remains, our nation is coming together in its resolve to respond to these despicable acts. This indefatigable spirit is a shining symbol of America’s resilience and purpose.

The United States will undoubtedly meet the challenges which we now face. As President Bush has stated, “Now that war has been declared on us, we will lead the world to peace.”

Winning the war against terrorism will require the full support of the American public who stand so anxious and so willing to contribute. Therefore, today I am introducing legislation to direct the Department of the Treasury to establish a special category of U.S. savings bonds designated War Bonds.

These War Bonds will give voice to countless Americans who are looking for opportunities to make a difference in this time of need. By investing in a U.S. War Bond, patriotic citizens will have an opportunity to make a direct contribution to the war against the scourge of terrorism and provide much-needed resources for the efforts to rescue the injured, rebuild the broken, and retaliate against the enemy.

America’s battle against the evil of terrorism will amount to much more than the immediate steps which are being undertaken in the aftermath of Tuesday’s carnage. Unlike previous conflicts when Americans had the luxury of recognizing a precise moment of victory, this battle’s success will be assured only if our shores never again fall victim to terrorist acts. Thus, by definition, this war will be ongoing. As such, it will be essential for our Government to generate consistent public support for its actions.

The national campaign to sell U.S. War Bonds will serve not only to generate revenue, but will provide an opportunity to educate all Americans on the complicated nature of the terrorist threat and the resulting comprehensive nature of our national security needs.

Winning the war against terrorism will build on one of America’s proudest traditions. Dating from the Revolutionary War through World War II, our country has relied upon U.S. War Bonds to respond to the threats posed by our most dangerous enemies. The World War II effort generated more than $200 billion in revenue from patriotic Americans eager to respond to the call of duty. I have no doubt that today’s Americans will respond in kind, thus providing unprecedented support for the long road ahead.

I call on all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, and Mr. LOTT):

S.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States; considered and passed.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Unity Bonds Act of 2001."
Which not to exceed $3,317,000 is for the Facilities Program 2000, to remain available until expended; Provided, That $132,000 shall be available for the Department Leadership Program: Provided further, That any amounts appropriated for the Department Leadership Program may be transferred to the Attorney General's Office, the Office of Inspector General, or the Office of the Solicitor, as the Attorney General shall determine, to carry out the functions of the Department Leadership Program.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

On September 13, 2001, the Senate amended and passed H.R. 2500, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 2500) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following sums are appropriated out of the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, respectively:

TITLe I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, $93,433,000, of which not to exceed $3,317,000 is for the Facilities Program 2000, to remain available until expended; Provided, That $132,000 shall be available for the Department Leadership Program: Provided further, That any amounts appropriated for the Department Leadership Program may be transferred to the Attorney General's Office, the Office of Inspector General, or the Office of the Solicitor, as the Attorney General shall determine, to carry out the functions of the Department Leadership Program.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

September 14, 2001

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALEAS AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, including purchase for police-type use of not to exceed 1,354 passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,150 may be for replacement purposes with regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the supervision of, the Attorney General; $3,425,041,000; of which not to exceed $50,000,000 for automated data processing and telecommunications and technical investigative equipment and not to exceed $1,000,000 for undercover operations shall remain available until expended.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FUND, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

For necessary expenses to procure replacement aircraft, $53,550,000, to remain available only for the purchase of two long-range, wide-body aircraft

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For expenses, related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service, but not including expenses for data processing and telecommunications equipment, including furnishings, relocation, and parts, shall remain available until expended, and of which not to exceed $1,800,000 for research and development, and not to exceed $2,000,000 for aircraft replacement retrofit, and parts, shall remain available until September 30, 2003; of which not less than $485,276,000 shall be for counterterrorism investigations, forensic intelligence, and other activities related to our national security; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 is authorized to be made available for making advances for expenses arising out of contractual or reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies while engaged in cooperative activities related to violent crime, terrorism, organized crime, and drug investigations. That not to exceed $45,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, $5,000,000 shall be available only to reimburse Acadian Ambulance & Air Med Services for costs incurred during the December 1999 prison riot in St. Martin Parish Correctional Center, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, $7,986,000.

PAYMENT TO RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

For payments to the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund of claims covered by the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act $10,776,000.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the detection, investigation, and prosecution of individuals involved in illegal bookmaking not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of unlawful organizations, or organized crime drug trafficking, $336,966,000, of which not exceeding $5,000,000 shall be available until expended. Provided, That any amounts obligated or expended under this heading shall be available only under authorities contained in this appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, constructing, renovating, equipping, and maintaining United States Marshals Service prisoner-holding space in United States courthouses and Federal buildings, including the renovation and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and sallyports, $25,812,000, to remain available until expended.

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund.

For operations of the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund, $3,425,041,000; of which not to exceed $50,000,000 for automated data processing and telecommunications and technical investigative equipment and not to exceed $1,000,000 for undercover operations shall remain available until expended.
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and other necessary programs, including the acquisition, construction, or purchase, not to exceed $3,165 passenger motor vehicles, of which not less than 2,211 are for replacement only, and for the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and for hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance and operation of aircraft; research related to immigration enforcement; for protecting and maintaining the integrity of the borders of the United States including, without limitation, equipping, maintaining, and making improvements to the infrastructure; and for the care and housing of Federal detainees held in the joint Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Marshals Service’s Buffalo Detention Facility, $2,176,037,000, of which $500,000 shall be used and to remain available until expended: To be used for the same purposes as under section 204 of the Immigration and Nationalization Act, and for alien registration, not otherwise provided for, $295,015,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,000,000 shall be available only to comply with the Health and Safety Authority. For funds appropriated to “Buildings and Facilities” in this Act or any other Act may be transferred to “Salaries and Expenses”, Federal Prison System, upon notification by the Attorney General to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in compliance with provisions set forth in section 605 of this Act.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including purchase (not to exceed 665, of which 610 are for replacement only) and hire of law enforcement and passenger motor vehicles, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, $3,786,228,000, of which $11,554,000 shall be used for construction of a facility at Atwater, California, and of which $13,323,000 shall be available only for the activation of the facility at Honolulu, Hawaii: Provided, That the Director of the Federal Prison System (FPS), where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent/fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of FPS, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of FPS: Provided further, That $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available for necessary operations until September 30, 2003: Provided further, That, of the amounts provided for Contract Confinement, not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments for contracts entered into with any Federal corporation or in which it has an interest. For expenses necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, not otherwise provided for, $3,094,000,000, to be used for the same purposes as under section 204 of the Immigration and Nationalization Act, and for alien registration, not otherwise provided for, $9,926,000, to be available only for partial augmentation may not exceed 10 full-time equivalent workyears.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, purchase of construction vehicles, construction, renovation, equipping, and maintenance of buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, not otherwise provided for, $295,015,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,000,000 shall be available only to comply with the Health and Safety Authority. Federal Prison System, Construction appropriations account, to be available only for the construction of detention facilities: Provided further, That not to exceed five for replacement only and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $3,429,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the fiscal year for its current corporation’s accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposal of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended ("the 1968 Act"), and the Missing Children’s Assistance Act, as amended, including salaries and expenses in connection therewith, and with the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended, $290,738,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 101 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by Public Law 102–534 (106 Stat. 3524), of which not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of a program to award Federal matching grants to States and localities to improve election systems and election administration and for making such grants: Provided, That no funds for the purpose of administering such program or for making such grants shall be available until the date of enactment of a statute authorizing the expenditure of funds for such a purpose.

In addition, for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by sections 819 and 821 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Title I of the Victims of Terrorism Act, and other antiterrorism and counterterrorism programs, $373,900,000, to remain available until expended, of which $9,800,000 is for an aircraft for counterterrorism and other required activities for the City of New York.
STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as amended (Public Law 103–322), and (c) $10,000,000 for the Attorney General to conduct a study and prepare a report to be submitted to the Committee on Government Operations, Committee on the Judiciary, and the Senate Appropriations Committee on the response of local law enforcement agencies to emergency calls involving domestic violence;

(10) $64,925,000 for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies to States, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments, as authorized by section 1001(a)(19) of the 1968 Act;

(11) $39,945,000 for Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(12) $4,989,000 for training programs to assist probation and parole officers who work with released sex offenders, as authorized by section 40157(c) of the 1994 Act;

(13) $986,000 for grants for televised testimony, as authorized by section 1001(a)(7) of the 1968 Act;

(14) $3,000,000 for grants to States and units of local government to improve the process for enrolling people with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 1994 Act;

(15) $10,000,000 for grants to reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus, as authorized by section 1108(a) of Public Law 106–398;

(16) $40,000,000 for Legal Assistance for Victims, as authorized by section 1301 of Public Law 106–396;

(17) $5,000,000 for enhancing protection for older and disabled women from domestic violence and sexual assault, as authorized by section 40601 of the 1994 Act;

(18) $15,000,000 for the Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 106–396;

(19) $7,500,000 for Education and Training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of Public Law 106–396;

(20) $68,000,000 for grants for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners, as authorized by sections 1001(a)(22) of the 1968 Act;

Provided, That funds that have in-prison drug treatment programs, in compliance with Federal requirements, may use their residential substance abuse grant funds for the treatment of women prisoners, both during incarceration and after release;

(21) $4,989,000 for demonstration grants on alcohol and crime in Indian Country;

(22) $88,000 for the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, as authorized by section 24001(c) of the 1994 Act;

(23) $50,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by title V of the 1994 Act;

(24) $4,989,000 for Law Enforcement Family Support Programs, as authorized by section 1001(a)(21) of the 1968 Act;

(25) $1,959,000 in grants to combat Violence Against Women, to States, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments, as authorized by section 1001(a)(18) of the 1968 Act, of which:

(a) $1,000,000 shall be for the Bureau of Justice Statistics for grants, contracts, and other assistance for domestic violence federal case processing units; and

(b) $2,000,000 shall be for the National Institute of Justice for grants, contracts, and other assistance for research and evaluation of violence against women;

(c) $10,000,000 shall be for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Safe Start Program, to be administered as authorized by part C of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974, as amended, and

(d) $200,000 for the Attorney General to conduct a study and prepare a report to be submitted to the Committee on Government Operations, Committee on the Judiciary, and the Senate Appropriations Committee on the response of local law enforcement agencies to emergency calls involving domestic violence;
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
September 14, 2001

ARMOR VESTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2501 OF PART Y OF THE OMBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFETY STREETS ACT OF 1994, AS AMENDED

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, $10,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Juvenile Justice Programs, pursuant to part Q of title I thereof (42 U.S.C. 756d d. et seq.), for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and other assistance authorized by the Safe Schools Initiative, to be used only for non-hiring grants, and for expenses in connection therewith, for logistical support and technical assistance; of which $155,407,000 shall be used for a law enforcement technology program, of which $1,906,000 shall be available only for the New Jersey State Police Law Enforcement Training Center, of which $1,500,000 shall be available only for in-car cameras for Arkansas State Police cruisers, of which $1,000,000 is to the National Sheriff's Association to conduct a multi-State information sharing demonstration project, of which $7,202,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003, shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Salaries and Expenses" appropriations account to be available only to maintain or establish not more than 4 regional computer forensic labs in affiliation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Division, of which $1,005,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003, shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Salaries and Expenses" appropriations account to be available only to expand the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program and to support the National DNA Forensic Science Initiative; and of which $3,800,000 will be for a grant to the Jersey City Police Department's Crime Identification System to upgrade communications systems, of which $350,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the "Salaries and Expenses", General Legal Activities appropriations account to be available only for equipment to connect the National DNA Forensic Science Initiative with the National Telecommunications System, of which $3,000,000 shall be for a grant to the Law Enforcement Innovation Center at the University of Tennessee, of which $2,000,000 shall be available only for law enforcement technology upgrades for Berlin, New Hampshire, and of which $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003, shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Salaries and Expenses" appropriations account to be available only to maintain or establish not more than 1 national DNA forensic lab in affiliation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Division; of which $49,893,000 shall be used for policing initiatives to reduce methamphetamine use, production and trafficking and to enhance policing initiatives in drug "hot spots", of which $1,300,000 shall be for a grant to the California Department of Justice for a methamphetamine initiative, of which $1,100,000 shall be for a methamphetamine initiative in the State of Missouri, of which $99,780,000 for a prosecution assistance program to reimburse State, county, parish, or municipal governments only for Federal costs associated with the prosecution of criminal cases declined by local U.S. Attorneys offices, of which $45,780,000 shall be for a national program to reduce gun violence, and of which $50,000,000 shall be for the Southwest Border Observer Pre-Initiative; of which $15,953,000 shall be forirst with the President or the Attorney General for official representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $2,395,000, to remain available until expended, for pay- ments authorized by section 214B of the Act.  

SEC. 102. Section 124 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, is repealed.  

SEC. 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $10,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred between such appropriation-  
ations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any amounts made available in this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in accordance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 104. Not to exceed 3 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred between such appropriation- 
ations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any amounts made available in this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in accordance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 105. Section 286(q)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, is further amended by striking "6" and inserting "9."  

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, $1,000,000 shall be available for technical assistance to States, local criminal justice systems, and the U.S. Attorney General to establish and support a for the Office of Juvenile Justice Programs of the Office of Justice Programs to carry out part B (relating to Federal Assistance for State and Local Pro- grams), subpart H of part C (relating to Special Emphasis Prevention and Treatment Programs), part D (relating to Gang-Free Schools and Com- munities and Community-Based Gang Interven- 

tions), and part G (relating to Mentoring) of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Pre- vention Act of 1974, and to carry out the Attorney General's Programs that are authorized by title II of the Act, not more than 10 percent of each such amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized under the ap- propriate part or title, and not more than 2 percent of each such amount may be used for train- ing and technical assistance activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized under that part or title.

In addition, for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended, $8,481,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 214B of the Act.

SEC. 107. In instances where the Attorney General determines that law enforcement, national security, or mission-related considerations mitigate
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

September 14, 2001

against obtaining maintenance or repair services from private sector entities for equipment under warrantonly. The Attorney General is authorized to seek reimbursement from such entities for warranty work performed at Department of Justice facilities and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to credit any payment made for such work to any appropriation charged therefor.

SEC. 108. Section 280(e)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(e)(1)), is amended to read as follows:—

“(a) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Attorney General is authorized to charge each alien the amount of $1.50 for each individual with respect to whom immigration inspection services or preinspection services are provided in connection with the arrival in the United States of such alien as a passenger on a commercial vessel, if the passenger's journey originated in any of the following:

(i) Mexico.

(ii) Canada.

(iii) A State, territory, or possession of the United States.

(iv) Any adjacent island (within the meaning of section 101(b)(5)).

(b) The authority of subparagraph (A) does not apply to immigration inspection services or preinspection services provided at a designated port of entry in connection with the arrival of a passenger by means of a Great Lakes international ferry, or by means of any vessel that transits the Great Lakes or its connecting waterways, if the ferry or other vessel operates on a regular schedule.”.

SEC. 109. Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(i)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by amending the first sentence to read as follows: “Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of this section, aliens physically present in the United States who—

(A) entered the United States without inspection; or

(B) is within one of the classes enumerated in subsection (c) of this section, may apply to the Attorney General for the adjustment of his or her status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; and—

(2) by amending paragraph (3)(B) to read as follows:

“(B) One-half of any remaining portion of such fees shall be deposited by the Attorney General into the Breached Bond/Detention Fund established under section 280(c).”.

SEC. 110. Section 1402(d)(3) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)), is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, and for a Victim Notification System.”.

SEC. 111. Section 6 of the Hmong Veterans’ Naturalization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–207; 8 U.S.C. 1423 note) (as amended by Public Law 106–145) (8 U.S.C. 1423 note) is amended by striking “36 months” to each place such term appears and inserting “36 months”.

This section may be cited as the “Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2002”.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and employment of experts and consultants as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 135, $21,100,000, of which $18,000,000 shall remain available until expended; Provided, That not to exceed $98,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 135, $31,440,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to 44 U.S.C. 3702 and 3703; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; and expenses for overseas travel and transportation of employees of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service between two points abroad, without regard to 49 U.S.C. 1507; expenses of overseas residents and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary, movable, exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in connection with the arrival of, and as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 401(b); purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed $30,000 per vehicle; and rental of tie lines, $347,090,000, to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, $30,557,000: Provided, That these funds may be used to monitor projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, as amended, and for trade adjustment assistance, $341,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements of the United States and the Federal Government thereunder, $28,381,000.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in the collection of economic statistics for periodic censuses and programs of the Department of Commerce, $62,515,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $168,561,000.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, $348,529,000, to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, $214,154,000, to remain available until expended.
Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously deposited with other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunication research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences. In accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, DURING CONSTRUCTION

For grants authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $43,466,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act, as amended: Provided, That not to exceed $2,358,000 shall be available for program administration as authorized by section 391 of the Act. As provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of the Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796h) may use funds provided herein, not to exceed $5,000 shall be made available in fiscal year 2002 for official reception and representation purposes as necessary to conduct a review of the agencies’ joint regulations governing consultations on Federal agency actions for species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536), so as to streamline the consultation process to ensure that consultations are completed within the deadlines provided in that section and have streamlined documentation requirements consistent with that section, and to make any necessary modifications to those regulations not later than April 1, 2003: Provided further, That grants to States pursuant to sections 391 and 306A of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, shall not exceed 2,000,000: Provided further, That the amount provided under this heading, for activities pursuant to section 255(a)(5)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, shall not exceed $2,000,000.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

For grants authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $15,503,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act, as amended: Provided, That not to exceed $3,007,000 shall be available for program administration and other support activities as authorized by section 391: Provided further, That, of the funds appropriated herein, not to exceed 5 percent may be available for telecommunication research activities for projects related directly to the development of a national information infrastructure: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no entity that receives telecommunication services at preferential rates under section 254(h) of the Act (47 U.S.C. 254(h)) or receives assistance under the regional information sharing systems grant program of the Department of Justice shall be entitled to receive any funds transferred, or otherwise provided, or retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: Provided, That not to exceed $43,893,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $60,700,000 shall be available for the award of new grants.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278c–278e, $43,893,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft; contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 276 and 278c, $192,700,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $23,890,000 shall be expended for Executive Direction and Administration, which consists of the Offices of the Undersecretary, the Executive Secretariat, Policy and Strategic Planning, International Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Sustainable Development, the Under Secretary, and the Under Secretary Counsel: Provided further, That the aforementioned offices, excluding the Office of the General Counsel, shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reassignment of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis for the employment of 42 personnel: Provided further, That of the amount provided to the National Marine Fisheries Service, a total of $6,000,000 shall be provided to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of General Counsel: Provided further, That the National Marine Fisheries Service shall be obligated for payment of all necessary-related reimbursable expenses performed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of General Counsel: Provided further, That the Secretary may proceed as he deems necessary to have the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration occupy and operate its research facilities which are located at Lafayette, Louisiana: Provided further, That $1,200,000 shall be available only for the planning and design of research facilities which shall be located in Lafayette, Louisiana: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with one or more nonprofit organizations for the purpose of carrying out collective research and development initiatives pertaining to 15 U.S.C. 278c paragraph (a), and is authorized to seek and accept contributions from public and private sources to support these efforts: Provided further, That for necessary expenses of the Advanced Technology Program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $343,296,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $60,700,000 shall be available for the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That for necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278k paragraph (a), and is authorized to enter into agreements with one or more nonprofit organizations for the purpose of carrying out collective research and development initiatives pertaining to 15 U.S.C. 278c paragraph (a), and is authorized to seek and accept contributions from public and private sources to support these efforts.
In addition, there is hereby established the Business Management Fund of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for expense and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operations of such services and programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Provided further, That any inventories, equipment, systems, real property and other assets over $25,000, pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made hereafter for the purpose of providing capital, shall be used to capitalize the Business Management Fund: Provided further, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Business Management Fund shall be created to initiate the ‘Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program’, for which there shall be no matching requirement, of which $2,300,000 is for coastal land acquisition at the ‘National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Business Management’ shall be used to fund the General Services Administration’s standard construction and tenant build-out costs of a facility at the Suitland Federal Center.

For necessary expenses to carry out the conservation activities defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, including funds for the Endangered Species Act-Pacific Salmon Recovery, the Columbia River Hatchery Program, and activities relating to the Pacific Salmon Treaty Implementation, $137,940,000, to remain available until expended.

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 95–372, to not exceed $952,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including accrued leave, depreciation of such centralized services are performed, at rates 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, including funds for the Endangered Species Act-Pacific Salmon Recovery, the Columbia River Hatchery Program, and activities relating to the Pacific Salmon Treaty Implementation, $137,940,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary to carry out the operations, Research, and Facilities’ account for activities funded under this heading may be transferred to and merged with this account, to remain available until expended.

For necessary expenses for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to re


For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.


For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $5,000,000 for official use, $622,000,000, to re
the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter, remain available for obligation and expenditure for such purposes as are specified in the report under paragraph (1), and shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury: Provided further, That such franchise fund pilot program shall terminate pursuant to section 403(j) of Public Law 103-356.

SEC. 209. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts made available elsewhere in this title to the “National Institute of Standards and Technology, Construction of Research Facilities”, $5,000,000 is appropriated to fund a cooperative agreement with the Medical University of South Carolina, $6,000,000 is appropriated to the Thayer School of Engineering for the national materials and human research initiative, $3,000,000 is appropriated to the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection at the Institute for Security Technology Studies, and $4,000,000 is appropriated for the Institute for Politics.

(b) The Anchorage Sister Cities Commission shall notify the National Marine Fisheries Service of Enforcement 15 days prior to shipment to ensure compliance with all applicable export requirements.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce, Administrative Management System and Reimbursements” account based on the work performed by the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 210. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount of funds that may be transferred into the “Working Capital Fund” in fiscal year 2002, or in any fiscal year thereafter, may not exceed $177,000,000.

(b) All transfers of funds, functions, or personnel from another account or line item of the Capital Fund in fiscal year 2002 and any fiscal year thereafter shall be subject to section 605, without regard to the amount of the reprogramming or the purpose of the funds so reprogrammed.

(c) Of the amounts available under this section for salaries of the staff of the Department of Commerce, the amount obligated for that purpose by December 15, 2001, may not exceed $29,250,000.

SEC. 211. (a) Not later than December 15, 2001, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a report setting forth the proposed disbursements from the Working Capital Fund during fiscal year 2002.

(b) Each Memorandum of Agreement under this paragraph shall specify the provision of statute providing authority for the disbursement of the proposed amount.

(c) Amounts in the “Advances and Reimbursements” account may not be used to assess or collect fees or charges from any bureau or organization of the Department of Commerce unless the costs or charges are incurred for a project that has been approved as a request for reprogramming under section 605.

(d) The Office of Management and Budget shall issue a quarterly Apportionment and Reapportionment Schedule, and a Standard Form 133, for the Working Capital Fund and the “Advances and Reimbursements” account based upon the report required by subsection (d)(1).

(e) The Anchorage Sister Cities Commission shall notify the National Marine Fisheries Service of Enforcement 15 days prior to shipment to ensure compliance with all applicable export requirements.

(f) The Office of Management and Budget shall issue a quarterly Apportionment and Reapportionment Schedule, and a Standard Form 133, for the Working Capital Fund and the “Advances and Reimbursements” account based upon the report required by subsection (d)(1).

SEC. 212. The “Working Capital Fund” in fiscal year 2002 will require any appropriations account in title I of the Act, to be available only for court operations in Lander, Wyoming.

In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with prosecution under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed $2,692,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.
be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or orders promulgated by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General: Provided, That, of the amount made available under this heading, $5,590,000 is available until expended, shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Broadband Communications” appropriations account in title I of this Act, to be available for official reception and representation expenses only for fiscal 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 306. Pursuant to section 140 of Public Law 97–92, Justices and judges of the United States are authorized during fiscal year 2002, to receive a salary adjustment in accordance with Public Law 97–215, hire a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 1343, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $11,327,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses, wages and salaries, payments for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses of general administration, $3,061,805,000: Provided, That any fees received in excess of $335,000,000, of which not to exceed $3,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Federal Appellate Courts, $461,000,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Laboratory, Research and Development” appropriations account in title I of this Act, to be administered by the Department of Justice Wireless Management Office and to be available only for the conversion to broadband communications and for the operations and maintenance of such systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, $461,000,000: Provided, That, of the amount made available under this heading, $5,590,000 is available until expended, shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Broadband Communications” appropriations account in title I of this Act, to be available for official reception and representation expenses, wages and salaries, payments for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses of general administration, $3,061,805,000: Provided, That any fees received in excess of $335,000,000, of which not to exceed $3,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Federal Appellate Courts, $461,000,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Laboratory, Research and Development” appropriations account in title I of this Act, to be administered by the Department of Justice Wireless Management Office and to be available only for the conversion to broadband communications and for the operations and maintenance of such systems.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90–219, $19,742,000; of which $1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2003, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICARY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 377(e), $26,700,000; to the Judicial Survivors’ Annuities Fund, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 376(e), $8,400,000; and to the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges’ Retirement Fund, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 178(b), $1,900,000.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, $11,327,000, of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3105.

SEC. 302. Appropriations made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriations may be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 609 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for district courts, courts of appeals, and other judicial services shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: Provided, That such available funds shall not exceed $11,000 and shall be administered by the Director, Office of the United States Courts in the capacity of Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 140 of Public Law 97–92 (28 U.S.C. 461) shall apply to fiscal year 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 305. Of the unexpended balances transferred to the Commission on Structural Alternatives in Federal Appellate Courts, $900,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the “Laboratory, Research and Development” appropriations account to be available only for distance learning.

SEC. 306. Pursuant to section 140 of Public Law 97–92, Justices and judges of the United States are authorized during fiscal year 2002, to receive a salary adjustment in accordance with Public Law 97–215, hire a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 1343, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $11,327,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.
For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, $242,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission, unless at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations General Assembly, or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable; (1) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and other appropriate committees of Congress are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; and (2) a reprogramming of funds pursuant to section 605 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission.

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
For necessary expenses for the United States portion of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed $6,000 for representation services: SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, $7,452,000.

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES
For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, $773,182,000, of which 15 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2003: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations General Assembly, or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable: (1) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and other appropriate committees of Congress are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; and (2) a reprogramming of funds pursuant to section 605 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
For expenses necessary to carry out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292–300), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for, by buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Main State Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, $465,391,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed $25,000 may be used for domestic and overseas representation as authorized: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture and furnishings and any other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, or for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations General Assembly, or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable: (1) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and other appropriate committees of Congress are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; and (2) a reprogramming of funds pursuant to section 605 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission.

For representation allowances as authorized, $1,091,348,000: Provided, That any payment of arrearages under this title shall be mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be obligated and expended to help the full United States assessment to the civil budget of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1996 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2002, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5576; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A–110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A–122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), and the reductions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program as authorized, $7,452,000.

For expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; United States Agency for International Development Assistance to the United States as authorized, not to exceed $500,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, not to exceed $500,000 in receipts from co-operating organizations, and not to exceed $1,000,000 in receipts from privatization, $14,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5576.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY
For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, $31,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCY
Broadcasting Board of Governors

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS
For expenses necessary to carry out broadcasting activities or to provide to the Broadcasting Board of Governors, as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, $414,752,000, of which not to exceed $16,000 may be used for official receptions within the United States as authorized, not to exceed $35,000 may be used for representation abroad as authorized, and not to exceed $39,000 may be used for official receptions and representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; and in addition, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $2,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, not to exceed $500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and not to exceed $1,000,000 in receipts from privatization, $10,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5576.

BROADCASTING TO CURA
For necessary expenses to enable the Broadcasting Board of Governors to carry out broadcasting to Cuba, including the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio and television transmission and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary

September 14, 2001

OTHER
PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION
For a grant to the Asia Foundation, as authorized by section 501 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1702–1703), $8,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.
TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM
For necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag fleet to secure the national security needs of the United States, $86,700,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING
For necessary expenses of operations and training, appropriated by law $89,054,000, of which $13,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital improvements at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

MARITIME GUARDIAN AN ACT (TITLE XV) PROGRAM ACCOUNT
For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, $109,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 602 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, not to exceed $3,578,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operations and Training.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, conveyance, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received therefore shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy for items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, for any purpose beyond those authorized by the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA’S HERITAGE ABROAD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America’s Heritage Abroad, $489,000, as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 99-83.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, $9,066,000: Provided, That not to exceed $50,000 may be used to employ consultants: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ individuals who are eligible to participate in the guaranteed loan program authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, for any purpose beyond those authorized by the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94-304, $1,432,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 3 of Public Law 99-660.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People’s Republic of China, as authorized, $590,000, to remain available until expended.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition, for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from available funds.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances thereof, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; to exceed $600,000 for land and structure; not to exceed $500,000 for improvement and care of grounds and for purchase and repair of motor vehicles; not to exceed $4,000 for repair to buildings; not to exceed $500,000 for land and structure; not to exceed $10,000 for purchase (not to exceed 16) and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $328,345,000, of which not to exceed $300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2003, for research and policy studies: Provided, That $218,577,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title 1 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2002 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2002 appropriation estimated at $29,788,000: Provided further, That any offsetting collections received in the fiscal year 2002 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 2002.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission as authorized by section 201(d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. App. 1111), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; $17,450,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.
For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 78j, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $159,000, to remain available until expended, and from fees collected in fiscal year 2000, $404,547,000 to remain available until expended; of which $20,000 may be used toward funding a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions, and of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations, appropriate representatives and staff to exchange views concerning developments relating to securities matters, development and implementation of cooperation agreements concerning securities matters, technical assistance for the development of foreign securities markets, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commissioner invitees in attendance at such consultations and meetings including: (1) such incidental expenses as meals taken in the course of such attendance; (2) any travel and transportation to or from such meetings; and (3) any other related lodging or subsistence: Provided, That fees and charges authorized by sections 6(b)(4) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 78j(b)(4)) and 31(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78n(d)) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: Provided further, That fees and charges authorized by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd) for sales transacted on, and with respect to securities registered solely on, an exchange that is initially granted registration as a national securities exchange after February 24, 2000 shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: Provided further, That for purposes of collection of fees under such securities exchange, no such amount as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; $12,400,000 is for management and information technology: Provided, That any amount in excess of $9,854,000 to be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.
TITLED—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. (a) The caption for section 504 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "and a Deputy Attorney General for Combating Domestic Terrorism".

(b) Section 504 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding after "General" the following, and a Deputy Attorney General for Combating Domestic Terrorism:

(c) There is established within the Department of Justice the Deputy Attorney General for Combating Domestic Terrorism, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 605. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2002, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure except to reprogrammings of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been authorized or appropriated; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions, or activities presently performed by Federal employees; unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2002, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure except to such reprogramming of funds:

SEC. 606. Section 286(d) of Public Law 82–414, as amended, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking "$6" and inserting "$6.50"; and
(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) Not less than nine percent of the total amounts deposited under this subsection in a fiscal year shall be available only to automate or otherwise improve the speed, accuracy, or security of the inspection process."

SEC. 607. Unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds, none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of vessels for the National Security, except for vessels included elsewhere in this Act; and none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of vessels for the National Security, except for vessels located in shipyards located outside of the United States.

SEC. 608. Section 140 of Public Law 97–92 (38 U.S.C. 461 note; 95 Stat. 1200) is amended by adding at the end the following: "This section shall apply to fiscal year 1981 and each fiscal year thereafter."

SEC. 609. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment of individuals on the basis of religion that do not differ in any respect from the proposed guidelines published by the Commission on October 1, 1993 (58 Fed. Reg. 51286).

SEC. 610. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any United Nations undertaking when: (1) the United Nations undertaking is a peacekeeping mission; (2) such undertaking will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national; and (3) the President’s military advisors have not submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national security interests of the United States and the President has not submitted to the Congress such a recommendation.

SEC. 611. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be expended for any purpose for which appropriations are prohibited by section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.

(b) The requirements in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 609 of that Act shall continue to apply during fiscal year 2002.

SEC. 612. Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be available for the provision of in-cell telephone viewing except for prisoners who are segregated from the general prison population for their own safety.

The viewing of R, X, and NC–17 rated movies, audiocassettes, and other visual, auditory, or electronic material.

SEC. 613. Any costs incurred by a department or agency under this Act resulting from reprogramming and line item reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the overall budgetary resources available to each department or agency. Provided, That the actual administrative expenditures of funds appropriated or available or made available under this Act that are not specifically included elsewhere in this Act are not subject to that provision. Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 614. Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Federal Bureau of Prisons may be used to purchase or make available any commercially published information or material to a prisoner when such information or material is sexually explicit or features nudity.

SEC. 615. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be expended for any purpose for which appropriations are prohibited by section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as amended.

(b) The requirements in subsections (b) and (c) of section 616 of that Act shall continue to apply during fiscal year 2002.

SEC. 616. None of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law may be used for: (1) the implementation of any...
tax or fee in connection with the implementation of 18 U.S.C. 922(t); and (2) any system to implement 18 U.S.C. 922(t) that does not ensure and result in the destruction of any identifying information submitted by or on behalf of any person who has been determined not to be prohibited to possess

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established under 42 U.S.C. 10601 in any fiscal year in excess of $576,462,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.

SEC. 618. Hereafter, none of the funds made available to the Department of State and the Department of Justice shall be available for the purpose of granting either immigrant or nonimmigrant visas, or both, consistent with the Secretary’s determination under section 243(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to citizens, subjects, nationals, or residents of countries that the Attorney General has determined deny or unreasonably delay accepting the return of citizens, subjects, nationals, or residents under that section.

SEC. 619. None of the funds made available to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be used for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a high security offender other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. 620. Section 501(a)(10) of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (110 Stat. 1321–53; Public Law 104–134) is amended by striking paragraph (g), except that “through representation”.

SEC. 621. The requirements of section 312(a)(3) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act shall not apply to funds made available by section 2201 of Public Law 106–246.

SEC. 622. (a) Section 301(i) of the Act entitled “An Act to approve a governing international agreement between the United States and the Republic of Poland, and for other purposes”, approved November 13, 1998, is amended by striking “301(i)” and inserting “301(j)”.

(b) Section 203 of such Act, as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“September 14, 2001”

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Department of Justice or the Department of State to file a motion in any court opposing a civil action against any Japanese person or corporation for compensation or reparations in which the plaintiff alleges that, as an American prisoner of war during World War II, he or she was used as slave or forced labor.

SEC. 624. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be available with, or assistance or other support to, the International Criminal Court or the Preparatory Commission. This subsection shall not be construed to apply to any other entity outside the Rome treaty.

SEC. 625. PROHIBITION ON SALE OF DISASTER LOANS. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amount made available under this Act may be used to sell any disaster loan authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) to any private company or other entity.

SEC. 626. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA’S IMPROPER BAILOUT OF HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Republic of Korea’s improper bailout of Hynix Semiconductor over many years has supplied aid to the Korean semiconductor industry enabling that industry to be the Republic of Korea’s leading exporter;

(2) this assistance has occurred through a coordinated series of government programs and policies, consisting of preferential access to credit, low-interest loans, government grants, preferential tax programs, government inducement of private sector loans, tariff reductions, and other measures;

(3) in December 1997, the United States, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), other foreign government entities, and a group of international financial institutions established an unprecedented $58,000,000,000 financial package to prevent the Korean economy from declaring bankruptcy;

(4) as part of that rescue package, the Republic of Korea agreed to an end to corporate cronyism, which would overvalue the banking and financial sectors;

(5) Korea also pledged to permit and require banks to run on market principles, to allow and license foreign and domestic electronic enterprises to occur rather than bailouts, and to end subsidies;

(6) the Republic of Korea agreed to all of these provisions in the Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF dated December 11, 1998, as modified by section 627 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–220 specified that the United States would not authorize further IMF payments to Korea unless the Secretary of the Treasury certified that the provisions of the IMF Standby Arrangement were adhered to;

(b) the Secretary of the Treasury certified to Congress on December 11, 1998, April 5, 1999, and July 2, 1999, that the Stand-by Arrangement was being adhered to, and assured Congress that consultations had been held with the Government of the Republic of Korea in connection with the certifications;

(9) the Republic of Korea has acceded to the World Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (as defined in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act);

(10) the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures specifically prohibits export subsidies, and makes actionable other subsidies bestowed upon a specific enterprise that causes adverse effects;

(11) Hynix Semiconductor is a major exporter of semiconductor products from the Republic of Korea to the United States; and

(12) the government of Korea has now engaged in a massive $5,000,000,000 bailout of Hynix Semiconductor which contravene the commitments the Government of the Republic made to the IMF, the World Trade Organization, and in other agreements, and the understandings and certifications made to Congress under the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(i) the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative should forthwith request consultations with the Republic of Korea under Article 4 and Article 7 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the World Trade Organization, and take immediately such other actions as are necessary to assure that the improper bailout by the Republic of Korea is stopped, and its effects fully offset or reversed;

(ii) the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea has been and will be significantly damaged by the bailout of a major exporter of products from Korea to the United States;

(iii) the Republic of Korea should end immediately the bailout of Hynix Semiconductor;

(iv) the Republic of Korea should comply immediately with its commitments to the IMF, with its trade agreements, and with the assurances it made to the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(v) the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce should monitor and report to Congress on steps that have been taken to end this bailout and reverse its effects.

SEC. 627. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amount made available under this Act may be used to sell any disaster loan authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) to any private company or other entity.

SEC. 628. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used by Federal prisons to purchase cable television services, to rent or purchase videocassettes, videocassette recorders, or other electronic video equipment used primarily for recreational purposes. The preceding sentence does not preclude the renting, maintenance, or purchase of audiovisual or electronic equipment for inmate training, religious, or educational programs.

SEC. 629. Section 202 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–198; 114 Stat. 1542) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of clause (i); and

(B) in clause (ii)—


(ii) by striking “October 22, 1999,” after “February 17, 1999,”; and

(iii) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “;”;

and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) a member of the plaintiff class in Case Number 1:99CV03101(ESG) in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia;”;

and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(B) by inserting “(A)” before “For purposes” and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) For any judgment rendered in Case Number 1:99CV03101(ESG) in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in addition to the amounts available under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such further payment as necessary to satisfy the judgment by—

(i) liquidating those assets without third party interest of those countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism, under section 40(d) of the Arms Control Act or section 6(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, held or blocked by the United States; and

(ii) in the event the judgment remains not fully satisfied after such liquidation, using any other available means collect from Iran, with the United States and any other means to be remitted to the Treasury of the United States.”;

SEC. 630. Clause (ii) of section 621(h)(A) of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 763(f)(A)) is amended by striking “on or about
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

October 1, 2000, and all that follows through the end and inserting ‘‘not later than December 31, 2001, except that the Commission may extend this deadline to not later than June 30, 2003.’’

SEC. 631. (a) The Senate finds that—
(1) all Americans are united in condemning, in the strongest possible terms, the terrorists who planned and carried out the September 11, 2001 attacks against the United States as well as their sponsors, and in pursuing all of those responsible until they are brought to justice and punished;
(2) the Arab American and American Muslim communities, a part of our nation;
(3) the prayer of Cardinal Theodore McCarrick, the Archbishop of Washington in a Mass on September 12, 2001 for our Nation and the victims in the immediate aftermath of the terrorist hijackings and attacks in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania reminds all Americans that ‘‘we must seek the guilty and not strike out against the innocent or we become like them who are without moral guidance or direction’’;
(4) the heads of states of several Arab and predominantly Moslem countries have condemned the terrorist attacks in the United States and the senseless loss of innocent lives; and
(5) vengeful threats and incidents directed at law-abiding American Americans of Arab descent and Islamic faith have already occurred such as shots fired at an Islamic Center and police having to turn back 300 people who tried to march on a mosque.

(b) The Senate—
(1) declares that in the quest to identify, bring to justice, and punish the perpetrators and sponsors of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, that the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Arab-Americans and American Muslims, should be protected; and
(2) condemns any acts of violence or discrimination against any American, including Arab-Americans and American Muslims.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, $3,500,000 are rescinded.

TITLE VIII—TERRORISM

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.
This title may be cited as the ‘‘Combating Terrorism Act of 2001’’.

Subtitle A—Terrorism Policy and Practices

SEC. 811. ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD CAPABILITIES TO PREEMPTIVELY DISRUPT DOMESTIC TERRORIST ATTACKS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report containing an assessment of the capabilities of the National Guard to preemptively disrupt a terrorist attack within the United States involving weapons of mass destruction, and to respond to such an attack.

(b) The report required under subsection (a) shall include—
(1) an assessment of the legal restrictions on the use of the National Guard to contain and capture destruction materials that are discovered by law enforcement agencies within the United States;
(2) an assessment of the physical readiness of the National Guard to carry out a mission to contain and capture such materials;
(3) a description of the modifications in the structure of the National Guard, and in law enforcement agencies, that are necessary to effect a credible, preemptive strike capability for the National Guard against a terrorist attack within the United States involving a weapon of mass destruction;

SEC. 812. LONG-TERM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TO ADDRESS CATASTROPHIC TERRORIST ATTACKS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) there has not been sufficient emphasis on long-term research and development with respect to technologies useful in fighting terrorism; and
(2) the United States should make better use of its considerable accomplishments in science and technology to prevent or address terrorist attacks in the future, particularly attacks involving chemical, biological, or nuclear agents.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall establish a comprehensive program of long-term research and development of the science and technology necessary to prevent, preempt, detect, interdict, and respond to catastrophic terrorist attacks.

(c) In establishing the program, the President shall—
(1) establish a comprehensive set of requirements for the program; and
(2) establish an element responsible for the program.

(d) The report required under subsection (a) shall include—
(1) a description of the type of information that can be shared by the Department of Justice, other Department of Justice agencies, other elements of the intelligence community, and the Federal Government to address catastrophic terrorist attacks.

SEC. 813. REVIEW OF AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE OBTAINED BY INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) REPORT ON AUTHORITIES RELATING TO SHARING OF CRIMINAL WIRETAP INFORMATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the legal authorities that govern the sharing of criminal wiretap information under applicable Federal laws, including section 104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–4).

(b) The report under subsection (a) shall include—
(1) any recommendations that the President considers appropriate, including a proposal for legislation to implement such recommendations, to improve the capability of the Department of Justice, or other law enforcement agencies, to share foreign intelligence information with other elements of the intelligence community on matters such as counterterrorism.

SEC. 817. IMPROVEMENT OF CONTROLS ON PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the extent to which the United States complies with the provisions of the Biological Weapons Convention and any recommendations that the Attorney General considers appropriate, including recommendations as to whether additional legal authority for any particular agency is necessary to enforce the Convention.

(b) The report required under paragraph (a) shall include—
(1) an assessment of the adequacy of the legal authorities of the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute violations of the Convention; and
(2) any recommendations that the Attorney General considers appropriate, including a proposal for legislation to implement such recommendations, to improve the ability of the Department of Justice, or other Federal law enforcement agencies, to investigate and prosecute violations of the Convention.

(c) The report required under paragraph (a) shall include—
(1) an assessment of the adequacy of the legal authorities of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, and other agencies with respect to technologies useful in fighting terrorism.

SEC. 819. PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the extent to which the United States complies with the provisions of the Biological Weapons Convention and any recommendations that the Attorney General considers appropriate, including recommendations as to whether additional legal authority for any particular agency is necessary to enforce the Convention.

(b) The report required under paragraph (a) shall include—
(1) an assessment of the adequacy of the legal authorities of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, and other agencies with respect to technologies useful in fighting terrorism.
(3) The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(A) a list of the equipment identified under that paragraph as critical to the development, production, or delivery of biological weapons;
(B) recommendations, if any, for legislation to make illegal the possession of the equipment identified under that paragraph (A), for other than a legitimate purpose, including attempts and conspiracies to do the same;
(C) recommendations, if any, for legislation to control the domestic sale and transfer of the equipment identified under subparagraph (A); and
(D) recommendations, if any, for legislation to require the tagging or other means of marking of the equipment identified under subparagraph (A).

(b) IMPROVED SECURITY OF FACILITIES.—(1) Commencing not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall undertake appropriate actions to enhance the standards for the physical protection and security of the biological pathogens described in subsection (a) at the research laboratories and other government and private facilities in the United States that create, possess, handle, store, or transport such pathogens in order to protect against theft or other wrongful diversion of such pathogens.

(2) Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the actions undertaken under paragraph (1).

SEC. 818. REIMBURSEMENT OF PERSONNEL PERFORMING COUNTERTERRORISM DUTIES FOR PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR FULL REIMBURSEMENT.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (2), the head of an agency employing a qualified employee shall reimburse the qualified employee for the costs incurred by the employee for professional liability insurance.

(2) Reimbursement of a qualified employee under paragraph (1) shall be contingent on the submission by the qualified employee to the head of the agency concerned of such information or evidence as the head of the agency concerned shall require.

(3) Amounts for reimbursements under paragraph (1) shall be derived from amounts available to the agency concerned for salaries and expenses.

(b) QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE.—In this section, the term “qualified employee” means an employee of an agency whose position is that of—

(1) a law enforcement officer performing official counterterrorism duties; or

(2) an official of an element of the intelligence community performing official counterterrorism duties outside the United States.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” means any Executive agency, as that term is defined in section 106 of title 5, United States Code, and includes any agency of the legislative branch of Government.

(2) ELEMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “element of the intelligence community” means any element of the intelligence community specified or designated under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

(3) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER; PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.—The terms “law enforcement officer” and “professional liability insurance” have the meanings given those terms in section 630(c) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (5 U.S.C. prev. 5941 note).

SEC. 831. LAUNDERING OF PROCEEDS OF TERRORISM.
Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or 2339A” after “2339B”.

SEC. 832. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO USE OF PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES.

(a) GENERAL LIMITATION ON USE BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.—Section 3121(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “or trap and trace device” after “pen register”;

(2) by inserting “, routing, addressing,” after “dialing”; and

(3) by striking “call processing” and inserting the “processing and transmitting of wire and electronic communications”;

(b) ISSUANCE OF ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3123 of that title is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Upon an application made under section 3122(a)(1) of this title, the Attorney General shall enter an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device if the court finds that the attorney for the Government has certified to the court that the equipment is to be obtained by such installation and use is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation. The order shall, upon service of the order, apply to any entity providing wire or electronic communication service in the United States whose assistance is required to effectuate the order.

(2) Upon an application made under section 3122(a)(2) of this title, the Attorney General shall enter an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device within the jurisdiction of the court if the court finds that the State investigatory or law enforcement officer has certified to the court that the information likely to be obtained by such installation and use is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation.

(c) CONTENTS OF ORDER.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 3123 of that title is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or other facility” after “telephone line”;

(B) by inserting before the semicolon at the end “or applied”; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B)

(d) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (d) of that section is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or other facility” after “telephone line”;

(2) by inserting “, or applied, and, in the case of an order authorizing the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device to be attached or applied, and, in the case of an order authorizing the installation and use of a trap and trace device, the geographic limits of the order; and”.

SEC. 833. AUTHORITY TO INTERCEPT WIRE, ORAL, AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO TERRORISM OFFENSES.
Section 2516(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (p), as so redesignated by section 3434 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132; 110 Stat. 1274), as paragraph (r); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (p) as so redesignated by section 2013 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3609-365), the following new paragraph:

“(q) any criminal violation of sections 2332, 2332a, 2332b, 2332d, 2339A, or 2339B of this title (relating to terrorism); or”.

SEC. 834. AUTHORITY TO INTERCEPT WIRE, ORAL, AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO COMPUTER FRAUD AND ABUSE.
Section 2516(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “and section 1341 (relating to mail fraud)” and inserting “and section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), a felony violation of section 1030 (relating to computer fraud and abuse),”.

This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.”

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, for the interest of all Senators, we are attempting to propound a unanimous consent request to get ahead of the schedule for next week. We have not been able to get complete agreement on either side at this point, but it
September 14, 2001

should not be too much longer. It would be my desire, once we get that unanimous consent, to go out for the day.

Just as soon as that occurs, we will then be prepared to take final action for the day.

Until that time, I have a couple of remarks in regard to the important legislation that passed this morning.

USE OF FORCE TO DEFEND AMERICA AGAINST TERRORIST ATTACKS

Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. President, we are now learning that the terrorists who attacked our Nation this week may have been planning their hideous crimes for years.

In their evil and painstaking calculations, the terrorists clearly tried to anticipate every possible obstacle they might encounter.

But there is one obstacle they overlooked; that is, the courage of the American people, and our fierce determination to defend the people and values we cherish.

It was that courage and determination that appears to have given the passengers aboard the plane that crashed near Pittsburgh the strength to resist their murderers and prevent an even greater tragedy.

It is that same courage and determination that is at the heart of this resolution we pass today.

Tuesday, from the window of my office in the Capitol, I watched thick black smoke rise from the Pentagon and fill the sky over Arlington Cemetery.

The graves in that hallowed ground remind us that Americans have faced great evil before and defeated it.

By passing this resolution, we are saying that the Congress of the United States—Democrats and Republicans stand with the President as our Commander in Chief.

We are authorizing the President to use force against the terrorists who attacked America on September 11, and any nation, organization, or person that aids or harbors them.

As a result of our actions today, we know that our men and women in uniform may be forced to confront a new kind of enemy—an enemy whose actions are constrained neither by conscience, nor the rules of war.

We also know that whatever they are called to do, they will do it well and with honor. And we know this: They will prevail.

This is the gravest responsibility we can undertake as elected leaders.

That is why our Constitution calls on the President and the Congress to act together on decisions to employ our armed forces to defend our Nation.

By passing this resolution, we reaffirm our belief in our Constitution as the foundation and strength of our democracy.

By providing specific statutory authorization and by requiring continuing consultation between the President and the Congress, we also underscore the importance of the War Powers Resolution. Only by standing together, can we stand strong and defeat this threat.

As I have said before, what happened on Tuesday was not simply an attack against America. It was a crime against democracy, and decency. It was a crime against civilization itself.

Americans have been deeply touched this week by the support we have received from friends throughout the world. From the gates of Buckingham Palace, to the halls of the United Nations and NATO, to the streets of Moscow and beyond, the grief displayed by our friends has helped to make our own grief more bearable.

We thank the family of nations for standing with us in these early days of this battle against terrorism. Even more, we thank them for their commitment to stand with us in the days ahead.

I am confident we will continue to stand together, and defeat this most insidious of threats, wherever and whenever it arises.

We will be firm in the defense of our ideals. We will make whatever material or physical sacrifice that is required of us to punish those who attacked our nation, and to prevent future attacks.

But we will not sacrifice the ideals that built this nation and have sustained us for more than two centuries. Just as we are united against the terrorists and their co-conspirators who carried out the attacks on our nation, we must also be united against acts of hate against innocent Arab-Americans and Muslims.

The madmen who carried out these crimes despise our values of liberty and justice for all.

By maintaining our commitment to those ideals now, we send a powerful message to those who committed this evil that they have not won, and they will not win this war. They have broken our hearts, but not our will.

The terrorists hoped to bring us to our knees. Let us defy them by standing together on our feet as one nation, indivisible.

Yes, we saw evil this week. But we have also seen great strength. We have seen it in the heroic men and women working through the day and night in the wreckage of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

We have seen it in the countless Americans in cities across the country who waited hours to donate blood.

And we have seen it in the men and women who have prevented even greater destruction through their bravery aboard that doomed flight.

That is the strength of America—the one obstacle the terrorists did not anticipate, and the one that will be their undoing.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMERICA UNITED

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, at midday today I attended the prayer service at the National Cathedral which President Bush called. It was attended by President Bush and four former Presidents, and many Americans, of course. And I think millions of Americans watched on television. It was a remarkable, moving, and emotional prayer service.

As I sat in the prayer service, I thought about something that happened yesterday as I toured the damage to the Pentagon with my colleagues, Senator DASCHLE, Senator REID, and others. Yesterday, we were touring the Pentagon where, of course, many Americans died as a result of an airplane, loaded with jet fuel and commercial passengers, which was flown by a terrorist into the Pentagon and caused a fire and collapse and so much damage.

Yesterday, as we were being briefed at the Pentagon about the damage that was caused and the loss of life, my colleague, Senator REID, will remember that there was a crane near the building. The crane had a long steel cable attached to it. On the end of the steel cable was one of these little baskets. There was a man standing in the basket in uniform. The crane hauled this basket up to the fourth floor of this gaping wound in the middle of the Pentagon building. This man, who is a soldier, reached around from this basket deep into the hole of the Pentagon building, and from outside of this hole he pulled out a red and gold flag. He put it into this basket, again, dangling from a crane. They brought him back to the ground. It turned out he had pulled out of this gaping hole in this burned-out structure at the Pentagon a U.S. Marine flag that had for some reason not burned. It appeared to be the only flag that could have possibly burned in that entire area.

This young Marine, who grabbed this U.S. Marine Corps flag—this beautiful gold and red flag—marched over to where we were, and he stopped and said he was taking this flag to the U.S. Marine Corps Commandant.

He said he saw the flag as he looked through the wreckage up on the fourth
floor in an office, and miraculously this flag had not burned. He wanted to get to it, so he got somebody to take him up in a crane in a basket, and he retrieved the flag he saw in the morning. He woke up and looked at the Washington Post, and there is a full color picture of this young Marine holding that U.S. Marine flag as he came away from that building. It was just before he came over to greet us on his way to the Marine Corps Commandant.

It was but one act—a symbolic act, in many ways—of a young soldier who used that flag that he saw, that had survived the fire and survived the carnage—that flag that had been standing—made evident that those who committed these heinous acts, those madmen who perpetrated these acts of evil that murdered so many innocent men, women, and children in this country, could not destroy that flag and cannot destroy this country.

As I said the other day, all of us are heartbroken in America today. We express in many ways, Prayer services across the country, recommended by our President, have reflected a common understanding—the ability to grieve together and the ability to come together. It was important to do that. It is important to do that.

But there is something else that is important for us to understand. The terrorists did something they could never have possibly imagined: They created in this country a togetherness that has not been here for some long while. People want to show the flag these days.

My 12-year-old daughter yesterday said: Dad, let’s put out the flag. People all over this country are putting an American flag out in full view. And people around this country are doing things that we know represent the inherent goodness of people.

Within hours of the terrible tragedy at the World Trade Center—within hours of those evil acts—we had scores of people lining up to give blood in this country. I saw the interview of one person who was in a 5-hour line, and he said the question that was asked: Why are you in line 5 hours waiting to give blood? And she said: Because it’s the only thing I can do, and I want to do something today.

The terrorists could not have possibly anticipated that their acts would do to bring Americans together. This country has a common purpose. Yes, it has a great deal of grief and, yes, our heart is broken, but our spirit is not broken.

The common purpose in this country is to grieve together, to pray together, and then understand that we want to—and we must—find those who planned and committed these acts, and those who harbored them, and punish them and at the same time take the kind of precautions we know we must take to prevent this from happening again.

It is a free country. We are proud of that freedom and liberty. And it is also understood by everyone that we have the risk of acts of terrorism committed in free countries precisely because of the things that we can never make certain that we will not ever see a terrorist act again. Perhaps we can never do that. We can certainly exert all the energy and all the genius available to all of us in this country to take the steps we think can try to prevent these acts again.

But notwithstanding the challenges and the tragedies, and notwithstanding the common grief that was born of these evil acts, this country will remain a free country. We will remain a country, of which all of us are enormously proud.

There is a spirit about America: A spirit to prevail, a spirit to build, a spirit to come together. It is reflected by a lot of things, a couple of which I just mentioned. And that spirit is, in my judgment, not dimming; that spirit is growing. In the coming weeks and days, I think manifested today on the floor of the Senate, that spirit will nurture all of America.

Today, on the floor of the Senate, we passed a piece of legislation, without a dissenting vote, that said we want to help people in need. We provided the resources to say to the people who were victims of this: You are not alone. Your families are not alone. You loved ones are not alone. Your cities are not alone. And then we passed, without a dissenting vote, an authorization to the President, who asked for an authorization from Congress, to be able to act against those who committed these evil acts.

Without a dissenting vote, the Congress said to the President: Yes, we are with you. That is quite a remarkable thing to have done. And it reflects a spirit not just here in the Senate; it reflects a spirit, in my judgment, borne in the breast of every American today, proud to be an American, and determined to make sure we are able to retain and nurture this way of life, to defeat terrorism wherever it exists, and to nurture freedom and liberty.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I hesitate to interrupt you, but I want to bring to your attention how that 5-hour line is going out today because I think the tone has been set by my friend from North Dakota, but I just say that there are so many examples of people coming together. The example of the blood drives is certainly one of the most appropriate.

People are now all over America in reservation lines. They are there to sign up to give blood 2 weeks from now, 3 weeks from now because the lines are so long.

I think my friend from North Dakota would agree that the prayer service held today at the National Cathedral was touched. I think everyone there participated with the prayers. Billy Graham gave some remarks. He has been an adviser to many Presidents over the years, and even though his body is frail, his mind certainly is not.

I hope all Americans will realize that the President of the United States needs everyone’s prayers now. There are 535 Members of Congress. I was able to sit with Senator Dorgan today at the prayer service at the National Cathedral. We were together. And that is what we legislatures are; we are together; we are always with each other. But the President of the United States is alone. He does not have people to lean on. He has to make decisions by himself.

So I hope that everyone will be involved in praying for this President, recognizing the tremendous burdens he has and the decisions he has to make, decisions that are so vitally important to the virtual freedom of this country, matters dealing with life and death. So I do hope people will join together and have continual prayers for this country and the President of the United States.

THANKING THE PRESIDING OFFICER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of all Senators, I express my appreciation again for the President of the United States. He is a real sacrifice to be here on a Friday afternoon, where there isn’t a lot going on on the floor, but there were things that had to be done. Of course, the Senate from Vermont is known for his patience. And here is another example of it.

So on behalf of all Senators, thank you very much for your time and for the many hours this afternoon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2590

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday at 10 a.m. the Appropriations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2590, the Treasury-Postal Appropriations Bill, and that the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my hope that the Senate will be in a position to consider the Appropriation bill next week. The majority leader will be consulting with the Republican leader as to its scheduling.
September 14, 2001

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. Monday, September 17, for a pro forma session only; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. Wednesday, September 19. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Monday, the Senate will convene at 10 a.m. for a pro forma session and adjourn until Wednesday at 10 a.m. On Wednesday, the Senate may consider any available appropriations bills or the Department of Defense authorization bill. No rollcall votes will occur prior to 10 a.m., Thursday, September 20.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator HARKIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REID). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JOHN NEGROPONTE TO REPRESENT THE U.S. AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon at this late hour on Friday at the close of a terrible week—a week which has seared itself into our very being for the rest of our lives—to object to the approval of John Negroponte to serve as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. I understand an agreement was reached that this nomination be passed on a voice vote today. It has been made, and certainly I will honor and respect the agreement. However, I believe this nomination deserves a full debate on the Senate floor and a full look into the record of this individual who is about to represent all of us in the United Nations.

I understand and I agree that America needs a U.N. ambassador. We do need someone there, especially given the terrorist attacks on our Nation this week, in terms of an international dialogue and international response to this terrorist attack. But I believe it is also important that all Senators be given an opportunity to vote on this controversial nomination and to debate it.

Why is Mr. Negroponte’s nomination so controversial? Why did the Baltimore Sun, in April of this year, devote a five-part series just on this one nominee? Well, I think there are two considerations that stand out in my mind, and I will explain why I oppose his nomination.

First of all, Mr. Negroponte showed a callous disregard for human rights abuses throughout his tenure as U.S. Ambassador to Honduras between 1981 and 1985, during which time I traveled to Honduras and, in fact, went out to one of the contra camps with the Ambassador at that time. Quite frankly, in my conversations at that time in Honduras, and with the later revelations of what was going on with Battalion 316, what happened and basically trained by our CIA and our military personnel—when a lot of these issues came to light, it became clear to me that during my trip there I was misled and, quite frankly, not given the correct information that I sought.

Secondly, I believe Mr. Negroponte knowingly misinformed the U.S. State Department about gross human rights violations in Honduras and throughout Central America during the height of the so-called contra war in Central America in the 1980s.

That action, in turn, resulted in the Congress being misled as to the scope and nature of gross human rights violations that were being committed by the contras and by the Honduran military and, in particular, Battalion 316 in the Honduran military.

In a letter to The Economist in 1982, then-Ambassador Negroponte wrote:

It is simply untrue that death squads have made appearances in Honduras.

Yet from 1981 to 1984 over 150 people disappeared, including one American priest, Father James Carney, whose body has never been recovered.

All indications are it was Battalion 316 that tortured and killed—He was an American citizen, an American priest—during the time of Mr. Negroponte’s ambassadorship.

I am not saying in any way he was responsible. I do not want anyone to get that wrong. All I am saying is as Ambassador at that time, there is a lot of evidence to show he just turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the human rights abuses at that time in Honduras.

The 1997 CIA Inspector General’s report and other official records, as well as extensive research published in numerous books and articles, have implicated Mr. Negroponte personally in condoning and covering up egregious human rights violations during his service in Honduras in the 1980s. Read the five-part series that was in the Baltimore Sun in 1995 and later amplified this year. That lays out the case quite clearly.

Is he really the best nominee President Bush could find to represent our Nation at the United Nations? I think not. I guess what bothers me more than anything else is, as we move ahead seeking to get other nations to support our efforts to uphold human rights around the world, he does not bring clean hands to this critically important and senior diplomatic post.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following articles be printed in the Record at the end of my remarks: An April 16, 2001, Los Angeles Times editorial headlined “Hard Questions for U.N. Nominee”; a Sunday, April 8, 2001, editorial written by Frank Del Olmo, associate editor of the Los Angeles Times; a Thursday, April 19, 2001, editorial written by Father Joseph Mulligan, a Jesuit priest from Detroit who has been working in Central America since 1986; an April 2, 2001, editorial from In These Times of the Institute for Public Affairs, and a list of 150 people who disappeared in Honduras from October 29, 1981, to May 30, 1985.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I understand agreements were made. I wish we had a fuller debate on this nominee. I want the record to show if, in fact, there was a record vote on this nominee, this Senator from Iowa would have voted no.

I thank the President, and I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 16, 2001]

HARD QUESTIONS FOR U.N. NOMINEE

Under normal circumstances, President Bush’s nomination of a veteran U.S. diplomat like John D. Negroponte to be ambassador to the United Nations would be a routine matter. Negroponte is well regarded in the State Department and close to Secretary Colin Powell. Senate approval would be all but certain.

But while Negroponte’s 37-year career in the foreign service has admittedly been an impressive upward arc of increasingly important ambassadorships, it was not routine. It would be a mistake for the Senate, and particularly for the Committee on Foreign Relations, to treat Negroponte with kid gloves.

To be sure, Negroponte’s diplomatic career has been marked by noteworthy accomplishments. He handled sensitive embassy posts quite effectively, most notably Mexico City
in the years leading up to the North American Free Trade Agreement and Manila following the Phillipines, under Ferdinand Marcos' regime. But Negroponte's career also includes some troubling activities that took place in Honduras during his tenure as ambassador there, between 1981 and 1985.

Those were the years when President Ronald Reagan ordered the CIA to launch covert activities against the Sandinista government in neighboring Nicaragua. The key element of Reagan's anti-Nicaragua strategy was a guerrilla war waged by a puppet army based in Honduras and known as the Contras. It was composed largely of former soldiers of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, whom the Sandinistas had ousted. With such unseemly allies, the Contra war was immediately controversial, and Congress imposed limits on how the CIA could wage it.

Among other things, Congress insisted that before a small nation like Honduras received massive increases in military aid (from $4 million a year to $77 million during Negroponte's tenure alone) that the U.S. Embassy there had to verify that the notoriety of the Central American nation was not so corrupt as to make it a suitable partner. The Honduras security forces were not, for instance, to use the money to pay alleged death squad run by the Honduran military.

The human rights reports that Negroponte signed off on during his tenure in Honduras need to be carefully reviewed by the Senate. For while he routinely reported few violations, the Senate should probe deeply regarding how much of this activity Negroponte was aware of and whether he hid what he knew from Congress.

The Contra war was an ugly and inconclusive affair—but brush wars usually are. Some ugly things were done on both sides in the same national security—from assassinations to wholesale massacres. It was quite literally a bloody mess, and Negroponte was somehow just beyond it. Just how deep we don't know because Negroponte's involvement in covert U.S. activities in Honduras has never been fully publicized. So let's try to learn what we can about what happened there. From interviews with former Honduran soldiers and some of the people they kidnapped and tortured, the articles laid out in gruesome detail the activities of a CIA-funded death squad run by the Honduran military during the Contra war.

Those articles also made a credible case that Negroponte knew about the Honduran death squad, officially known as Battalion 316, and other covert operations taking place under his nose, and he ignored them. Worse, he may have lied to Congress about what he knew.

The Sun documents the fact that embassy staff knew about human rights violations and duly reported them to their superiors in the embassy (including Negroponte) and Washington. Yet their annual human-rights reports to Congress did not reflect what they knew was going on all around them. In just one of the less egregious cases (no one was killed), the 1982 year-end report to Congress asserted there had been “no incident of official interference with dissenters.” Yet in June 1982, Negroponte had personally intervened with the Hondurans to free a prominent journalist, Oscar Reyes, who had been tortured and tortured by Battalion 316 for a week. The ambassador did so at the behest of his embassy's press spokesman, who warned Negroponte: “We cannot let this guy go free... It would be a disaster for our policy.”

The Sun series should be reread by everyone member of the Senate before Negroponte comes before them for confirmation later this spring. Better yet, the Foreign Affairs Committee should move beyond what one ambassador is doing now and take a hard look at what Negroponte has done in the past.

Negroponte’s role in the history of the U.S. Embassy in Honduras under renewed and thorough scrutiny. But more on the Contras later.

We're eyeball to eyeball with the Chinese, talking tough to the Russians and not talking to North Korea at all. It's back to the Cold War.

Call me parochial, but what has me shivering after a brief but chilly visit to Washington after a brief but chilly visit to Washing-
Honduras wanted reports on subjects such as this to be benign to avoid Congress looking over its shoulder. Reporting murders, executions and corruption, says the source, would “reflect negatively on Honduras and not be beneficial in carrying out U.S. policy.” The embassy seemed particularly sensitive to reports about the operation in which the two U.S. citizens disappeared, the report said, quoting another State Department official who was “a discussion of a discussion . . . circa 1983 wherein the latter indicated that unspecified individuals at the embassy did not want information concerning human rights abuses . . . to be disseminated because it was viewed as an internal Honduran matter.” This is corroborated by a Aug. 19, 1985, handwritten memo declassified by the State Department. “Fr. Carney case . . . is dead. Front office does not want the case active. . . . We aren’t telling that to the family.”

The CIA report cites another person whose name has been deleted as explaining “the basis for no further reporting on the prisoner executions—the event had been reported previously and there was concern on the part of Negroponte that any emphasis would create an unwarranted human rights problem for Honduras.” Among his conclusions, the CIA inspector general states: “The ambassador was particularly sensitive regarding the issue and was concerned that earlier CIA reporting on the same topic might create a human rights problem for Honduras. Based on the ambassador’s reported concerns, (blacked out) actively discouraged (blacked out) from following up the information reported (blacked out) source.” It was up to members of Congress to determine whether Honduras had a human rights problem. But Negroponte denied the facts needed for their judgment.

[From the Institute for Public Affairs in These Times, Apr. 2, 2001]

In FROM THE COLD WAR; BUSH’S PICK FOR U.N. AMBASSADOR HAS SOME SPOOKY STUFF ON HIS RESUME

(By Terry J. Allen)

Like spooks from an abandoned B-Movie graveyard, the Reagan administration’s enemies are merging from the dirt and showing up inside the George W. Bush administration. The latest resurrection is John Negroponte, whom Bush nominated as ambassador to the United Nations. As U.S. ambassador to Honduras from 1981 to 1985, Negroponte abetted and covered up human rights crimes. He was a zealous anti-Communist crusader in America’s covert wars against the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the FMLN rebels in El Salvador. The high-level planning, money and arms for those wars flowed from Washington, but much of the on-the-ground logistics for the deployment of intelligence, arms and surgical strikes was left in the care of Honduras. U.S. military aid to Honduras jumped from $3.9 million in 1989 to $77.4 million by 1984. So crammed was the tiny country with U.S. bases and embassies that it was dubbed the USS Honduras, as if it were simply an offshore staging ground.

The captain of this ship, Negroponte was in charge of the ship’s Everyman when, according to a 1995 four-part series in the Baltimore Sun, hundreds of Hondurans were kidnapped, tortured and killed by Battalion 316, a secret army paramilitary that was dubbed by the Central Intelligence Agency. As Gary Cohn and Ginger Thompson wrote in the series, Battalion 316 used “shock and suffocation devices in interrogations. Prisoners were often left naked and, when no longer

useful, killed and buried in unmarked graves. Members of Battalion 316 were trained in one in a secret location in the United States and by the CIA at bases in Honduras. Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the chief of the Honduran Army, and Battalion 316, also trained in the United States, at the School of the Americas. Negroponte tried to distance himself from the pattern of abuses, even after a flood of declassified documents exposed the extent of U.S. involvement with Battalion 316. In a segment of the 1998 CNN mini-series Cold War, Negroponte said that “some of the retropective effort to try and suggest that we were supportive of, or condoned the actions of, human rights violators is really revisionist.”

By the time Negroponte was appointed ambassador by President Reagan in 1981, human rights activists in Honduras were vocally denouncing abuses. Former Honduran congressman Efrain Diaz Arrivillage pleaded with Negroponte and other U.S. officials to stop the abuses committed by the U.S.-controlled security forces, to insist on one of tolerance and silence,” Diaz said to the Sun. “They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people.

Negroponte ignored such protests, and annulled State Department reports from Honduras that gave the impression that the Honduran military respected human rights. But in an interview with In These Times, Negroponte’s predecessor as ambassador, Carter appointee Jack Binns, tells a different story. Binns had to be deliberately blind not to know about human rights violations . . . . One of the things a departing ambassador does is prepare a briefing book, and one of those issues we included (in our briefing book) was how to deal with the escalation of human rights issues.

Binns considered the U.S. support for Alvarez and Battalion 316 “counterproductive” to the declared objective of “establishing a rule of law.” This lack of enthusiasm, Binns says, was conveyed to him by the Reagan administration, which he served for several months before Negroponte took over. In the summer of 1981, Binns recalls, “I was called unexpectedly to Washington by Tom Enders, the assistant secretary of state. He asked me to stop reporting human rights violations through official State Department channels and to use back channels because they were afraid of leaks.” As Binns explains, back-channel messages “don’t officially exist. The message is transmitted orally between CIA channels, decrypted and hand-carried from Langley, one copy only. No record.”

Binns did not agree to use back channels and when he returned to Honduras, he received no further reports of human rights violations from the CIA. “I was deliberately lied to,” says Binns, who later found out that Reagan administration had been working behind his back.

Honduras was only one of many hot spots where Negroponte served. He spent four years as chief of staff at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon during the height of the Vietnam War. As an aide to then National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger at the time, he facilitated the Paris Peace Accords, he told his side of the story in a 1997 article in the Sun, “by arguing that the chief U.S. negotiator was making too many concessions to the North Vietnamese.”

Negroponte also served in the Philippines, Panama and Mexico, where he was a strong booster for NAPTA.

To have been Colin Powell’s pick for the job of U.N. ambassador, Negroponte has a reputation as a loyal bureaucratic and efficient fixer. He also has a Cold War mentality characteristic of his boss, George H.W. Reagan—Bush people surrounding the new president.

The lessons Negroponte has learned from the past may shed light on what kind of U.N. ambassador he will be if his nomination is approved by the Senate. When he appeared in 1981 before a Senate committee for confirmation as envoy to Honduras, he said, “I believe we must do our best not to allow the tragic outcome of Indochina to be repeated in Central America.”

The tragedy to which he referred, of course, was the defeat of the United States, not the devastation and death caused by U.S. intervention.

DISAPPEARANCES IN HONDURAS DURING AMB. NEGROPONTE’S TENURE, OCTOBER 29, 1981—MAY 30, 1985

1981


1982


Adan Villanueva, June 12, 1982; Hans Albert Madison Lopez, July 8, 1982; Jose Saul Godinez Cruz, July 22, 1982; Jose Eduardo Becerra Lanza, August 1, 1982; German Perez Almon, August 16, 1982; Perese de Jesus Silva Arevalo, August 31, 1982; Rafael Antonio Pacheco, September 1, 1982; Hector Hernandez, December 24, 1982; Jose Celestino Medina, December 21, 1982.

1983


1984

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

September 14, 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment. Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:33 p.m., adjourned until Monday, September 17, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 14, 2001:

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

SHEHLER BOWNE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD FOR A TERM EXPiring February 27, 2004, VICE J. TIMOTHY O'NEILL, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

EMIL H. FRANKEL, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE EUGENE A. COSTI, JR., RESIGNED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

JAMES B. LOCKHART, III, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE WILLIAM A. BALIET, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLIFFORD G. BOND, OF NEW JERSEY, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

MARGARET K. MCMILLION, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

BRIAN JONES, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

JOSEPH S. VAN BOKKELEN, OF INDIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.


MARCELLE M. WAHBA, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

DONALD N. BURKE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, VICE WALTER B. SCHACHNICK, RESIGNED.

RICHARD R. NEDELKOFF, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE.

PATRICK LEO MERRILL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

STEVEN BEVILLE FENCE, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JOSEPH S. VAN BOKKELEN, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

GREGORY P. V. TATENHOVE, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

COLM F. CONNOLLY, OF DELAWARE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MICHAEL G. HEAVican, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS B. REFFELFINGER, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS R. BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

WILLIAM F. HALL, OF VERMONT, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

HARRY D. CRANE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, VICE THOMAS J. UMBRIDGE.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 601: TO BE general

GEN. JOHN W. HANBY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 601: TO BE lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. TED M. MOSHLIKY, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 601: TO BE admiral

ADM. JAMES O. ELLIS JR., 0000

CONFIRMATIONS


DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BRIAN JONES, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE


JOHN D. NEGRON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

LAURA E. KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLeniPOTentiARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO TURKMENISTAN.

RICHARD B. MYERS, 0000

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DUTY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RICHARD R. NEDELKOFF, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF VICTIMS OF CRIME.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

BRUCE COLE, OF INDIANA, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RICHARD R. NEDELKOFF, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE.

JOSEPH S. VAN BOKKELEN, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

GREGORY P. V. TATENHOVE, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

COLM F. CONNOLLY, OF DELAWARE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MICHAEL G. HEAVican, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS B. REFFELFINGER, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS R. BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

WILLIAM F. HALL, OF VERMONT, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
The House met at 9 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, open my lips, and my mouth will declare Your praise. On this national day of prayer and remembrance, moved by the exhortation of President Bush and the tragic events of Tuesday, we gather first to pray and then be about the work of Congress.

Ever mindful of the many victims, we pray, O Lord, in solidarity with their families, all who have come to their assistance, and with friends around the world. Circumstances such as Tuesday’s horror shake us to new awareness and the need to pray, but prayer itself originates in You, O Lord. By Your own spirit in us we are moved, act, and have our being. Weeping and groaning deep within us the spirit cries out Abba, Father. Your spirit animates us as we struggle to find words to express all the sentiments of the heart.

As each of us searches the depths of our own being in his or her own way, we know it is You alone who can change human hearts. You alone, through dialogue with You, can give us the right words and the right thing to do, if only we would listen and enter into the silence of Your presence. You alone can reshape perspective and bring to focus determined goals based on the truth that removes illusion. You alone can move hearts to repentance for evil perpetrated on others. You alone can take stony hearts and recreate them by Your Holy Spirit into fleshy hearts, hearts which are moved beyond self to respond to the pain of brothers and sisters in the human family.

You, Lord, can make us one, heal our wounds, forgive our sins, and bring us to a new level of peace and freedom, where all people of faith can find expression, moved by Your Spirit. And with Your help, together, we can create a truly pluralistic world where we can live in peace and unity, promised by Your kingdom, Thy kingdom come.

Borne out of pain, moved by compassion, strengthened by the diversity of others, we know it is You, Lord God, who brings us to pray and declare Your praise, now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THORNBERRY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests at a later time today.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2888, 2001 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 2888) making emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, and for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes, be made the order of the day, in accordance with the provisions of section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTCHEN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the request of the gentleman from Florida.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to review and extend their remarks on H.R. 2888, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

2001 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order just adopted, I call up the bill (H.R. 2888) making emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, and for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 2888 is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For emergency expenses to respond to the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001, to provide assistance to the victims of the attacks, and to deal with other consequences of the attacks, $40,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, including for the costs of (1) providing Federal, State, and local preparedness, investigating and attacking the attacks, (2) providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, (3) providing increased transportation security, (4) repairing public facilities and transportation systems damaged by the attacks, and (5) supporting national security: Provided, That these funds may be transferred to any authorized Federal Government activity to meet the purposes of this Act: Provided further, That the Congress designates the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That $60,000,000,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request, that includes designation of the $60,000,000,000 as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the President shall consult with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committees on Appropriations prior to the transfer of these funds: Provided further, That of the $40,000,000,000 made available herein, $10,000,000,000 shall be available for transfer to any Department or Agency until 15 days after the Director of the Office of Management and Budget has submitted to
the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a proposed allocation and plan for use of the funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of Section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414).

Sec. 2. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672, section 312 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Public Law 94–323, and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States’’.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker. America is one Nation united under God today more than any time since December 7, 1941, when we were attacked at Pearl Harbor. Americans are normally very busy people, staying focused on those matters of concern to ourselves and to our families.

Today our country’s focus is on our fellow Americans who lost their lives in the despicable terrorist attack on Tuesday, September 11, 2001, and also on their families who mourn them. We seek God’s blessing of comfort for them.

Today, Mr. Speaker, America has officially set aside a time for national mourning. We will also focus on rebuilding what those terrorists destroyed. Today we are not only seeking out those who brought this attack to our land, but to deal with those who might be planning other sneak attacks on America or the rest of the civilized world. Americans will not live in fear, and we will not allow attacks on our people or our places.

With the exception of the United States Congress today, the world will know that our people and we as their representatives in Congress are more united behind our President as he leads this great Nation under God than most Americans alive today have ever witnessed. We absorbed the attacks in Beirut when we lost brave Marines. We absorbed the attack at Khobar Towers when we lost brave members of our Air Force deployed to that part of the world. We absorbed the embassy attacks in Africa with some retaliation. We had the attack on the USS Cole where members of our Navy were killed or seriously injured, and we will rebuild the Cole as a monument to advise the world that we will not accept these attacks on our people.

When the attacks came on Tuesday of this week, we had several options. We could have selected to wait, to see if this was another isolated act of terrorism, or we could choose to fight back, to do whatever is necessary to protect our Nation, to protect our families, and to preserve our freedoms and our way of life.

Let there be no doubt. Our choice, the choice of President George Bush, the choice of the United States Congress, and the choice of the great people of a great Nation is to fight back. The world will be impressed by our response as we mobilize for this fight.

As we present this bill today, Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker of the House for all of the assistance and wisdom and guidance the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. OBEY, has provided this bill. This was not an easy bill to decide how best to respond in a constitutional way.

I thank the leaders of the Senate who helped us in order to write the bill that we will present here this morning, and I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. We debated, argued our some differences, and worked together as Americans to come up with the right solution. Throughout, the gentleman from Wisconsin was a pillar of strength, a giant; and I want to say I appreciate the efforts the gentleman from Wisconsin made to make this happen.

I thank the members of our staff who worked so diligently with us in order to produce this bill, and I think it is important that some Members who have some misgivings understand the history of this bill. During negotiations on this bill, money has never been an object. Make no mistake about it, this committee, this subcommittee, will provide whatever resources are needed to respond to this challenge, not just today, not just tomorrow, but for as long as it takes; but it is crucial in our rush to a response that we preserve and protect the institutional arrangements that have been the very foundation of our liberty since the Constitution was first written.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has essentially only two powers that mean anything in the scheme of things. The first is the War Power; the second is the power of the purse. Very frankly, I am sad to say because of the nature of the times that we live in, the nature of technology and our own history over the last 30 years, the Congress’ power to determine when we go to war has substantially eroded.

Today, except in the most extraordinary circumstances, it is, frankly, the President who decides whether we will pull the trigger. But that means that we have an obligation under the oath that we all took, to maintain the power of the purse. And we do not do that for turf reasons; we...
do it because that is the fundamental power that Congress has, to preserve liberty for every American. Let me give some practical examples. These are mundane examples, but they go to the core of the relationship between branches of government.

The World Trade Center in New York. I have no idea how that is going to finally be rebuilt, but at some point I think it is safe to say there may be a question about whether the Federal Government plays a role in funding that. I do not know what the outcome of that will be, but I do know that Congress as an institution has a right to be involved in those decisions. This is not a decision that can just be made by one branch of government unilaterally.

The subway damage in New York. Decisions about the shape and nature of Federal involvement in repairing the subway must be made on a collaborative basis between the two branches of government.

Public safety at airports. That is our first line of defense against terrorism and that failed this week. We are going to have major decisions made about how safety at airports are upgraded. The Congress must be able to take advantage of the expertise that people in this body have, like the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), and others who know a great deal about this.

That expertise can be brought to bear only by congressional participation in those decisions. These are just some fairly mundane examples, but they are important in the long-term scheme of things.

The first package that was presented to us was, frankly, a blank check; and to the credit of the people involved, that approach was rejected. This bill provides unprecedented grants of authority to the President, but it does retain reasonable congressional ability to make its own judgments about how this money ought to be spent, and I want to describe what it does.

This bill is a down payment on the President's request and an action by the Congress in the regular appropriations bills that we will be sending to the President in the weeks ahead. Half of this money will be for responding to domestic cleanup, reconstruction, and humanitarian needs. The remainder will be for tightening security in military operations.

In addition, Congress will be considering defense appropriations bills within the next few weeks that will contain in excess of $390 billion as well as domestic appropriations that will contain numerous additional commitments to improving and enhancing security.

Mr. Speaker, we are in day three of a new world. As a past President indicated a long time ago, we are entering into a long twilight struggle against terrorism. This is going to be a very nasty enterprise. Our country for its entire history has been shielded by two oceans from this kind of threat. Today with modern technology, with modern transportation, it is not only the economy that is global, we also have a global capability of people to take out their hatred on those that they do not like.

There is no question America paid a price for world leadership. If it proves to be that the people who perpetrated this act are those we suspect, it will demonstrate also paid a price for the world's failure to find a resolution to the Middle East problems. We have also paid a price for a long period of underfunding a number of critical public service items, including airport security.

This is going to be a long fight. We need to be able to stick together for the duration. That means we are going to have to be able to trust each other explicitly. We are going to have to be able to trust each other's word. And we are going to have to have a respectful relationship between the two branches of government. Because it is very easy, once the going gets tough on an issue, obviously engaged in struggles which may have preserved the existence of the very building in which we work today. We owe them a lot. And I want to thank Chairman YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Senator STEVENS for overcoming his differences and working with all of us, I want to thank Chairman YOUNG, Bill NUGENT and I have a long relationship. We are friends, we are sometimes adversaries, but in all instances we are partners, and we will be partners for a long time to come as we deal with these issues. I want to thank the minority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT, because he intervened on three separate and crucial occasions in order to convey a seriousness of purpose on both ends of the avenue that was necessary to overcome our differences. I want to thank our Speaker. Yesterday on at least two occasions he demonstrated what leadership is all about. And I think it is safe to say that, more than almost anyone, he recognized the need for true unity yesterday and he recognized, as I said earlier, that unity needed to be based upon the overcoming of our differences rather than the papering over of our differences.

I also do want to thank our staff on both sides of the aisle. Many people sitting here this morning have been working for days on this, but I especially want to single out Scott Lilly, the staff director on our side of the aisle, and Jim Dyer on the Republican side of the aisle. As usual, they have helped us to bridge differences and they have helped us protect the prerogatives and the needs of this institution. And the way they do it on a daily basis is a constant demonstration of the day-to-day actions that constitute true patriotism. I am profound in my admiration for them and all of those who work with them.

I want to say to the people of New York, there is not a district in this country that is more different from New York than mine. But every person in my district today stands as one with the people of New York. They have experienced a tragedy which is unparalleled. Our hearts go out to every single family who has lost anyone. I want to express our solidarity with those folks at the Pentagon, those folks who work there. They defend our country abroad and at home. Some of them paid the ultimate price and we will not forget. I want to thank those that were on the various airplanes that crashed who gave us fragmentary information about what happened and, at least on several occasions which we will struggle which may have preserved the existence of the very building in which we work today. We owe them a lot. And we owe to each other efforts to build a new relationship and a new sense of common this town, in fact, meet the responsibilities that we were elected to perform.

I urge support for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. Speaker, when America is attacked, when any American is attacked, when any of our places is attacked, all of our country is attacked. America was attacked on last Tuesday. Attacks took place in New York City and on our Defense Department here in northern Virginia. The gentleman from Wisconsin just eloquently referred to that. The New York delegation has been on the front lines of support in the recovery in New York. The Governor of the State, Governor Pataki, the mayor of the city, Mayor Giuliani, all of the officials, the police, the firefighters, the emergency medical technicians, the doctors, the nurses, the civilians who volunteered, everyone has just responded in such a tremendous way, an outpouring of support and unity. It is just amazing to watch this response.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), one of the leaders of his Congressional delegation and also a leader on the Committee on Appropriations. He and other members of the delegation spoke to us eloquently yesterday at a meeting that we held with them.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, it has often been said that America is great because it is good. This bill exemplifies the goodness of our Nation. I would like to begin by thanking the President of the United States who has been a pillar of strength throughout this incredible period of time. When I watched him yesterday, I saw tears welling up in his eyes. I saw his chin quiver. All of us have felt that since this incident occurred. But at the same time it was a velvet surface on a solid steel interior, and I think that is the way everyone has approached this tragedy.

I am so proud of this Nation. I am so proud of my colleagues here in the Congress. The way people came together to resolve this, partisanship aside, bicameral differences aside, would make this country and should make this country proud. The generosity of the American people is reflected in its representation here in the Congress, and this bill is the epitome of that generosity, $40 billion. But the point is the first thing the President said to the mayor and to the Governor of New York was, "Whatever it takes." When I spoke with Chairman YOUNG, he said, "We're going to provide whatever it takes." Ranking Member OBEY, "Whatever it takes." There was no issue of money anywhere along the line. I want to express my gratitude to them.

Yesterday, I had the occasion to visit the Pentagon and to see the courage and bravery and the professional demeanor of the men and women who are working there. It inspires great strength. It inspires great unity.

The people of FEMA, the men and women over whom my subcommittee has oversight, are leading the efforts in both locations. Director Albaugh is in New York City doing his job. And he is proud to do it. We will be providing funds through this bill to FEMA. FEMA has already allocated $65 million for the response in both locations. The estimates from FEMA at this point, and they are preliminary estimates, are that the costs for the clean-up and reconstruction of this site in New York are on the order of $9 to $10 billion. Those are only estimates. There are other estimates that are much higher. But clearly this is a proper, appropriate response to the initial damage that was done.

The promise that this bill provides from getting our city and our Pentagon back on track to tracking down the perpetrators of this incredible mass murder, is that the necessary resources will be there, because everyone, right down the line, including our Speaker, has promised to provide whatever it takes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), the distinguished ranking member on the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the leadership in protecting the prerogatives of the Congress but protecting the prerogatives of the people of this great Nation with the largest supplemental that I have ever seen since I have been in Congress. I think it is a well thought out and carefully drawn bill.

But what I wanted to really talk about was in my district, the tragedy about was in my district, the tragedy that unfolded there. When we sat in the Capitol, when Jerry Lewis and I sat in the Capitol and heard that a plane was headed towards the Capitol, we evacuated, we listened to the various stories of it, thinking this plane was going to hit the Pentagon. Then I traveled back to the district. I listened to the people who saw the airplane crash. I listened to the people in the tower in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who explained to me they had a notification from Cleveland center about 10 minutes before the plane went over. It went over Johnstown airport at about 6,000 feet. I recognized, with all my years of experience listening to reports on terrorism, that sometimes people, when your life is threatened, these folks decide to make the tough decisions you have to make when your life is threatened. These folks made the decision that they were not going to let this plane hit a populated area.

I want to commend them. I want to console the families. As tragic and sorrowful as this is, the fact that they avoided all the land, all the houses, the structures and so forth, and their purpose was consummated.

As a matter of fact, a number of people, and I agree with this, recommended we should put a small monument out there at the location where this plane hit. We are going to do that. We are going to also put a plaque with all the names at the Johnstown airport, because I consider these folks as real heroes. If anything came out of that, it shows the strength of America. These folks decided in their own mind, and having been a combat veteran myself, I understand the tough decisions you have to make when your life is threatened. These folks made the decision that they were not going to let this plane hit a populated area.

I want to commend them. I want to console the families. As tragic and sorrowful as this is, the fact that they avoided all the land, all the houses, the structures and so forth, and their purpose was consummated.

As a matter of fact, a number of people, and I agree with this, recommended we should put a small monument out there at the location where this plane hit. We are going to do that. We are going to also put a plaque with all the names at the Johnstown airport, because I consider these folks as real heroes. If anything came out of that, it shows the strength of America. These folks decided in their own mind, and having been a combat veteran myself, I understand the tough decisions you have to make when your life is threatened. These folks made the decision that they were not going to let this plane hit a populated area.

I want to commend them. I want to console the families. As tragic and sorrowful as this is, the fact that they avoided all the land, all the houses, the structures and so forth, and their purpose was consummated.

As a matter of fact, a number of people, and I agree with this, recommended we should put a small monument out there at the location where this plane hit. We are going to do that. We are going to also put a plaque with all the names at the Johnstown airport, because I consider these folks as real heroes. If anything came out of that, it shows the strength of America. These folks decided in their own mind, and having been a combat veteran myself, I understand the tough decisions you have to make when your life is threatened. These folks made the decision that they were not going to let this plane hit a populated area.

I want to commend them. I want to console the families. As tragic and sorrowful as this is, the fact that they avoided all the land, all the houses, the structures and so forth, and their purpose was consummated.

As a matter of fact, a number of people, and I agree with this, recommended we should put a small monument out there at the location where this plane hit. We are going to do that. We are going to also put a plaque with all the names at the Johnstown airport, because I consider these folks as real heroes. If anything came out of that, it shows the strength of America. These folks decided in their own mind, and having been a combat veteran myself, I understand the tough decisions you have to make when your life is threatened. These folks made the decision that they were not going to let this plane hit a populated area.

I want to commend them. I want to console the families. As tragic and sorrowful as this is, the fact that they avoided all the land, all the houses, the structures and so forth, and their purpose was consummated.

As a matter of fact, a number of people, and I agree with this, recommended we should put a small monument out there at the location where this plane hit. We are going to do that. We are going to also put a plaque with all the names at the Johnstown airport, because I consider these folks as real heroes. If anything came out of that, it shows the strength of America. These folks decided in their own mind, and having been a combat veteran myself, I understand the tough decisions you have to make when your life is threatened. These folks made the decision that they were not going to let this plane hit a populated area.

I want to commend them. I want to console the families. As tragic and sorrowful as this is, the fact that they avoided all the land, all the houses, the structures and so forth, and their purpose was consummated.
work ever so hard into the wee hours of this morning to begin to bring about the healing and bring about solutions for all of us in America, but in particular is feeling in New York. I want to say thank you to them. I saw the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the other leadership work together in those same recognitions. There was a clear sign yesterday of how we all understood the devastation for the affected areas; but in reality, that devastation and its effect goes beyond individual jurisdiction, and the injury hits us all as Americans.

On Wednesday in this House we began with ceremony and symbolism as a body. Today I am proud to be part of a body and part of Congress that will act in the most meaningful and expeditious ways to begin to bring about the healing of the American people, of New Yorkers, and of this entire world.

I thank you all, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who was deeply involved in negotiations yesterday with us.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, let me express my gratitude to everyone in this Chamber for their expressions of solidarity with the people of New York and the people of my district.

On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, like December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy, the United States was viciously and treacherously attacked. Thousands of our fellow citizens lie dead under the rubble. The World Trade Center, one of the most visible symbols of my home, New York City, is no more. Thousands of families even now frantically await word of the fates of their family members.

Our response must be swift and resolute. First, we must continue the rescue and recovery operation, we must do all we can to assist the families of the victims, and we must help New York to recover from the devastation visited upon her.

Second, we must prosecute the war that has been thrust upon us with resolve, with fortitude, with unity, until the evil terrorist groups that are waging war against our country are eradicated from the face of the Earth.

This bill provides a down payment on the funds necessary to wage this war and to assist its victims. We will have to do far, far more; but we must begin. I urge unanimous approval of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, another of the sites of devastation was the Defense Department in Northern Virginia, at the Pentagon. After the tragedy, I went to the Pentagon with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), and I working this Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, know the importance of national strength. But when our people come together, there is no Democrat, there is no Republican. We are the American people, and we will make sure that our freedom is preserved as we go forward and deliver hope for the world. Indeed, we are today an important day for the people, standing shoulder by shoulder. We will communicate to all people who will hear that freedom for the world is our purpose.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SKELTON. I certainly thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental appropriation bill. We are here because there has been an outrage to decency, to American decency, by the attacks of September 11. We today are reflecting by our debate and by our votes the outrage of all Americans.

I realize that the words of condolences and the words of anger and outrage have nearly all been said, but we are here to act today. We are here to act by considering this legislation and passing it, hopefully unanimously, so that we can support the staggering loss of life and the symbols of American prowess in the world that have been damaged or destroyed. We are saddened for that.

But never let there be a doubt that as Americans will retaliate, and that those who perpetrated this or harbor those who perpetrated it will long remember that they should never touch America again.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I do so to say that in addition to the security of the Nation that we talk about with respect to our uniformed services, there are those who are at risk at any given time and those who serve this Nation so well, who are all volunteers, by the way. Mr. Speaker, intelligence is an important part of our Nation’s security.

We have a very distinguished leader as chairman of our Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, a friend of mine for a long time, a colleague. I had the privilege of serving on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for 14 years. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is a former intelligence officer himself and has done a great job leading the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Most of the time the work that the gentleman and the folks who deal with national defense do not get much exposure, because much of that work must be done in secret.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss), the distinguished chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am much obliged to my good friend and colleague and very distinguished former
member of the committee, whose wisdom we still enjoy on the committee, my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Young).

We are equally blessed to have as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis), who has also served on committee with great distinction. I do not think this country realizes how lucky we are to have people like the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Young), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtla), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), who understand the sensitivity and the necessity of the business that we deal with.

We do have some necessary business I need to bring up, and I would like to engage in a colloquy, if I may. I think as Members of the House are aware, the National Intelligence Act requires a specific authorization for each dollar spent by the United States Government on intelligence and intelligence-related activities. This is a safeguard for Americans. In cases such as this, when an emergency spending bill is passed by Congress that includes funds for intelligence, it is customary to include a provisional authorization in the bill for those intelligence dollars.

I would like to seek the assurance of my good friends from Florida and California that although there is a provisional authorization for intelligence funds, it is their intent and the intent of the legislation that the administration will provide the appropriate congressional committees with a detailed accounting of all intelligence spending in this bill.

Mr. Lewis of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank my colleague. I also definitely look forward to continuing to work closely with the gentleman and his committee to ensure that the money in this bill and all future intelligence spending go to help us have people Tree- and improve our intelligence capabilities, near term and long term. Is that accurate?

Mr. Lewis of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, that is correct.

Mr. Obey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Ms. Pelosi), the ranking member on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Ms. Pelosi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and commend the leadership and all those who participated in bringing this bill to the floor today.

I want to associate myself with the concern expressed by our distinguished chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence about having some idea of how this money will be spent before it is. Then I would like, of course, express my deep condolences to the people of New York and of our military for the tragedy that has befallen our country this week.

Our great President said it was a day that will live in infamy, of another tragic day in our history, and the distinguished chairman mentioned, he also said the only thing we have to fear is itself.

It is on that point I would like to just say that fear is the goal of terrorists. They have succeeded when they can frighten a country or frighten a people into the panic that would ensue. They have never met the New Yorkers, who are a fearless lot. The indomitable spirit of New York, I know, will lead the country to the recovery that we must and will have.

But make no mistake, make no mistake, they place no value on human life, these terrorists, so the number of people dead is no victory to them. The structures coming down mean nothing to them as part of their goal. We must join with New York in its effort to, like the Phoenix, rise from the ashes and give them the defeat, the terrorists the defeat, that they deserve.

Mr. Young of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rogers), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, who has a great responsibility, and one of his responsibilities is airline safety and security.

Mr. Rogers of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of the bill. I want to commend the leadership of the Speaker; of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. young), the chairman of this committee; of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), the ranking member; and the bipartisan leadership for bringing this bill up and bringing it forward.

Mr. Speaker, I have never reflected on the meaning of America's motto before now. I have to admit. But it says it all, I think, and that motto, of course, is "E Pluribus Unum," Out of Many, One.
aid those who were victims of this tragedy, that we do not separate out in any way those who were victims in New York from those who were victims here in our own area. That is 100 percent. I want to say that I believe that all of those who were killed because of this incident really should be treated as if they died in service to this country, and that a comparable level of remuneration should be provided for even those who were not part of military service, and that a parity of benefits be accomplished through the dollars provided in this supplemental.

Those who went to work at the World Trade Center, just like those who went to work at the Pentagon on September 11, were targeted out and killed because they were citizens of this country and doing a vital service to this Nation, and I think they should be treated equally in that regard.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental. I want to thank the leadership on both sides; I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the committee, and the gentleman from Northern Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who represents the area that includes the Defense Department and the Pentagon, a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental. I want to thank the leadership on both sides; I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the committee, and the gentleman from Northern Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who represents the area that includes the Defense Department and the Pentagon, a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental. I want to thank the leadership on both sides; I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the committee, and the gentleman from Northern Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who represents the area that includes the Defense Department and the Pentagon, a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental. I want to thank the leadership on both sides; I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the committee, and the gentleman from Northern Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who represents the area that includes the Defense Department and the Pentagon, a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental. I want to thank the leadership on both sides; I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the committee, and the gentleman from Northern Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who represents the area that includes the Defense Department and the Pentagon, a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this supplemental. I want to thank the leadership on both sides; I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the committee, and the gentleman from Northern Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who represents the area that includes the Defense Department and the Pentagon, a member of the Committee on Appropriations.
Governor Pataki and Mayor Giuliani have made clear that they need funds now to take care of immediate needs: search and rescue, recovery of the victims, support for survivors and victims' families, and restoration of security and basic services to lower Manhattan. This legislation sends a clear signal that the Nation stands shoulder-to-shoulder with New York as we proceed with our rescue and recovery efforts.

Our priority, and our singular focus, must be finding survivors, healing the injured, and comforting the bereaved. But when the urgent humanitarian needs have been met, we will be faced with the daunting task of starting anew. And we will find that what took seconds to destroy will take years to rebuild.

The package we pass today is merely a downpayment toward what will prove to be the largest recovery effort in our Nation's history—rough estimates total in the tens of billions of dollars. We will need to clear thousands of tons of debris from the streets. We will need to rescue every single one of those airman. We will need to restore the infrastructure of the heart of the world's financial markets, and we will need to rebuild the economic backbone of the New York area. The ripple effects of this tragedy will be severe—they will be felt across the country, and around the world.

As we embark on this long and tortuous journey, I pledge today to my fellow New Yorkers and to all Americans that Congress will be with you every step of the way.

I urge unanimous passage of this bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the great chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and his entire team, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and, of course, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss), my friend and the great leader of the Committee on Intelligence, who also serves on the Committee on Rules.

I would like to take just a moment to say that as we express appreciation to all of our colleagues, I would like to express my appreciation to my colleagues on the Committee on Rules who, every night, have been ready and prepared to put together this very important legislation in support of it in a bipartisan way. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Foxx) and those members of the minority as well.

I am very privileged to represent California, and we have all appropriately stood here to focus on New York, Pennsylvania, and the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Mr. Speaker, every one of those Manhattan planes that took off from Boston, Newark, Dulles, were headed to my State of California.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), who has been on the scene in New York and who gave one of the most moving statements in caucus yesterday that I have heard in the years that I have been in this institution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his remarks.

In my district in Rockaway, in St. Frances DeSales, over 30 families of firefighters today that their loved ones will be returned home. In their prayers, they might not be saying the name of the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG), but on their behalf I want to offer my thanks for the great work that the chairman has done on behalf of all of those families.

And on behalf of the literally hundreds of men and women who are on the bucket brigade by hand removing what is estimated to be 500,000 tons of debris trying to find survivors, on behalf of those people and others, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for how disciplined he has been and we have all been in trying to solve this problem quickly.

On behalf of all of the families of those who have been lost, I express my great thanks to all the Members of this body. Their words are indeed comforting to them.

But let us not misunderstand. This was not a successful attack on our country. Our financial services industry is going to be rebuilt stronger than ever. The physical structures in New York City are going to rise up.

On behalf of our entire country, I say to the terrorists, they have not been successful, and today demonstrates that.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

To my illustrious colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations, I come to this well today to thank them for having shown the highest value that an Appropriations Committee could do. That is what it is all about to be a Member. They have risen to their highest glory today, because they have shown that through their wiles they have been able to bring to the hurt and harm to people in this country the resources of the United States government. That is what we should be about, to be able to act quickly and resolutely to what our problems are. I want to thank the Members for it.

I was around during World War II. I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I know that military preparedness is all about. So do not worry about it, we are doing the right thing. Our young President is doing the right thing. We have to stand behind him. We have to unify, as Americans always do.

I am thankful to be here, having spanned all that time, to come back today to thank God for America.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) and the entire Committee on Appropriations and, of course, the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), for bringing us together and bringing us together so quickly, which is very difficult, and for giving the President the discretion that he desperately needs in order to really be the true leader.

I think it is also wonderful to note all across this country how we are gathering and surrounding the President and recognizing the good work that is going to be necessary in order to rebuild and to retaliate.

There is no way that anybody on the face of this Earth can get away with what has happened. I am thankful to be here, having had just across the Potomac in Virginia, and the awful tragedy that we had in New York, and, of course, that plane full of heroes that crashed in Pennsylvania.

It takes a tragedy like this to bring out the best in us, but I think the best in us has come out across all across this country.

I support this legislation, and urge a unanimous vote from this House of Representatives.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and one of the House's resident experts on aviation safety.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me and for those kind words. Let me return the compliment to the leader on our side whose persistence, hard work, and enormous energy have carried the day for us. I thank the chairman for his leadership, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the plethora of concerns addressed in this legislative package, I want to signal out the first line of attack in this terrorist incident; that is...
September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), who has at this moment, as I understand it, a member of his own family missing in New York.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) for all his work and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY). I want to thank the President for unifying this country. I want to thank the New York delegation for the bipartisan effort that has been taking place in making sure this bill came about.

It makes me proud of the support this Congress has provided, support that has crossed partisan lines to assist New York over the last few days. Right now, my city and our entire Nation are reeling. We are digging out, optimistically searching for survivors, and regrettably, also finding dead.

We have basic infrastructure problems that need to be addressed immediately, and this bill is the downpayment to fund these operations.

Furthermore, this legislation allows our Nation to take the first steps toward preparing our Nation to proactively battle terrorism against our citizens here and abroad.

This bill sends a signal to the people of New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and Americans everywhere that their government will not let them go it alone in times of crisis or emergency; that we are in fact one Nation, under God, indivisible.

I shed tears on this floor yesterday, and hope it is the last time I do. Those were tears not of fear but of pride in our Nation and in my city and of all Americans.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 40 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), who represents the area devastated by the act on the Pentagon.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, as of yesterday, over at the Pentagon there were 196 people still missing from the Army, the Navy, and a number of contractors.

In addition to the 64 airline passengers, there were 21 from the Army, 47 Army civilians, six contractors, 33 Navy military personnel, 10 Navy civilians, and 5 Navy crewmen who lost their lives at the Pentagon.

But, Mr. Speaker, our people have responded in a way that makes us so proud to be Americans. The Arlington County Fire Department and Police Department went on the scene. They have coordinated. They have not kept any record. They have not a greater spirit, there is not a greater determination than to turn this horrific tragedy into the United States’ finest hour.

So, if anything, for those martyrs who died on Tuesday, for those victims of this heinous act, let the United States stand strong once again and show that we would not be deterred by these terrorists.

In conclusion, this Congress and its leadership, as well as the President of the United States, for taking a strong stand.
Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), a key member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield the gentleman from New York an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for something they said that is important to us New Yorkers, that the attack may have been physically on New York, but the fact is it was on the whole country, and New York feels so grateful for the fact that this Congress has seen to our needs and then what we are doing here today.

We New Yorkers pride ourselves in being a tough people, resilient people. We are hurting right now. We, in some ways, have been brought to our knees, but we will bounce back. The Big Apple will come back because we are a tough people and resilient people; but more than anything else, Mr. Speaker, we are a grateful people; and today my city is grateful for the fact that in the entire country, from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for something they said that is important to us.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support our President, who is strong in his determination to lead this effort, to support our President as we move towards victory over those who would perpetrate terrorism and bring fear and anxiety to the world. I urge the passage of the bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2888, an immediate congressional response to one of the most despicable acts of terrorism this country has seen. Tuesday's attacks were just the beginning of a new and lethal terror campaign against the United States. Thousands of mothers and fathers; husband and wives; sons and daughters of all faiths and diverse nationalities: murdered. No warning, no explanation, no cause. On September 11, Americans from every walk of life were taken from us by an act of terrorism. An act of murder. An act of war.

This tragedy event dramatically changed the lives of many close to home. On Tuesday night my wife spent the evening watching television with neighbors in my hometown of Stonington, Connecticut. Their young grandsons, Josh Piver, my daughter's friend and classmate, had a new and exciting job on the 105th floor of the World Trade Center. He was energetic and intelligent, living the American dream in the "Big Apple." He is missing, like many others from eastern Connecticut. I found that the most important thing I could do as a Member of Congress was to keep working. To get to work on Wednesday and demonstrate that the nation's work will go on, and that no matter how badly we hurt, our democracy remains as strong as ever.

And it is here on the House floor where the work—vital work—continues. Today we are taking the first step toward providing the President the necessary tools to rebuild what has been destroyed, restore what has been taken and react to those who have inflicted such unspeakable damage on our great nation. Republicans and Democrats have stood side-by-side in an unprecedented manner to craft a bill that will provide $40 billion in emergency spending for the recovery from the recent terrorist attacks and for providing the long overdue resources for the investigation that will enhance our national security.

Specifically, the bill appropriates $10 billion immediately to the Emergency Response Fund for federal activities such as preparedness for mitigating and responding to the attacks; support to counter, investigate and prosecute domestic and international terrorism; increased emergency transportation security; repairing public facilities and transportation systems damaged by the explosions; and supporting national security.

Additionally, the bill makes another $10 billion available 15 days after a Presidential declaration of a major disaster. An additional $20 billion will be made available through the normal appropriations process. These are the first installments of a long-term recovery plan for the disaster areas.

I want to thank the Speaker and the House, the majority Leader, and members of the Appropriations Committee for coming together during these trying times and putting forth a bill that will immediately respond to this
week's terrible events. These are times that try our souls. But America is strong and flexible. We will survive this latest test of our freedom, our values and our democracy. I am proud to be a champion of those who are working for much-needed relief and proud to be a Member of this legislative body.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, there could be no spending bill more important than the one before us today. We need the full resources of our government behind the challenges that lie ahead. And this has to be a multi-front effort. We need to be relentlessly pursuing and punishing those who committed these crimes. As the Representative of New Jersey's 13th Congressional District—right across the river from Manhattan—I can tell you my constituents are going through enormous hardships.

About 50 percent of the people who worked in the Twin Towers live in New Jersey. Families who have just lost their sole breadwinner may now face losing their homes; people who survived the attack elsewhere in Manhattan, face uncertain employment futures and what for some will be staggering medical bills—all this in addition to the emotional and psychological trauma. Lives have been turned upside down.

It is critical that while we fight our enemies abroad, we make sure that all the needed funding and attention also goes to the families in crisis here at home.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am humbled today by the outpouring of support from across our Nation to the people of my home, New York City. I want to thank Mayor Giuliani and Governor Pataki. Their strong leadership has made getting through this much, much easier. Here on the floor today, the Congress is doing its part. The leadership of the Congress, in a non-partisan way has come together to respond swiftly and powerfully. Also, I want to thank the President as well for his quick, strong support for this bill.

The bill, though simple, is very powerful. The bill provides $20 billion to begin the rebuilding of New York. It also provides $20 billion to ramp up our efforts at counter-terrorism. All of this is so obviously needed. I want again to recognize the incredible heroism of the emergency response personnel who have put themselves in harm's way without regard for their own safety. You are all amazing and I truly am astounded. I also want to say to the families of the victims of this tragedy, that I and every other American grieve with you. We cannot express in words what is in our hearts. You are in our prayers and thoughts. You are in our prayers and thoughts.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, which will provide our nation with the resources it needs to continue our recovery efforts, to rebuild our damaged structures, and to seek out and punish those who have committed these heinous acts of violence upon our nation.

Congress passed 10 separate appropriations bills, so our work won't be done tonight—not by a long shot. But in passing this legislation, we'll be sending an important message that the American people stand together and that their government will do everything it takes to help in this hour of need.

We are all part of an extraordinary American family—we must seize the opportunity and take care of each other in this time of crisis.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, which will provide our nation with the resources it needs to continue our recovery efforts, to rebuild our damaged structures, and to seek out and punish those who have committed these heinous acts of violence upon our nation.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, which will provide our nation with the resources it needs to continue our recovery efforts, to rebuild our damaged structures, and to seek out and punish those who have committed these heinous acts of violence upon our nation.

Finally, Mr. Speaker—and let this be absolutely clear to those who seek to harm the United States, its people, and its allies—we will not rest until we have sought out, found, and vanquished those who perpetrate this evil. We will remain standing tall and proud in our eventual victory.

I am proud to stand with my colleagues and my President to support this important legislation, and I urge a resounding and unanimous vote.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this $40 billion Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, for assistance in the recovery from the horrific tragedy that occurred on Tuesday, September 11, 2001, in the United States.
Federal, State and local response; terrorism investigations and intelligence operations; transit security; public building and transportation repair; and national security. This funding will be made available through the end of fiscal year 2001 and into fiscal year 2002; until fully expended.

Approving this measure is the first and an important step toward ending the evil of terrorism, an evil which exists solely for the purpose of disseminating terror and ending freedom throughout the world.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important emergency funding initiative.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2888, a $40 billion emergency supplemental appropriations bill that will provide the administration with the critical tools to defend and protect our great Nation and support efforts to recover from this week's egregious terrorist attacks.

As the dust begins to settle in New York, Pennsylvania, and right here in our Nation's Capital, my thoughts and prayers are with the victims' families and those who are still waiting to hear from missing loved ones. On this day of national prayer and reflection, we come together as Americans in a great showing of unity that transcends the bounds of religious, race, or ethnic origin. The surface of America is not found in her structures; it is rooted in the spirit of her people.

This measure immediately provides the President with $10 billion to fund the costs of Federal, state, and local preparedness efforts to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. Additionally, this legislation enhances our law enforcement resources to prosecute international and domestic terrorism and air travel security.

At least half of the funding will be dedicated to helping those affected recover from this tragedy.

This emergency expenditure is an unequivocal display of this Congress' support for the President's efforts to fortify our Nation. Let this action show, the leaders of this land speak with one voice in our resolve to restore peace in America and bring justice to the innocent victims.

Today, the statue of Freedom stands watch atop the Capitol dome and in the shadow of the devastation in Manhattan, Lady Liberty continues to hold her torch high, reminding us that freedom does not come without cost. Time and time again, the strength and unity of Americans has been tested; the rubble of September 11 will sprout a new era of brotherhood in these United States.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this supplemental spending measure and I urge all of my colleagues to support it as well.

When a poet said that these are the times that try men's souls, he could have been describing the scene before us today.

We have thousands of people lost, thousands more injured, and symbols of the strength and vitality of our democracy—the World Trade Center and the Pentagon—destroyed and damaged.

We have a sworn enemy that dares not to confront us in the open.

This enemy operates in the shadows, hates with an unnatural passion, and practices political fanaticism that glorifies violent death and condemns innocent life.

We must defeat this enemy once and for all. The Constitution of the United States of America, the document that protects the freedoms of all Americans, gives us in the Congress certain responsibilities.

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution says that the Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense, and the power to declare war.

With this supplemental spending measure, the Congress is exercising its responsibility to provide for the common defense.

In a later resolution, we will address the issue of authorizing the President to use force.

The money we provide today—$40 billion—could very well be the down payment for our ultimate investment in this great endeavor.

And what a great endeavor it is.

To make America and the world a safer place by defeating once and for all these sworn enemies of common decency and the American way of life.

No payment that we make today can really make up for the loss of life that occurred on September 11, 2001.

Those poor innocent souls, those husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters, parents and children will not be coming back from the treachery of our enemy.

But we can start the process of rebuilding, of healing, and of preparing our nation for this greatest cause of this newest century.

We must eliminate the scourge of terrorism.

The American people have faced great challenges in the past.

On July 4, 1776, our founding fathers decided to challenge tyranny. After we won our freedom, we constructed the world's greatest Constitution and created a stable and thriving democracy.

We faced dark days when our nation was torn asunder in a civil war. We came together after that War Between the States to become the savior of Europe in the First World War. The Empire of Japan deliberately attacked us on December 7, 1941, and we emerged as the greatest defender of the free world.

We faced communism in a painful cold war and emerged as the world's sole superpower.

And now, after this greatest of American tragedies, we face the greatest of challenges.

I am comforted by the work of the President and his team. They are assembling a world-wide coalition of civilized nations. These nations look to the United States for leadership and want to join us on this great crusade.

We will provide that leadership.

We have a job to do in this Congress, and this supplemental spending bill is an important part of that responsibility.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in supporting our President, in supporting our Constitution, and in supporting the American way of life.

Vote for the supplemental spending bill and do your job as a representative of the American people.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2888, a supplemental appropriation designated to assist our nation's children and families. It is a response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack against the people of America.

Mr. Speaker, this supplemental appropriation is quite different from any other supplemental appropriation that members of this body will ever consider. Recovery operations are well underway at the Pentagon and the World Trade Center sites and this process is expensive.

I am pleased that the House and the Senate have come together again, in a bipartisan fashion, to provide the necessary funds to pay for the equipment and man hours deployed by federal and state agencies in order to start the healing process. Additionally the legislation includes the instructions of consultation with and review by the U.S. Congress.

As we debate this supplemental appropriation, thousands of rescue workers have been deployed to remove debris, investigate crimes, and most importantly provide medical and other forms of assistance for the human suffering that will remain etched in our minds for days to come.

Mr. Speaker this supplemental provides $40 billion immediately to help our country reinforce the confidence in its great democracy which has weathered other storms. Although it may take some time, we, as a nation, will make up for this point.

No price is too great to pay, Mr. Speaker, when it comes to doing what is necessary to let the cowards of this world know that America will not be shaken spiritually or financially by individuals who have permitted hate to control their hearts and minds.

I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the children of this nation have been greatly impacted by those cowardly acts that took place in New York City and at the Pentagon. Many parents will never return home to their children and as a result, we in this body must make sure that we provide the necessary support to help our children adjust.

I hope that the President will use his discretion to spend the funds provided under H.R. 2888 in a manner that places a high priority on children and their special needs during these difficult times.

Also, the funds that we provide through this supplemental appropriations will be provided to the state and affected local governments in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania to remove debris, to conduct emergency services related to the disaster, and to replace public facilities damaged by the explosions and fires. Also, these funds will be used to investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the bill is considered read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE
A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2982. An act to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 225. Concurrent Resolution expressing the sense of Congress that, as a symbol of solidarity following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, every United States citizen is encouraged to display the flag of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 856. An act to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1259. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and to provide permanent authority for the admission of "S" visas for immigrants.

S.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Anne d'Harnoncourt as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUCO) by direction of the Chair, announces that the electronic system is temporarily inoperative. The vote will be held open until all Members are recorded. The Clerk will retrieve the names of all Members already recorded electronically from the board. The Chair will then combine these votes that have been recorded electronically with the tally cards being signed by the Members. Together this will constitute a valid vote. Members are encouraged to confirm their vote by filling out a ballot card.

The vote will proceed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSÉ). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

SPECIAL ORDERS
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSÉ). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.
Mr. SENSENBERGER. Mr. Speaker, as President Bush has said, Tuesday's attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon are nothing short of acts of war. No less than the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, they were a premeditated, secret, and carefully orchestrated assault on the American people and the great symbols of American power and influence in world affairs. These attacks will not be answered.

Since this dastardly attack, there has been a flurry of efforts in the House and Senate, proposed legislation, calls for hearings and oversight to find out what went wrong and what improvements can and should be made. While this is certainly understandable, any action by the Congress should not be taken in haste and should be coordinated, not piecemeal.

The timing of our action is most important for another reason. In a time of war, the executive branch, and in particular the President, must be allowed to focus solely on identifying, finding, and punishing those responsible. Therefore call on my colleagues, Members and committee chairmen in both the House and the Senate, to refrain from piecemeal legislation and oversight during this crisis and to support the President fully in addressing the challenges ahead.

As chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary and entrusted with oversight responsibility for all Federal law enforcement, I am compelled to remind my colleagues the criminal investigation now being conducted is paramount. From that investigation, we will learn much about the identity of the perpetrators, the means by which these attacks were carried out, and even the most effective way to respond. This is not the time, however, to assess blame or to engage in any preoccupation with piecemeal legislation.

This Congress must rise to the occasion and act responsibly and wisely. History will judge us favorably from our prudence.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a letter written by myself; Senator LEAHY, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and the ranking members, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and Senator HATCH, to the President of the United States.


Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We write regarding the investigation of the horrific terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001. This tragedy has resulted in a massive worldwide investigation that is without precedent ever undertaken by the Federal Government. The Department of Justice has mobilized thousands of federal and state personnel and is coordinating myriad federal and state agencies, a task that will utilize tremendous resources. We commend the efforts of all the men and women of the Department of Justice and all federal and state agencies investigating this horrific event.

We wish to make sure that the Department of Justice, the FBI, and all Federal law enforcement agencies involved in this investigation have all the resources and authority needed to investigate these incidents and would like to know whether additional resources or legal authorities are needed to complete this mission successfully. The House and Senate Judiciary Committees stand ready to review expeditiously any requests made by the Administration in this regard and to provide all appropriate resources.

Sincerely,

F. JAMES SENSENBERGER, Jr., Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary.

JOHN CONYERS, Jr., Ranking Minority Member, House Committee on the Judiciary.

PATRICK LEAHY, Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

ORRIN HATCH, Ranking Minority Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

AUTHORIZED USE OF MILITARY FORCE IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS

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

Mr. DeFazio. Mr. Speaker, the senseless human tragedy caused by the heinous terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, weigh heavily on our minds and will do so for many days, months, and years to come.

Many have said our Nation will never be the same. I agree. Our Nation is stronger, more united, and prouder than possibly at any time in our history. The outpouring of grief and offers of assistance, both here and abroad, have been comforting. The terrorists may have collapsed our buildings; but in response, we are building a stronger America.

Our thoughts are with those who have lost loved ones and with those whose loved ones are still missing. Our thoughts are with those who have undertaken the difficult, dangerous, and heroic task of rescuing and treating the wounded and recovering the bodies of those who were killed.

As the gravity of the situation sinks in, our thoughts have also turned to those responsible for these atrocities. Our Nation must take action against those responsible, including those who provide safe havens and financial support for terrorists. U.S. actions to exact justice must be deliberate, decisive, and effective.

However, the United States must be careful not to indiscriminately attack civilian populations in other nations, which will only further the cause of the terrorists and perpetuate a cycle of violence.

Decisions on war and peace are the most profound decisions Members of Congress can ever be required to make. This is the second time in my career I
have been confronted by such a decision, something I hoped would never come.

In our desire to show support for the President, we must be careful not to cede our constitutional duties now or set a precedent for doing so in the future.

Article I section 8 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to declare war. This right was recognized by the earliest leaders of our Nation. In 1793, President Washington, when considering how to protect inhabitants of the American frontier, instructed his administration that “no offensive expedition of importance can be undertaken until after Congress have deliberated upon the subject, and authorized such a measure.

In 1801, President Thomas Jefferson sent a small squadron of frigates to the Mediterranean to protect against possible attacks by the Barbary pirates. He told Congress that he was “unauthorized by the Constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the limits prescribed by it.” He further noted that it was up to Congress to authorize “measures of offense also.”

I believe maintaining this solemn congressional prerogative to send our young men and women into battle is critical to protecting the delicate balance of power between the legislative and executive branches. This balance of power was carefully crafted by our founders in Philadelphia more than 2 centuries ago and has allowed the United States to remain one of the most stable and enduring democracies in the world.

There was a time when such a power was threatened. Congress enacted the War Powers Resolution of 1973 in response to the military activities of successive Presidents while waging war in Korea and Vietnam. The War Powers Resolution reaffirmed the prerogative of the legislative branch under the Constitution to commit our Armed Forces to hostilities and declare war.

I had strong reservations about earlier drafts of the proposed resolution that authorized the use of force in an unprecedented, open-ended manner. Far beyond that necessary to respond to the terrorist acts on our people, even far beyond that ceded to FDR in World War II. This is not a partisan issue for me. I would have opposed similar resolution language under a President of my own party.

This is an institutional concern for me. The earlier drafts ceded too much authority to the executive branch. In fact, one of the earlier drafts had provisions nearly identical to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which had led to the unconstitutional use of U.S. military forces in Vietnam.

But it is important to recognize that President Bush already has the authority to respond to the attacks.

The War Powers Resolution in section 2(c) recognizes the constitutional power of the President as Commander in Chief to introduce U.S. Armed Forces into hostile situations under certain circumstances.

Section 2(c) of the resolution gives the President the authority to introduce U.S. Armed Forces into hostile situations pursuant to a declaration of war, specific statutory obligations or, in this case, a national emergency created by an attack upon the United States, its territories, possessions, or its Armed Forces. Two of those conditions have been met.

The President has the authority he needs to respond to the current crisis without setting the precedent of ceding additional war power authority.

Given his existing authority to respond in the event of an attack upon the United States or Armed Forces, we must be careful in granting further or ceding further constitutional powers.

The use of force resolution before us today is not exactly as I would have written it. However, for the most part, it restates the authority I already believe was granted to the President under section 2(c)(3) of the War Powers Resolution.

The reference in the resolution to section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution I believe creates a little confusion, but it is my reading of the resolution that nothing in this act supersedes congressional authority under the War Powers Resolution, which I believe will still be bound by the reporting and consultation requirements. Congress will reserve the right to review those actions, as it should be under the Constitution.

Make no mistake, Congress will stand united behind our young men and women who may well be put soon in harm’s way, and the President of the United States as Commander in Chief. We pray that he uses the awesome power of the United States with great deliberateness and wisdom.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, and take my Special Order at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

STICKING TOGETHER IN THESE DIFFICULT TIMES

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, and take my Special Order at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.
here in our Nation’s Capital. We are alive and we are breathing. Every moment you speak ill of anyone else or anyone’s actions or motives, take a minute to reflect on those wounded and those dead under the rubble of the World Trade towers. Think of what their lives are like and what their families are enduring. They cannot find their loved ones, and we are demanding more briefings.

☐ 1430

They cannot find their cherished possessions, and we are interested in more acrimony. America rises to the challenge, and God bless us as we do. We have heard about indiscriminate actions of people going after and pursuing Muslims and those of faith who are here in our Nation and who have a right to be here and who are law-abiding citizens, but because of their ethnicity or religious origins, they are being held accountable for crimes that they had nothing to do with; and we should ask God to bless us that we do not allow ourselves to succumb to the same kind of mean-spiritedness that brought us to the point on Tuesday at 8:50-something in the morning where evil acts perpetrated disastrous deeds against our population. I know God will bless us abundantly, not only because we prayed in church today, but because our Nation revolves around collective goodwill and spirit. I pray today as we move forward that we think clearly and mindfully about how we rectify this egregious behavior of others without injuring innocent people in our quest for justice. I pray we come to the conclusions, today or tomorrow, that we are a Nation of free men and we recognize the deed ahead of us is, in fact, great and it is complicated. I thank my colleagues for loving our country as much as we all do.

THE ROLE OF CONGRESS IN ESTABLISHING WARTIME POLICY

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleague in echoing what he said, and that is, that we must respect all Americans of all ethnicities and all religions. No religion preaches mass murder, and those of the Islamic faith are as loyal as any other group of Americans and as determined to defend themselves safe from this kind of terror.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to be dealing with a resolution which, in some ways, still seems a bit broad, especially when one reads the Supreme Court opinion only that indicate that it is Congress, rather than the President, that was really given the obligation to form American foreign policy under the Constitution. Obviously, since World War II, that is not as it has been. But we in Congress need to do more than just provide $10 billion and a blank check and leave town. I know that when we come back, we will want to do an awful lot more, perhaps providing some direction to how the President uses the powers that we will confer upon him today or tomorrow.

One thing, though, is that the resolution in one respect is not broad enough, because it gives the President the power to deal with the terrorist acts of September 11. I think the President should have equal power to deal with the horrendous bombings of our embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi and to deal with the murderous attack on our sailors on the USS Cole. One advantage of giving the President the power to deal with those incidents is we already know the_LOGIN: Osama bin Laden; whereas it may take weeks or months to establish who is culpable for this week’s terrible crimes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not a senior member of this House; I am a man of limited responsibility and far more limited wisdom. But I do have a few ideas as to how we should respond to what has happened to us.

1. Sit on the Committee on Financial Services, and I know it has been suggested by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that we somehow help our stock market by providing a lower capital gains tax. That would be the panic-selling facilitation act. It would mean that those who want to sell in panic, get out of the stock market and weaken America, in doing so would pay less tax. Instead, what we need, Mr. Speaker, is to encourage Americans to bet on America. We will prevail, we will be strong, and those who bet on America on Monday will be rewarded.

2. If it should be necessary to change our policy, and I do not think that it is, in order to help the stock market, then we should allow more money to be invested in IRAs and 401(k)s on the assumption, or on the requirement that the additional funds be invested in the stock market. I do not think that will be necessary. The international stock markets have responded relatively well, and the smart money will be bet on America.

Mr. Speaker, also on the Committee on Financial Services, I am concerned that the bank secrecy laws of our allies may interfere with our investigation of Osama bin Laden and other groups. Bin Laden has at least $100 million, maybe $200 million in assets, and these are not held in gold bars in Qandahar, Afghanistan. Financial institutions do business with Osama bin Laden and we need to hear right now from the Ambassador to Pakistan about the Ambassador of every country that has bank secrecy laws, that those laws will be waived to assist America in its hour of need. No country dare withhold information that we need and claim to be America’s friend. We cannot do business as usual with those who do business with terrorists and then will not share the financial records with us.

Mr. Speaker, we should also look at the Attorney General guidelines for investigating domestic organizations. I am told that the FBI, before they investigate an organization, must have evidence that that organization is actually plotting crimes. We should also, and this is a tough one, but we should at least consider a congressional mandate that the FBI also investigate those organizations that strongly advocate killing as many Americans as possible while disclaiming that they are actually involved in carrying out plots to do so; because if an organization is capable of advocating mass murder, Americans as possible and do so on American soil, they will be able to recruit individuals who will be able to plot to actually carry out those beliefs.

Mr. Speaker, we should look at the proposals that have been made to have a locked cabin, in which the pilot sits, with bulletproofing. I know that there are some details to be worked out in that, particularly as to pilot safety, but a law that does not allow hijackers into the pilot cabin.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today we approved an emergency appropriation and will soon consider a bill regarding the use of force to respond to the deplorable terrorist acts committed against the people of our Nation, and against the principles that our country represents: freedom, liberal democracies and respect for the law.

As our government works to develop a comprehensive and decisive response to this challenge, I am reminded of the Reagan doctrine of peace through strength and the principles of deterrence. It took one kind of military force to deter an attack when the United States possessed overwhelmingly and unparalleled military power. However, it takes another kind, now that our enemy is cowardly and elusive, refusing to show its face, hiding in the shadows of the misery and terror it has created.

This is a different world. Our defenses must be based on recognition and awareness of the methods, weapons, tactics and behavior of this new enemy. Our security depends on being prepared to meet these new threats head-on, threats that have turned the Continental United States into a new theater of conflict.

As former President Ronald Reagan once said, “We have a rendezvous with
September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

17107

destiny. We will preserve for our children this, the last best hope of man on Earth. If we fail, at least let our children and our children's children say of us, we justified our brief moment here. We did all that could be done.”

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to swap my place with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATION TO UPDATE THE STATE DEPARTMENT REWARDS PROGRAM

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, a few hours ago I received a phone call from Captain Clay Fearnow, my former commanding officer in the Navy during the Kosovo conflict. Clay told me of a terrible loss we had suffered in the Navy family as part of the Pentagon disaster. Most of the Navy Command Center was hit, including the Chief of Naval Operations Intelligence plot offices. It is a point of intense personal loss for me and my family because of that information. My wife and I worked in that office. We know many people there. We want to offer our sympathy and support to the families of the victims in the Naval Intelligence Community that suffered this loss on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, we can do something about this, and we can offer one suggestion in the form of legislation that we will be offering later on today.

In a previous life as a congressional staffer, I worked on legislation concerning the State Department Rewards Program offered for information leading to the arrest of individuals who lead terrorist attacks against Americans and American targets. This has been a very successful program, one until recently, where up to $1 million was offered for the apprehension of these international criminals. Mr. Kansi that led the attack against people outside the CIA was one of the criminals caught by this program.

We had to update this program 2 years ago because the awards offered had become outdated and, in legislation lead by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) of the Committee on International Relations, we raised that amount to $5 million. The program has grown and it has led to things like the arrest of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia, over two dozen war criminals have been apprehended, including now the most famous, the former Serbian President, Slobodan Milosevic.

At the end of this day today, we will be offering legislation to increase the reward amount for terrorists that lead attacks against Americans to $25 million, and we will authorize up to $50 million in the rewards account. We need to offer additional funds because of the changing enemy we face. Probably for the first time in our history, we now know that many of the enemies we face are very wealthy individuals. It is also likely that they have the backing of governments, and higher awards are needed to spark the imagination of the public and press in other countries.

I want to commend the leaders of this effort that have already agreed to join us, such as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), a real leader in catching war criminals and for the arrest of people who lead terror- rist attacks against individuals. I also want to thank Chairman Smith who oversees the State Department accounts and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and many others who have agreed to sign on to this legislation. For other Members interested in signing on, we will be leaving the books open to co-sponsors until the close of business today.

I think this is one of the many aspects of the battle that we are yet to face, but with an increased awards account, I think we can show everyone the seriousness of our effort and help energize the investigation which is now ongoing.

NATIONAL DAY OF UNITY AND PRAYER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, today we join the President of the United States in a national day of unity and prayer. I was moved by his citing of the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt expressing the fact that warm courage exhibits national unity.

Our eyes have been riveted on the good citizens of New York, the valor that they have shown, the spirit of comfort and unity that they have given to each other. Might I add that the Congress stands with them, behind them, and alongside of them.

Might I also say to the fallen men and women, the emergency workers, police and fire, coming from Houston, Texas let me say to them on behalf of all of our citizens and the State of Texas, we mourn with them and we celebrate the lives of those who gave their lives.

But I come today to discuss very briefly another loss, another constituency of loss; that is, our children, the children of those fallen, either in the tragedy of their parent or a guardian being on those terrible planes, civilian airplanes being used as weapons, or those fallen in the World Trade Buildings.

We realize, along with our military personnel, that they are part of families and they are loved. I believe it is important as we debate today the resolution to go forward and to assist the President and consult with the President on how we will address these terrorist acts, let us not forget our children.

At the end of the day, I expect to offer and file a resolution that will help and encourage to expedite any benefits that are due and owing to children who have lost a guardian, a parent, or parents.

I am reminded of a story told by one of my staffers from New York. His sister attends a school just a few blocks away from the World Trade Buildings. I still believe that those buildings stand in spirit. She acknowledged to him that one of the youngsters that was her classmate saw two parents go off to work that morning, and has yet to see them as of today.

There will be many stories like that. Many of our children will need someone other than the parent or guardian to love them and to nourish them. Let us not have bureaucracy stand in the way of providing these children with their immediate needs, the monetary needs, as we embrace them to provide the nurturing needs, the medical assistance, the foster care assistance, the psychological needs. Let us wash away the entanglement of red tape, work with our State and local agencies, and push forward the needs of our children.

This concurrent resolution will have the Congress on record that we are helping our children by expediting their needs. I would ask my colleagues to join me. This is already a bipartisan resolution, and I thank those who have agreed to work with me, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from New York (Mr. MECKES), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KELLY), the gentleman from Con
and many others I would hope will join us in ensuring that we move forward on behalf of our children.

I close by simply saying that we will soon engage this Congress in a very important debate on how we proceed, whether in war or conflict. We must do it in a rational and a firm way with the facts. We must lead this country in a way that exhibits our valor and our courage so that we go there to better angels and higher angels, and that in fact, that we believe in our freedom in a way that encourages peace and deliberation.

Yes, we will give retribution, but we will be firm and factual and studied. We will do it together, the President in consultation with Congress.

TERROIST BOMBING

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

Mr. Ehlers. Mr. Speaker, many of us have been quiet about what has happened this week, but many of us also feel the need to speak. What I say is not in the mold of reviewing it or condemning anything that has happened, but I just want to express some personal feelings about it and also a few opinions.

I will not dwell in self-pity, although it is tempting to do so, but at least I want to share my experience with my colleagues and the American people.

Tuesday morning, as I was listening to the morning news, I heard about the airplane hitting the first tower. It was described as a two-engine plane, and since I am a former pilot, I assumed it was some amateur who had gotten off course, or some kook who was trying to do some damage with a small twin-engine plane.

I immediately turned on the television just in time to see the second plane approach, and immediately I knew it was terrorism, because it was obviously a large commercial airliner, and no large commercial airliner would be off course or score a direct hit in clear weather such as that.

I immediately headed for the Capitol. In doing so, I drove past the Pentagon. They had just been hit. That confirmed what I already knew—that it was a very serious case of terrorism. The smoke was beginning to billow out. I drove to the Capitol, and at that time, a decision was made to evacuate it. I turned and headed back.

It was as I was driving back across the Potomac River and I crested the hill on the bridge, I saw the Pentagon with smoke billowing out of it that it hit me with full force. My immediate response was, what are they doing to my country? What are they doing to our country? It was with horror, disbelief, and shock.

It took more than a day for that to turn to anger, although anger was present at the beginning. But this has happened to all the Members of Congress, and similarly, from the American people. How do the American people realize how deeply we feel their anguish, how deeply we feel their pain, and how much some of us have cried; how we hug each other out of a sense of this disaster. It has really hit us hard.

Why did this happen? Everyone is asking that. Why? It is very hard to believe, because Americans are good people. They try to do good things in the world. People hate us. Why do they hate us? We cannot comprehend that, but they do hate us. That is why they do these terrible things to us.

How can this be? Why do they hate us? Partly because they are enemies of freedom. They cannot stand the fact we are a free country, and there are dictators in this world and many terrorists who want to rule in an absolute way. They cannot stand to see the success that we enjoy.

There are other reasons, of course, other types of enmities that peoples of other nations may have to us, but it does not match the hate and anger that these terrorists have.

On the positive side, let me note how much I and all the Members of Congress have been heartened by the reaction of the American people, the greatest outpouring of loyalty and patriotism that I have seen since World War II. There have been people in the streets wanting to do something good, and contributions are pouring in to those who have suffered. There is generosity. People are saying, as the President said this morning during the service of prayer and remembrance, there are people driving from Dallas with skin grafts to help the wounded, from the state of Michigan, and I believe from my hometown of Grand Rapids, driving in because they cannot fly in, driving in with skin grafts so people can be treated and heal.

What comes next? We must have retribution. Just in the name of justice, we must have retribution. But let me caution the American people, this takes time. We have a faceless, nameless enemy. The first task is to identify who did this.

This has been compared in many ways to Pearl Harbor, but it is very different in one sense. The enemy was clearly identified, and we proceeded for several years to arm to resolve that dispute.

This will take an equal amount of time, I am convinced, because it is not just one person. It is not just one terrorist camp, it is a network. I am convinced, that is lodged in a number of nations, and so many families have suffered so personally.

As Members of Congress, we are given the privilege of traveling to many places. A few years ago, I remember going to one of the newly emerging nations of the world. During a session with the citizenry, I was asked, “Congresswoman Kaptur, what makes you feel like a nation?” And I remember stepping back from the microphone for a moment and pondering that, and trying to answer the one thing that was asked, why do your people feel like a nation?

This week, we have had many indicators of how deep our nationhood runs: the enormity of the valor that we have seen coast-to-coast, the thousands of acts of kindness and of decency that have accompanied this great tragedy that our entire Nation has suffered, and so many families have suffered so personally.

We are as we sat at the prayer service and then stood for the posting of our colors, and I looked at all the battle-flag ribbons that walked into the church, and I thought about all the blood that had been shed, all the families that had been affected by prior wars and prior engagements, I thought about the red in our flag, and I thought about the enormity of sacrifice that has maintained this Republic over our existence.

So many Americans have been writing me, my own constituents and others. We have been receiving letters from all over the world yesterday. I
September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

17109

wish to enter into the record a letter of condolence and support from the Nation of Ukraine through the Ambassador from Ukraine. I believe that every person, through us, can understand the weight of public opinion and the weight of support that is on the side of justice as we move forward and try to eliminate and bring to justice those who would have caused such horror on our shores.

I had one senior citizen who wrote me: "Congresswoman KAPTUR, I am elderly. I am disabled. I am too weak. I cannot give blood. What can I do?" I wrote her back, "You certainly can put a little flag in your front window." I am sure she does not have much money, but I suggested she might make a small donation to the scholarship fund that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) have put in the form of a bill for all the families in New York and Pennsylvania, other places in our country, and Virginia, that have been affected, for their children.

I was thinking, during World War II, we had a massive savings bond campaign. I think every American can buy a savings bond. Every American can strengthen our country even more in meeting what lies ahead. So I would urge the President, in the additional funds the Congress has appropriated, to consider expanding some of the savings bonds the Congress has appropriated, to urge the President, in the additional meeting what lies ahead. So I would urge the President, in the additional funds the Congress has appropriated, to consider expanding some of the savings bonds operations across this country; to work with our banks, our private institutions, the Internet, and allow the American people, at whatever level of support they might be able to give, to strengthen our Nation as we seek to meet the enemy.

Let me also say that I would encourage many of our young people as they are considering their futures to think about enlistment in our Armed Forces, in our Reserves, in our guard forces across this country. Each of us in our own hearts, I know the Members of Congress, we know we are soldiers of freedom, too. We ask the American people to lend the kind of support that we will need to carry out the activities of a free people under a representative government.

I ask people to consider joining our intelligence services.

And finally, let me say to the American people and to our youth in particular, study in your classes the roots of rage and the roots of those who would seek to harm the harbingers of freedom not just here at home but abroad. Take the time to learn America, indeed, will surmount this latest crisis.

AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the events of this past week have darkened the landscape of our Nation to-gether. And listening to my colleagues step forward and address the body today, I cannot help but reflect on the events of this past week, in so many ways surreal in terms of the stunning brutality and the shock of what unfolded before us. I simply wish to express my outrage over the absolute horror, the unbelievable human sacrifice, the unbelievable human effort and heroism that took place. Even if the elements themselves, happening during otherwise sunny and beautiful days, and then just proceeding to our Cathedral in a mist of rain to mourn and pray only entering out to the sunshine.

As a Nation, we mourn our innocent victims, our valiant heroes, our men and women who wear the uniform who have perished. It is a time of shared pain and prayer and a reaching out with acts of kindness that comfort and comforted is our Nation, as we have seen all across this great country of ours, rolls up its sleeves and comes together. It volunteers. It gives blood. It provides its brawn to continue the efforts to dig out, to recover, to rebuild, and to lift in what binds us all in this country; our love of freedom, our love of this Nation, our deep and abiding love of one another.

This is also a time of grim resolve. Shortly, we will be voting on granting war powers and stand united behind President Bush and sound forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat. There can be no quarter given to the cowards who perpetrate acts of evil against innocent people. For these cowards, the wrath of a just and free people will be severe. Our resolve is to ferret out the perpetrators, wherever they may be, and provide them no place to hide; with the further resolve that any Nation that seeks to harbor them, as the President has indicated earlier this week, we will make no distinction.

And while there must be no mistake about our resolve, let there also be no mistake about the manner in which we measure the actions we will take and direct our efforts at terrorists and not at the innocent.

God bless America.

IN FULL SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT BUSH

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

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have, as a Member of this body, not been one who frequently seeks the microphone or comes to this Hall on any particular topics. Instead, I have attempted many times to offer measured comments here based upon what I feel strongly about.

Last Wednesday evening, at about 11:10 p.m., I came to the well of this House, like so many Members of this institution, to state my outrage over those who perpetrated these unspeakable acts.

I call attention to that simply to point out that in the strongest possible terms I condemned the unimaginable and unprecedented terrorist attacks that had taken place in New York City and Washington, DC on that morning.

In the wonderful epic that de Tocqueville wrote, simply entitled "America," he asked what it was that had set the American people apart from the rest of the world. And he suggested, after having difficulty coming up with a term, it was simply a habit of the heart.

In what has represented the most serious act of aggression on American soil, a nameless and faceless enemy launched an assault on the very foundation of our society and, indeed, upon the manner in which we live. There is no body in America that is more representative than this institution of its people. It was my belief then and my belief now, as I had rallied to President Bush, Sr.'s support, President Clinton's support in perilous moments, now the time to continue to support President Bush, the Republican and Democratic leadership in this institution, as we sought and continue to seek to reassure the American people about events of the last few days and, indeed, just as importantly, over events of the next few weeks, months, and, I frankly believe, years.

These are moments when we come to the conclusion that old quotation that America offers unity without uniformity; free to be of different backgrounds and religions and persuasions and hold strong and differing political views. But on occasions like this we stand firm in our resolve to support our President and the brave men and women of the United States Armed Forces as they prepare, with our support, with a clear and decisive response against those who perpetrated these unspeakable acts.

These are the comments that I offered on Wednesday night, and there is nothing that has happened during these 48 hours that would have caused me to change one word of those comments. I urge our colleagues to support, like the resolve of the American people, as we have witnessed this horror, has only been stiffened. And I
would suggest that all Americans, regardless of political philosophy, political party, or political persuasion intend to stand shoulder to shoulder in our effort to seek out those who would cause such destruction, anguish, and pain upon a free people.

There will be plenty of time in weeks and months and years again down the road to review the decisions that we have made during these days; but let no one mistake the resolve that I feel as a Member of this body, or as a citizen of this Nation, or those who stand with me in this institution in our support of President Bush and, again, our military as we seek answers across the globe.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1745

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus) at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR Mr. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the United States House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 14, 2001 at 3:37 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2888.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Chair desires to announce that the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills during the recess today:

H.R. 2288, to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.


AUTHORIZING USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECENT ATTACKS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, at this historic moment when Congress and the American people stand united behind the President, our Commander in Chief, as America prepares to reclaim its security and punish the murderers who struck our Nation this week, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House, House Joint Resolution 64, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States:

The joint resolution shall be considered as read; the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except, one, 5 hours of debate on the joint resolution, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations; and two, one motion to recommit; and, upon passage of the joint resolution, the House shall be considered to have passed Senate Joint Resolution 23.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 64) to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of H.J. Res. 64 is as follows:

H.J. Res. 64

Whereas, on September 11, 2001, acts of treacherous violence were committed against the United States and its citizens; and

Whereas, such acts render it both necessary and appropriate that the United States exercise its rights to self-defense and to protect United States citizens both at home and abroad; and

Whereas, in light of the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by these grave acts of violence; and

Whereas, acts like these continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States; and

Whereas, the President has authority under the Constitution to take action to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism against the United States.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for Use of Military Force".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any further acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.

(b) War Powers Resolution Requirements.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 5(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this resolution supercedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 2½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the legislation under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which authorizes the President to use all force necessary to bring to justice those nations, operations, and people responsible for the cowardly act that was perpetrated upon this Nation on September 11, 2001.

The Constitution of the United States, the document that protects the
freedoms of all Americans, gives the Congress certain responsibilities. Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution says the Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and the power to declare war.

Earlier today, the Congress exercised its responsibility to provide for the common defense by passing the supplemental spending legislation. Now we give the President the congressional authority to use all necessary force to bring to justice those who attacked our Nation.

This is the most solemn responsibility that this Congress can undertake. We do not do so gladly or with a bitter sense of revenge. We do so because we must in order to preserve freedom and democracy in this Nation. These are the times that try men’s souls.

On September 11, we lost thousands of people, with thousands more injured, and with two symbols of the strength and vitality of our democracy, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, destroyed or badly damaged.

A sworn enemy that dares not confront us in the open attacked us in the most cowardly way, by targeting innocent citizens of this great Nation. This enemy operates in the shadows, hates with an unnatural passion, and practices political fanaticism that glorifies violent death and condemns innocent life.

For too long, this enemy has been protected and supported and sheltered by rogue nations. The friends of our enemies are also our enemies, and they will bear equal responsibility. We must defend our Nation. We must defeat these enemies once and for all. We must eliminate the scourge of terrorism.

This will be the great challenge for our generation. It may take years. It may cost additional lives. It may require greater sacrifices for our citizens. But great challenges have made us stronger in the past. On July 4, 1776, our Founding Fathers decided to challenge tyranny. After we won our freedom, we constructed the world’s greatest constitution, and created a stable, thriving democracy.

We faced dark days when our Nation was torn asunder in the Civil War, and we came together after that war between the States to become the savior of Europe in the First World War.

The empire of Japan deliberately attacked us on December 7, 1941, and we emerged as the greatest defender of the free world.

We faced down communism in a painful Cold War and emerged as the world’s sole superpower.

Now, after this greatest of American tragedies that we have faced here on American soil, we face the greatest of challenges.

I am comforted by the work of the President and his team. They are assembling a worldwide coalition of civilized nations. These nations look to the United States for leadership, and they want to join us in this great crusade. We will provide that leadership.

We have a job to do in this Congress, and this authorization for the use of force is an important part of that responsibility.

I ask my colleagues to vote for this authorization and to join with me in supporting our President, in supporting our Constitution, and in supporting the American way of life.

Mr. Hyde. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fateful moment in our Nation’s history and in the history of this Chamber. Once again, we have been awakened to the reality that we have mortal enemies. They do not desire compromise. They are not interested in negotiation. Our suffering does not give them human pause. Indeed, they celebrated. They do not seek our mere defeat. They are intent on our destruction.

The demonic horror of these deliberate attacks remains inconceivable, but we have no choice except to accept that it is real nonetheless. Our enemies’ message was stark and inescapable. They will make war on all of us wherever we exist for as long as we exist.

The orchestrators would not have ordered these actions if they did not believe that they themselves would survive, that they would celebrate in triumph. I fear they have judged our failure to render justice for their past atrocities as weakness and as an invitation to even greater assaults.

We must correct this misperception, not with words but with acts.

No creed which revels in the slaughter of innocents can be included in the human community. No cause which aligns itself with evil can be allowed to exist among us. Tolerance of such things not only invites our own destruction, it is a mortal sin.

Those who hate us believe that a free people cannot defend themselves. They assure themselves that we will falter in the difficult task before us. Our self-proclaimed enemies will seize upon any weakness of resolve on our part. As long as they believe that there are divisions among us, as long as they expect not to see our action to be decisive and incomplete, they will have hope of success.

We must deny them that hope. Our forefathers, who won our liberty, bequeathed it to us in the knowledge that to keep it we would have to prove ourselves worthy of it. They were confident that we would not shrink from the measures necessary to defend it. All who have gone before us, all who have given their lives for their country are witnesses today. That is why I ask my colleagues to put aside our differences and move beyond rhetoric and now act.

During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln reminded his countrymen of their responsibility with these words: “We cannot escape history. The fiery trial of our country’s existence will laboriously be worked out, and the residuum from the controversy will be the proudest heritage of the human race.”

It is a profound thing that a free people go to war. That is why we, the Nation’s elected representatives assemble in Congress today, for we share with the President the responsibility for ensuring that our country is protected, that our people remain safe.

Therefore, we as Members of Congress now have a duty to perform. We must grant the President the fullest authority to employ all of the resources of the United States, to make war on our enemy, to destroy their ability to harm us and to defend our beloved country.

In an earlier hour of trial for our Nation, Julia Ward Howe was inspired to write the words that became known as the Battle Hymn of the Republic. We ask God once again to “loose the faithful lightning of his terrible swift sword” against the enemies of our country and of mankind.

America has always triumphed over her enemies; and with God’s help, we will do so again.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Lantos. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of this resolution.

This week our Nation lost its innocence but found a new sense of unity and purpose. We now face a severe test, one demanding severe measures.

The resolution before us empowers the President to bring to bear the full force of American power abroad in our struggle against the scourge of international terrorism. It will enable him, in the words of our Secretary of State, to eradicate terrorism, “root and branch.”

The President currently has many powers to deter and prevent international terrorism, including diplomatic pressure, economic measures, military action to stop imminent threats to the people of the United States. Our resolution arms the President with the certain knowledge that he has the full support of the united Congress and the American people in exercising these powers.

Mr. Speaker, the historic nature of this occasion cannot be overstated. Precious few times in our 225 years as a Nation have we been faced with such a grave and momentous decision. One need only look at the devastation, the broils, the wounds, the losses, the wake of Tuesday’s monstrous terrorist attacks to grasp the awesome responsibility before us.

September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
Mr. Speaker, the world is watching these deliberations and is asking: Is the United States up to the challenge? Are we, as a Nation, blessed for so much of our history with peace and prosperity, capable of mounting a costly and concerted campaign against international terrorism? Let us today answer those doubts with a resounding affirmation.

In committing to this fight, let us not delude ourselves. We are embarking on a long and difficult struggle, like none other in our Nation’s history. It will demand resolve. It will demand patience. It will demand sacrifice. It will also demand that we draw upon the strength of each and every American.

I am deeply concerned, Mr. Speaker, by reports of violence directed at Arab-Americans and Muslim-Americans, some in my own district. This is not a clash of civilizations or a war between the Western and the Islamic world, as some would have it. It is a struggle for the survival of civilization itself against barbarism.

In this struggle, Mr. Speaker, we are not alone. All Americans deeply appreciate the many expressions of sympathy and support from our friends and allies across the globe. We trust that these words will be followed by actions—actions that may prove painful, costly and dangerous. But in the fight against international terrorism, there can be no neutrals. Those who are not with us are against us.

Today’s debate is a sign of the unity and vitality of our democracy. All among us are united in our outrage by the tragic events of this week. All among us are united in our commitment to defeat international terrorism. On this we stand undivided and indivisible. If we are to defeat international terrorism, as we must, we must provide our commander-in-chief with the power this resolution entails.

In granting the President this power, Congress is not abdicating its prerogatives. We do not weaken our role by approving this measure. By signaling our solidarity with the President and by trusting him with this power, we take our place at his side as full partners in this fight.

The President has a solemn responsibility to use this power wisely and not to consult with and report to the Congress throughout the long struggle ahead. We in Congress also have an ongoing responsibility: to contribute to these efforts, monitoring the crisis, investigating and gathering expert insights, and doing all in our power to ensure that these terrible events are never repeated.

Mr. Speaker, I am an American not by birth but by choice. Following the Second World War, I fled my native Hungary for the United States, the land of the free and the home of the brave. I chose to become a citizen of the Nation that saved my homeland and the entire world from international fascism and, later, from international communism. Today, I proudly reaffirm my allegiance and rejoin in the new struggle to save this Nation and the world from international terrorism.

I have never been prouder to serve in the United States Congress than I have during this week. The many words spoken on the floor of this Chamber echo the world over and testify to America’s resilience in the face of adversity. All of my colleagues who join this debate do honor to this institution and to the American people, whom we all serve.

But the time for words has passed, Mr. Speaker, and the time for action is upon us. We must now make our rhetoric real. We must now stand united as the group that shall not flinch in the face of terror. Let us go forth, certain in our knowledge that we must cast this courageous vote.

We shall prevail.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the learned gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL), but I would like to first congratulate the distinguished minority leader of this committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for his usual superb remarks.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. Sadly, we find ourselves today dealing with a responsibility to provide national security under the most difficult of circumstances. To declare war against a group that is not a country makes the clear declaration of war more complex.

The best tool the framers of the Constitution provided under these circumstances is not a war against a country. It is the power of Congress to grant letters of mark and reprisal in order to narrow the retaliation to only the guilty parties. The complexity of the issue, the vagueness of the enemy, and the political pressure to respond immediately limits our choices. The proposed resolution is the only option we are offered, and doing nothing is unthinkable.

There are a couple of serious points I would like to make. For the critics of military intervention in the affairs of others, the attack on New York and Washington was not a surprise, and many have warned of its inevitability. It so far has been inappropriate to ask why the U.S. was the target and not some other Western country. But for us to pursue a war against our enemies, it is crucial to understand why we were attacked, which will then tell us by whom we were attacked. Without this knowledge, striking out at six or eight or 10 countries will not help.

Without this knowledge, striking out at six or eight or even ten different countries could well expand this war of which we wanted no part. Without defining the enemy there is no way to know our precise goal nor to know when the war is over. Inadvertent or casual acceptance of a decision could have far-reaching consequences, which may prolong the agony and increase the chances of even more American casualties. We must guard against this if at all possible.

Too often over the last several decades we have supported both sides of many wars only to find ourselves embroiled in conflicts unrelated to our national security. It is not unheard of that the weapons and support we send to foreign nations have ended up being used against us. The current crisis may well be another example of such a mishap.

Although we now must fight to preserve our national security, we should not forget that the founders of this great nation advised that for our own sake we should stay out of entangling alliances and the affairs of other nations.

We are placing tremendous trust in our President today to pursue our commander-in-chief but Congress must remain vigilant as to not allow our civil liberties here at home to be eroded. The temptation will be great to sacrifice our freedoms for what may seem to be more security. We must resist this temptation.

Mr. Speaker, we must rally behind our President, pray for him to make wise decisions, and hope that this crisis is resolved a lot sooner than is now anticipated.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL).

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is very appropriate for this Congress to be granting specific authority to the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against the terrorists that attacked America this week and against those that harbored the terrorists. It is important to recognize that this grant of authority and this purpose of force is to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States. In other words, we are not just engaging in an act of retaliation or revenge, as satisfying as that will be, but we are taking action to prevent this from happening again to save the lives of Americans.

The use of force that we authorize today must be used swiftly and surely. It has been said that this force should be used ferociously. And that is a strong word but an appropriate word under these circumstances. We need to punish the perpetrators of this terrorist activity. We must prevent the recurrence, and we must protect America.

But for Congress to add our voice of support and to specifically grant this authority to the President.
Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD).

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to fully endorse and authorize the use of force as directed by the President of this great Nation. Now is the time to lead the most extensive campaign against terrorism this world has ever seen, to annihilate those sources of hatred and terror, to break them, to assist them in their efforts, to cleanse the Earth of this entire breed. Mr. President, no matter where we have to go, no matter how long we have to fight, we are prepared to fulfill our duty to generations to come, for them to live in a world free of terrorism. Our mission is of the grandest kind and must be resolved on the grandest scale.

Our Nation will not cower from this fight. We will march into the lion’s den and slay this pride. No mistake about it, we are fighting for our lives and livelihoods and we will prevail. To say it in a way that perhaps Osama bin Laden might understand and other terrorist groups, I ask them to hear me tonight. We are coming after them and the fury of hell is coming with us.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.
the vote that I cast in 1991 to support then President George Bush in our Gulf War. Now we are at another grave moment of decision for our Nation. This is a time of great urgency and of great consequences. We grieve for all of those who have been affected by this horror.

After Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, Melville wrote a poem that expresses as best we can the force of our emotions in the wake of this horror. He wrote, “There is a sobbing of the strong, and a pall upon the land. But the people in their weeping bare the iron hand. Beware the people weeping when they bare the iron hand.”

The cowards who planned and executed the attack and any state that harbors them should be aware and beware of our iron hand, because they will pay.

As a Congress we will lock arms, we will rally behind our President and we will confront terror as one, because freedom will prevail.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS). Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution authorizing the President to use military force against those responsible for the horrific acts committed on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. President, we are wholeheartedly entrusting you with the most powerful military the world has ever known. We are doing so because we trust him to use this force with certainty, with swiftness, with judiciousness, and firmly, to make it perfectly clear that this country and the world will not tolerate again what happened on Tuesday.

Mr. President, I want to encourage you to continue to work closely with Congress. This is not just your travails you face are our travails. These are the travails of the entire country. Mr. President, we will work together with you to help you succeed because your success will be our success as a country.

There are Members of Congress, Democrat and Republican, who are anxious to work with you to address the very difficult details in terms of the military issues, the diplomatic issues, the economic issues, the judicial issues we face, and we launch into this new stage in fighting terrorism.

Mr. President, we support you this evening, and we look forward to continuing to work closely with you.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise all Members to address the Chair and not the President directly.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR). Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this resolution. On Tuesday, unspeakable acts of violence were committed against innocent Americans. As we mourn the loss of these Americans, we stand united behind our President. I send my condolences to the families that are suffering.

I am inspired by those who have given of themselves to assist the victims of this attack. Civilized society has long sought to end the use of violence, but the perpetrators of terrorism and states that harbor them are the enemies of civilized society. They only understand the use of force, and the time has come to speak to them on their terms.

Today we will authorize the United States to strike out against this enemy. It will be a determined effort, sustained over time with the full support and resources of this Nation. Let our enemies know that we stand together, one Nation under God, prepared to pay the price to bring terrorism to its knees.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON). Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have always opposed the wholesale use of our mighty military power except with a scalpel. However, I have always assumed that my country would never be attacked where we live and that my constituents and neighbors would never be innocent victims.

Mr. Speaker, the language before us is limited only by the slim anchor of its September 11 reference, but allows war against any and all proactive persons and entities. This resolution shows that the challenges presented by terrorism as war have already begun with language before there is any action.

The point is to give the President the authority to do what he has to do, not whatever he wants to do. But the truth is that under our Constitution and existing law, when terrorism is attacked, the President’s power is almost limitless.

In supporting his constitutional authority to protect our great country, Congress must remain vigilant to ensure that his power is always sufficient but never unchecked.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT). Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the other day to my colleagues respond on their own, away from this building, to what had happened, I noticed two overriding themes. One was in a free society that stands as a symbol for freedom of the world, we are uniquely vulnerable, and cowardly acts that happened this week.

The second was that our only real safeguard against those kinds of acts, no matter how much we might attempt with funding of our efforts to see that they never occur, one only true safeguard was to make certain that the people who planned, who perpetrated, who helped finance, who sheltered those who did any of those things, paid such an incredible price that they would not be willing to disrupt the freedom of the United States of America.

This resolution ensures that the President has the support of the Congress as he does everything possible to see that that price would be paid. It is a price that must be paid. We must move forward. I urge my colleagues to vote for the resolution.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, in certain foreign cities there were those who danced in the streets believing that the terrorists’ ability to kill thousands of American civilians showed the terrorists’ strength. America’s strength is not our ability to kill civilians, but our great strength is that we do everything possible to avoid killing civilians.

We must remember that our conflict is not with Islam and not with Muslims. The last three military campaigns of the United States were to protect Muslim people in Bosnia, in Kosovo and in Kuwait.

For years we have urged our allies to join us in curtailing investments and aid to countries that support terrorism. Now we must insist that they join us in this effort. Those who claim to be America’s friends can no longer do business as usual with countries that support terrorism, nor can we allow European bank secrecy laws to stand in our way of tracing the money that was spent on this horrendous action.

We must wage a war against all of the well-organized, well-financed terrorist groups who have dedicated themselves to killing Americans. Chief among this group is the one headed by Osama bin Laden. He is probably responsible for the atrocities of September 11, and certainly responsible for the attack on the USS Cole in Yemen and the attack on our embassies in East Africa. As long as the Taliban government in Afghanistan harbors Osama bin Laden, he will be working every day to top the evil of September 11.

Mr. Speaker, it is easy to blame our intelligence agencies for what happened, but as long as we have allowed bin Laden and others to sit there in safety, launching attack after attack against America, some of those attacks will be successful. We must demand that the Taliban government hand Osama bin Laden and his henchmen over to us now and stop harboring terrorists. If they refuse, then we must initiate hostilities. We will prevail by aligning ourselves with the Northern
September 14, 2001

Alliance. Hostilities with the Taliban may involve American casualties, but failure to act will involve thousands and tens of thousands of American casualties.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN).

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the authorization for the use of military force. There are no words to describe the anguish we and all Americans feel. Our national spirit has been dampened but not extinguished by the despicable acts of September 11. President Bush has reassured Americans that while those who detest freedom may destroy brick and mortar, and take the lives of innocents, they cannot destroy the American will. We can take comfort and confidence in our national resolve and depend on that to help us overcome this temporary setback.

Clearly, we must rally around our President. We must support his efforts and make crystal clear the fact that the American people are united and resolute that we will take a stand against attacks on our sovereignty and that we will avenge this grievous act.

It is an American characteristic to unify in times of crisis. It is important to stand behind our President by authorizing the use of military force against those forces of evil. I am comforted to know that this body will pass this use of force resolution, probably unanimously, later today.

I am sure that the entire membership of this body joins me in praying for God to guide us and our President.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to my valued colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Lee), a member of the Committee on International Relations.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our ranking member and my friend for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today really with a very heavy heart, one that is filled with sorrow for the families and the loved ones who were killed and injured this week. Only the most foolish and the most callous would not understand the grief that has really gripped our people and millions across the world.

This unspeakable act on the United States has forced me, however, to rely on my moral compass, my conscience, and my God for direction. September 11 changed the world. Our deepest fears now haunt us. Yet I am convinced that military action will not prevent further acts of international terrorism against the United States. This is a very complex and complicated matter. It will pass, although we all know that the President can wage a war even without it. However difficult this vote may be, some of us must urge the use of restraint. Our country is in a state of mourning. Some of us must say, let us step back for a moment. Let us just pause for a minute and think through the implications of our actions today so that this does not spiral out of control.

I have agonized over this vote, but I came to grips with it today and I came to grips with opposing this resolution during the very painful yet very beautiful memorial service. As a member of the clergy so eloquently said, "As we act, let us not become the evil that we deplore."

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. KERNS).

Mr. KERNS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution to use force. Earlier this week, war was declared this week, war was declared on America. Out of the horror and carnage, America has risen united, resolved to bring justice to all those responsible for this evil act. The resolution before us today authorizes the use of force against those who planned, authorized, committed or aided the deadliest attack ever on U.S. soil.

While I strongly support today's resolution in response to the specific attacks that occurred on September 11, I believe that we will have to take additional action to address future threats. This must only be the beginning of a comprehensive war on terrorism.

In 1795, British statesman Edmund Burke said, "All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing." The same holds true today. The free nations of the world must seize this opportunity and work together to end the evil of terrorism. As the rock of freedom in the world, America must lead the charge.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding time, and I join my colleagues in support of this resolution authorizing the use of military force. Our American public and the free world look to us today for leadership and swift action. We cannot and we will not fail them.

The sheer horror of the events that transpired in New York and the Pentagon are unprecedented in our history and they demand strong, decisive and swift action.

Mr. ISAKSON. I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, the book of Ecclesiastes tells us that for everything there is a time; a time for love, a time for hate.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the learned gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, the last thing I did before I walked to this Chamber was to call Brandi Unger, 13 years old, in Roswell, Georgia, to thank her for the letter she sent to me and the President and the hundred of dollars she raised this past week to help America to fight this evil.

Mr. Speaker, when my father's generation, America's greatest generation, fought and defeated the evil of the 1940s, they did it for us; and we have enjoyed peace and prosperity. Today, we do it for the Brandi Ungers of the next generation, for a free, a safe America.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), a valued senior member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. There are many facets of it, but I would only like to focus on one. We know the hijackers, many facets of it, but I would only like to focus on one. We know the hijackers; however I must clearly understand that we will never tolerate the acts of terrorism, acts of war, that have been perpetrated upon us and they must understand that there is no escape from American justice.

Inaction is capitulation. Of one thing I am certain, we as Americans will never capitulate to terrorism or to any intervening power that seeks to destroy our Nation. There comes a time when action and force become an absolute necessity. The families of those who died in this unspeakable horror, mothers, fathers, children, old and young, deserve to know that they did not die in vain. From this day forward we are a wiser, changed people, stronger, more united, firm in our commitment to our government, our country, our freedom, and to justice. Fear must not be allowed to rule us.

God bless America.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the learned gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. ISAKSON. I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, when my father's generation, America's greatest generation, fought and defeated the evil of the 1940s, they did it for us; and we have enjoyed peace and prosperity. Today, we do it for the Brandi Ungers of the next generation, for a free, a safe America.
terrorism, we must eliminate the entire infrastructure that sustains these organizations. This will involve getting tough with governments that aid and harbor terrorists.

Syria allows Hezbollah to operate freely in southern Lebanon. Iran recently hosted a terrorist summit and routinely provides arms and ammunition and other assistance to Hezbollah and other radical groups. Bin Laden is a guest of the Taliban regime. The suicide bombers of Islamic Jihad and Hamas are nurtured by the Palestinian Authority.

The time has come for these and other governments to make a fundamental choice: Will they continue to support those responsible for taking the lives of thousands of innocent men, women, and children? Or will they realize the error of their ways and end their financing, the facilitating, the harboring of terrorists and their organizational infrastructures and their state-sponsored incitement of terrorist attacks? For if they choose to continue their present course, they are not states of concern, they are not rogue states, they are America’s enemies.

I applaud the administration’s efforts to assemble an international coalition to fight terrorism. We have a real opportunity to make the world safer for freedom and democracy.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAZZIN).

Mr. TAZZIN. Mr. Speaker, this is the second time in my tenure in this body that we are called upon to vote to commit the sons and daughters in the uniform of this country to war, to put their lives on the line for this country again, and this is indeed a profound moment in the history of this Chamber.

We should ask ourselves carefully why we do this. Do we do it just in anger, just for revenge? No greater authority than St. Thomas Aquinas taught me as a young lad the meaning and the understanding, the definition of self-defense. Our greatest duty under the Constitution is to protect and defend the citizens of this country from all enemies, both foreign and domestic. It is for that reason we rise in support of this resolution.

We have literally in this world allowed terrorism to exist too long. We have been on the defensive too long. We have taken too many body blows. It is time civilized man goes on the offensive.

Today, we go on the offensive. And we commit our sons and daughters to that enormous chore. This week, a reporter caught a citizen in New York taking dust off a car and putting it into a jar and he asked, “Is that your car?” The citizen said, “No. These are my friends. We have lost our friends.” It is time to put an end to this madness.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA).

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. War has been declared on this country. Today we must answer. Without warning or provocation on September 11, a deliberate attack was launched, using hijacked planes with innocent American civilians to kill other innocent American civilians and military personnel.

Unlike the terrorists who attacked the innocent, our response will be against the guilty. The U.S. Constitution carefully divides the power to wage war between Congress and the President. I am confident that the resolution before us today strikes the appropriate balance between the President and Congress. It gives the President flexibility as Commander in Chief to conduct military operations as he sees fit, but it also requires the President to consult and report to Congress.

It retains the important 60-day limit on military action without further congressional approval.

Make no mistake, this Congress and the American people are committed to seeing this war through to the end. We realize that we are in for a long fight, but Congress needs to take seriously its responsibility to authorize the continued use of force and not give up its rights to the President. Our Founding Fathers created this separation of powers for an important reason, and their ideals have served us well for the last 230 years.

Today, we join together in a day of mourning and remembrance for those we have lost. We pledge our best effort to hunt down those responsible. We owe no less to those whose blood has been shed again for the cause of freedom.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, we are giving the President the power to conduct a war. We need to also give him, along with that power, the resources to conduct not only a war that could take a short period of time, but a war that could be enduring.

Right now, our military forces badly need equipment, spare parts, munitions and intelligence resources to win this war. So along with this resolution, Mr. Speaker, let us resolve that, over the coming months and years, we will give our troops and our commander in chief what it takes to get the job done.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that this national day of mourning and remembrance that we take the first steps in healing our Nation and bringing those responsible for Tuesday’s heinous acts to justice. We have condemned the unspeakable aggression visited upon our cities, we have united the Nation behind the great symbol of our American flag, and we have appropriated emergency funds to help States and communities to respond and to rebuild.

Now we face the hard task of going forward, of responding soberly and deliberately, but with great focus and conviction, and with the full strength and righteous fury of the United States Armed Forces. In this, we are in uncharted territory. We have fought great aggression before, our means of authorizing action today fit only imperfectly.

When Congress responded to Franklin Roosevelt’s call in 1941 by declaring war against the Japanese Empire, it could do so with full knowledge. We knew who had attacked us. We knew that we would fight against another sovereign nation in a traditional war that would involve the full range of our military forces. We knew what victory would mean, and we were committed to meeting that goal and we did.

The current circumstances leave us with great uncertainty. We do not yet know who committed these unspeakable acts or where we may find them. We do not know the scale and scope of what bringing the perpetrators to justice may mean, and we do not know how long it may take.

Yet there are some things we do know; first, the Congress, having constitutional duty to partner with the President in undertaking military action. We fulfill that duty here with this resolution. While our actions here may be imperfect, they are an essential first step to show the unity of our Nation behind our President and our commitment to stand with our Armed Forces.

We also know that we will not be alone. The world is behind us. Our NATO allies, so long our partners and friends, are all ready to stand with us. Thirteen nations have acted upon the principle that many throughout the world have come to realize, that an attack on one peace-loving country is an attack upon all.

We also know that our response to these attacks will require great sacrifice. Our troops, who have long earned our respect and admiration, will be called again into harm’s way and will need our unwavering support. Ordinary Americans, already sacrificing in the love of their country and in their commitment to supporting our Nation, will be called upon to sacrifice still more. This battle will be
long and difficult, and it will require concerted resolve from all Americans.

For us in Congress, we must continue to work with the President, recognizing that the actions of the weeks and months ahead will require both branches of government to execute their constitutional duties. We must improve our intelligence capabilities and assess the ability of our government to respond to unthinkable possibilities. After Tuesday, we know we must think about them strategically and thoroughly.

Mr. Speaker, let us stand together and pass this resolution.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 11, the United States sustained, but heroically withstood, a terrorist attack of unprecedented magnitude. Many Americans have accused this was not only an attack committed against this Nation as the leader of the free world, but was also an assault against all of humanity, against our very civilization as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, on this day, this Nation must rise to the challenge and authorize the use of force to repel this attack on the people of the United States. As we take this step, we should be conscious of the magnitude of the undertaking. This is not a resolution expressing our outrage. It is nothing less than a declaration of war. Success will be measured by eradicating the individuals and the networks responsible for this act of war.

Given the tactics that we know of terrorists, this task will be arduous and difficult, but we can and we must be victorious. To all those who cherish freedom and democracy around the world, let there be no doubt: your way of life, your aspirations for the future, the security of your family, have also been attacked. The devastation in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington is not limited to the United States. It stretches to your countries, to your streets, indeed to your homes.

You too must stand and be counted in the fight against the perpetrators of this crime as well as threats from other terrorist acts. After this authorization, Congress and the President will need to re-visit the threat of terrorism. We will have to develop a new comprehensive strategy to combat terrorism at home and around the world. In that endeavor, we will prevail. Today’s legislation marks the beginning of that effort.

Mr. Speaker, in this effort, we will prevail, and today’s legislation marks the beginning of that effort.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, whatever form of action we choose must reflect our democratic principles and distinguish us from the mentality of terrorists and destructive violence. Our actions must pursue a path towards reducing violence, not escalating violence. Launching weapons of mass destruction or collateral attacks against innocent civilians would be no different than the terror we already have had brought upon us. An eye-for-an-eye mentality is unacceptable. We are a Nation of civil and moral values, and we must show the world that.

These terrorist attacks were clearly a crime against humanity. What does a democracy do to punish criminals? We put them on trial. If found guilty, we imprison them. Our priority should be centered on arresting the responsible parties and the Government placing the suspects on trial.

That is how we win this. This is how we should show the world that we are a humane and democratic Nation. That is what gives us the moral high ground. That is what we need to do to help prevent future attacks.

Future attacks will not be prevented because terrorists fear our military. To kill them does not scare them. It is an honor for them to be killed. But for our democracy, it is important to rise above their violent attacks and punish them with unquestionable moral superiority. That will vindicate our highest principles.

Violence is reciprocal in nature. Peace is also reciprocal. The direction we take will speak volumes about our democracy. We must and will defend our country, and we must and will pursue and arrest these criminals. We must do so in a manner that upholds democratic principles.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, America is strong, America is united, and America will prevail over evil. The terrorist attacks against us have failed; and they have only made us more determined, more focused, more resolute.

Mr. Speaker, the President will, at the appropriate time, use the full force of the United States to stop those who are opposed to freedom and the American way of life.

Do you remember our Declaration of Independence? “We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.” These words should remind anyone who tries to destroy our freedoms that Americans always stand together.

Mr. Speaker, I fought in a couple of wars myself; and this is a war, and I am ready to do it. That is why we remain the greatest, most powerful country on Earth. Let us go to war for freedom. God bless America.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KLECKZA).

Mr. KLECKZA. Mr. Speaker, almost 60 years ago the United States suffered massive casualties in a surprise attack on one of our military bases. On Tuesday, September 11, Americans were forced to relive the terror of another brutal and malicious attack on our citizens.

Then, just as now, our Nation rose up as one.” We respond to a horrid event with steadfast determination to defend ourselves and to find and punish the aggressors. The resolution before us gives the President authority to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided in these terrorist attacks. Make no mistake about
Mr. Speaker, our national resolve expressed in the resolution before us is equally determined, and those responsible for these depraved attacks have every reason to fear it.

Under the authority granted by Article I of the Constitution, Congress has declared war only 11 times. We do not make a formal declaration of war today. However, in fulfillment of our constitutional duty and as contemplated under the War Powers Resolution, Congress does today authorize the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations or persons who planned, authorized, committed or aided these horrific attacks.

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, we also authorize the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those who have harbored such organizations and persons.

A generation ago, one of this Nation’s greatest friends, whose mother was an American herself, rallied free people against the darkness and despair descending on the European continent. “You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory.” So said Winston Churchill.

Winning this war will be no easy task. We must remember the cost of terrorism, the dead and the maimed. We cannot let these horrific acts defeat us. We must answer this challenge with courage and with unity. Let us go forth with confidence; let us go forth with resolve, to seek down these murderers, to destroy them, and to destroy their ability to repeat Tuesday’s dastardly attack.

Our response must encompass not only those who perpetrated the crime, but those who supported it, and all those who have sheltered and provided resources to these killers. In this, I am confident all America is united.

May God be with us.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, a formal authorization for use of force now is just that, a formality. We have now been in war and have been since Tuesday morning. As Americans, we did not seek this war, but we will not shrink from defending our country. Let us go forth with confidence; let us go forth with resolve, to seek down these murderers, to destroy them, and to destroy their ability to repeat Tuesday’s dastardly attack.

Our response must encompass not only those who perpetrated the crime, but those who supported it, and all those who have sheltered and provided resources to these killers. In this, I am confident all America is united.

May God be with us.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished ranking member of our Committee on House Administration.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, centuries from now, when future generations look back, they will see that September 11, 2001, was a day like no other in our history. A bright, late summer morning on our Nation’s East Coast was shattered by unspeakable acts of war against all Americans and all freedom-loving people.

We fear that these cowardly attacks have claimed more than 5,000 innocent men, women and children, making this the deadliest day ever on American soil.

At Pearl Harbor, 2,300 perished; at Antietam, 4,000 fell in a day; and during our entire 8-year struggle for independence, 4,500 patriots gave their lives for freedom.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese ambassador knew that treachery remarked, “I fear all we have done is awaken a sleeping giant and filled him with terrible resolve.”

Nearly 5,000 people have been reported missing. At the Pentagon, over 100 are dead or still missing. We must not forget those innocent people aboard the planes, nearly 200 killed. If these estimates hold true, they would amount to twice as many casualties as those suffered in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Their deaths cannot go unacknowledged, nor can America’s resolve the next time terrorists want to champion their unjust cause at our expense. The United States must respond with our full might and force to destroy these terrorists and all who give them aid and safe harbor.

Today, the House of Representatives will authorize the President of the United States to use the Armed Forces against those nations and organizations responsible for Tuesday’s destruction.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution. On September 11 we lost more American lives than on any single day in history. Terrorism must be stopped around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution to approve the use of American military force in response of the attacks this week on our Nation and her people.

Earlier today, I joined with our civilian and military leadership at the National Cathedral for the prayer service in mourning for the victims of Tuesday’s attacks. The Reverend Billy Graham was absolutely correct to observe that the assault that was meant to tear us apart has instead joined us together. Our Nation has come together to grieve for the dead, the injured and the missing, and we will weep at the incomprehensible suffering that has been inflicted on the American family.

This collective mourning is a necessary and healthy process to help us recover as a people and face the difficult days ahead.

But as the Scripture teaches us, “To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven.” The time to mourn will pass. And the time to act will come.

I support this resolution because America must act. America must act deliberately and with decisive force to strike down the terrorist enemy. American must act to protect our country from this new danger whose evil knows no bounds. America must act to eliminate the threat of terrorist attack on our people wherever that threat may exist.

The time to act is now. Because this Congress must come together—Democrats and Republicans alike—to stand side by side with our Nation’s Commander in Chief as he leads our military into the most challenging campaign we have ever faced. We must come together so that our brave young men and women in uniform, some of whom may not live to see our victory over this enemy.
I support this resolution, but this Congress and the American people must understand that we are embarking on a very dangerous mission whose duration is unknown and whose consequences of our act. The use of force is a monumental event, and its significance should not be minimized. This resolution is not about vengeance; it is about winning a war against an enemy that is actively seeking to kill American citizens and destroy our way of life.

We are not naïve. The use of force has many risks, but we risk more by doing nothing. This resolution acknowledges that the world is a different place today, but we have the ability and the will to win a war against terrorism. The security of American lives requires us to succeed. I urge adoption of this resolution.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, tonight we authorize the President to use all necessary and appropriate military force against any nation, organization or person responsible for the terrible attacks of September 11, or anyone who harbors such individuals. Make no mistake; it is a broad delegation of authority to make war on those who have attacked us. We do not do so lightly or without consideration for the weighty consequences of our act.

After the attacks of this week, many Americans recalled Pearl Harbor. I thought of the Battle of Britain and Hitler’s indiscriminate bombings of London, Churchill’s words still so powerfully resonant: “He hopes by killing so many numbers of civilians and women and children that he will terrorize and cow the people of this mighty imperial city. Little does he know the spirit of the British nation or the tough fiber of the Londoners who have been bred to value freedom above their own lives.”

So too, America. Little do these petty tyrants and murderers know the spirit of the American people or the tough fiber of the New Yorkers, our defense workers, or the civilians who spared further casualties by taking down the hijackers and their own plane over Pennsylvania.

The face of this tyrant is new and yet not so new. Like others before him, he abhors a free society and democratic institutions. He is willing to kill innocent men, women and children to further his perverse aims. There are no means too inhuman, no tactic too appalling to further his end. He thinks we are weak because we do not tell our citizens what to think, how to act, whom to vote for, and how to live. He does not realize this is our strength, and he has awaken the sleeping giant.

“What he has done,” as Churchill has said, “is to kindle a fire in hearts here and all over the world, a fire which will burn long after all traces of the conflagrations he has caused have been removed.”

What these petty tyrants do not understand and have never understood is that for all of our rough-and-tumble public discourse, we are one people, whose做一个强大而不可战胜的敌人。他睡着了，他的力量已经唤醒了美国人，催促他起来行动，为正义而战，为自由而战。我们有义务向世界展示我们的决心。这是一个危险的挑战，我们必须做好准备。
New York or Washington, but Brussels or London. We have the responsibility and the power to bring these terrorists to justice.

Mr. Speaker, the challenge has been issued and now it is up to us to decide whether we will rise to the occasion. Supporting the President is our duty to the victims and to the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPs), my distinguished colleague.

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Tuesday was the darkest day in American history. Our grief for the victims knows no bounds. Our compassion for their families fills our hearts. Our pride in the rescuers, medical personnel, and volunteers is endless.

In the aftermath of this terrible assault, our Nation now faces tremendous challenges. We have no greater challenge than to protect our citizens and our institutions against further acts of terrorism. Never before has our Nation faced such an extraordinary threat to our security and to our way of life.

By passing this resolution, Congress stands united with the President in what may be a long and costly fight against these forces of darkness and evil. But make no mistake. We will prevail.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, at 10 a.m. on September 11, I stood on the east lawn of the Capitol, smoke billowing from the Pentagon behind the Capitol dome, F-16s coursing through the air. The B-52s in any feet shook with a secondary explosion at the Pentagon.

I was filled, Mr. Speaker, with a deep and resolve anger that this would not stand; that America would respond. That is altogether fitting. The butchers who carried out these attacks see themselves as warriors, and it would be wrong of us to deal with them otherwise.

What they are about to learn is that America’s fighting men are the most powerful warriors in the history of the world. Tonight I will the solemnly and with deep humility vote to give our President the power to use all necessary and appropriate force to vanquish the enemies of our peace. May God have mercy on their souls, because we must家庭教育 all who endangered our freedom.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I served in the Congress during the heated debates about Presidential powers during the war in Vietnam. As a consequence of the differing opinions that were so heatedly fought on this floor, the War Powers Act was enacted. But the President’s power to use all necessary and appropriate force to vanquish the President’s powers were, and to what extent the responsibility of the Congress was to review those actions taken by the President.

We are here today to empower President Bush to take such powers and such actions as may be necessary in order to find a way to punish, to retaliate against those who caused this damage on the soil of America, and we join in President Bush’s eagerness to give him that authority.

But I want to make sure that I understand this resolution. I have read it a dozen times over, because I want to make sure that the War Powers Act that we enacted after the conflict in Vietnam is not in any way jeopardized.

I think we have to call attention to those sections which say “Nothing in this resolution supersedes the war powers resolution.” On that basis, I support the passage of this resolution tonight.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), a member of the Committee.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, we must pass this resolution and give the President all the power he needs to stop the slaughter of innocent Americans from happening again. The evil men who orchestrated this attack have shown that they will stop at nothing. Their goal is to kill as many Americans as they can. If they ever get their hands on chemical, biological, or even nuclear weapons, they will use them. We do at war, a war to save innocent Americans from the specter of grisly death by the weapons of mass destruction.

But it is not a war against Muslims or against Arabs. Many of our Arab and Muslim Americans came to the United States to get away from the very same type of extremists as those who attacked our country. In the past few days, my office has received an outpouring of deeply sympathetic support and condolences from people in many Islamic countries around the world.

As our great Nation pulls together, let us be careful not to turn to hate or stereotyping. Justice must prevail, and we will be against those who deserve it, the savage radical terrorists, not against our Arab or Muslim citizens and friends here and around the world.

In that spirit, I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution unanimously.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from my State (Mrs. MEEK).

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the joint resolution. By passing this resolution we say, never again. We stand shoulder to shoulder with President Bush, our American Chief, and firmly united in our resolve to identify and punish all nations who harbor hatred to our country.

Mr. Speaker, that is our highest duty. This can be our finest hour. This afternoon, as we take our step toward winning this war when it unanimously passed the $40 billion emergency supplemental. Now we take the next necessary step, authorizing the President to use all necessary force to prevent any further acts.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted yesterday, Americans have always known that freedom is not free. It often comes with a tremendous cost, and often imposes a tremendous responsibility. Throughout our history, Pearl Harbor, Gettysburg, from the founding of our constitutional democracy, our citizens have always being willing to pay that price. We are ready to pay that price, Mr. Speaker. We will never forget the sacrifices of all the victims of terror. We will honor their sacrifices by working and winning the war against terrorism.

Sixty years ago, after he learned of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Winston Churchill quoted a remark made to him: ‘‘The United States is like a gigantic boiler. Once the fire is lighted under it, there is no limit to the power we can generate. It will be generated.’’ Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority whip.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker. Members should support this resolution because it affirms the President’s authority to firmly direct America as a free and independent nation, and eliminate the networks of terrorism. This international network of terror is a cancer growing on the heart of every free nation.

We must hand President Bush the tools that he needs to defeat our enemies. We must fortify our Armed Forces with the certain knowledge that a united America marches behind them, and we must convince our enemies that America will ultimately venerate freedom, reject the depraved, twisted, or evil enemy’s ideology may be.

We do not walk an easy road. Our Nation faces a long and demanding conflict with forces of determined evil, but we will not falter. Against these forces of darkness, our Nation now faces a long and demanding conflict. We will not falter. We will not.”
at home. They should expect casualties as we take the battle to our enemies. But they should take pride and draw confidence from the great reservoir of American virtues and strength and resources made of sterner things than our enemies know. We will show the world that we retain the qualities that made us the leader of the free world. We will do it by holding firm to our mission. Deeds, not words, will save America and the free world.

When the President draws that sword of American justice, he needs to do it with all of us standing right beside him. Mr. Speaker, this resolution rallies our Nation behind the President, and I ask the Members to support it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation extending to the President the authority to take the steps necessary to respond against those persons, organizations or nations responsible for the attacks against America last Tuesday. I believe this authority fully complies with Congress' constitutional and statutory authority in authorizing the use of force in the defense of the Nation. It is necessary, I believe, to send a message loud and clear that the President and the Congress of the United States are committed to employing the full resources of the Nation to both respond and ensure that our adversaries who undertook and/or aided in the attacks of September 11, 2001, will be held responsible and prevented from future atrocities against America.

Passage of this bill tonight will signal to these ruthless forces that the United States is fully committed and has done so without compromising our Constitution, our laws, or ideals. While September 11, 2001, has caused great pain and agony for the Nation, it has not and will not defeat our resolve or our commitment to freedom and democracy.

The fight may be long, it may be tough and costly, but we will know from tonight forward that it will be right.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska Mr. KENEDY.

Mr. KENEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. President Kennedy once said in his inaugural address that: "In the long history of our civilization, only a few nations of Americans have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shirk from that responsibility. I welcome it."

We are once again called upon to defend freedom in an hour of maximum danger. My son, Charles, in a recent college application essay, noted that Americans have always risen to the challenge, from settling this rugged land and gaining independence until today.

Freedom again is challenged. We owe it to my son, Charles, and all our children to rise to this challenge so that they can live in a land where freedom is safe.

We have a responsibility and we will not shirk from that responsibility. We welcome it.

It is my hope that, again quoting JFK, "The energy, the faith, the devotion that we bring to this challenge can light our country and all who serve it and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution. It is my hope that, again quoting JFK, "The energy, the faith, the devotion that we bring to this challenge can light our country and all who serve it and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.

Like my constituents in Marin and Sonoma counties, I feel a combination of outrage and sorrow over Tuesday's tragic events. I share my constituent's wide-rangiing conflicting emotions about what should come next. No doubt the events of Tuesday have changed us forever; but as I stated Tuesday, our Nation's response to these attacks will also leave an indelible mark on the American people.

Yes, we are united in our disgust for the violence that was perpetrated in New York City and Washington, D.C., against our democracy and against our freedoms. We know that we must bring those responsible for the attacks to justice, but my constituents also ask, do we know what means are appropriate to accomplish that? They are pleading with me and with you that we temper our absolute resolve with wisdom.

1930

Our conscience and our memory reminds us that a hasty response to Tuesday's attacks, just for the sake of retribution, could mean killing even more innocent people. That is why my constituents beg me and I beg this body, please, do not respond to evil with evil.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO).

Mrs. BONO. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this resolution. As sons and daughters of what has been called the "Greatest Generation," many of us grew up in awe of those giants of the 20th century, common citizens who performed uncommon deeds of valor and gallantry that secured our Nation and the world's freedom. We thought bravery of this kind was found only in our history books and in the memories of our veterans. This week, our generation confronts our own challenge, and it is a challenge of enormous consequences. Now our generation will be given the chance to rise to the occasion and make the "Greatest Generation" proud.

But this pause, this reflection should not be mistaken for hesitation. Our resolve is undaunted. The attackers of September 11 meant to unleash fear and chaos. Instead, they unleashed our fury.

Mr. Speaker, we do not blink in the face of this challenge. Our Nation rises up, and when we clear away the dust and the smoke, the world can be sure that the United States will shine on the brightest beacon of liberty and freedom.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute and 10 seconds to my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.

Like my constituents in Marin and Sonoma counties, I feel a combination of outrage and sorrow over Tuesday's tragic events. I share my constituent's wide-rangiing conflicting emotions about what should come next. No doubt the events of Tuesday have changed us forever; but as I stated Tuesday, our Nation's response to these attacks will also leave an indelible mark on the American people.
We confront an enemy that is a threat to the civilized people of our times. Once our Nation rose to stave off tyranny. Now we must employ all our resources to stave off terror and fascism. We will answer this duty, and we will not go quietly and softly into the good night.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA).

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution to authorize the President to take necessary actions against terrorist nations, organizations or persons. And in authorizing the President this power, we must ensure that we protect innocent people and nations and that we, as a Nation, do not use this authority to go back in time against innocent Americans.

It is time to end this barbaric cowardly act on our country and Nation. What happened on September 11 was clearly an act of war that has landed on our shores. It has touched the lives of our country and Nation and many individuals, individuals such as Cora Holland, mother of three and grandmother of two from my district; Tammie Jo Shults, who lost her life at the Pentagon; Navy Yeoman Second Class Melissa Rose Barnes, who remains unaccounted for at the Pentagon, and many innocent civilians at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as those who were on the flights who were used to commit this evil horrible act.

We as a Nation will pull together and build our courage and strength for we are united and our faith will guide the President and Congress in dealing with this horrible act. When America is attacked, we respond with one voice, with the full force of our Nation. I urge support of this resolution. God bless America.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LARGENT).

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. In the immediate wake of this horrific terrorist act, our thoughts turn to America. It is time to end this barbaric cowardly act on our country and Nation. What happened on September 11 was clearly an act of war that has landed on our shores. It has touched the lives of our country and Nation and many individuals, individuals such as Cora Holland, mother of three and grandmother of two from my district; Tammie Jo Shults, who lost her life at the Pentagon; Navy Yeoman Second Class Melissa Rose Barnes, who remains unaccounted for at the Pentagon, and many innocent civilians at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as those who were on the flights who were used to commit this evil horrible act.

We as a Nation will pull together and build our courage and strength for we are united and our faith will guide the President and Congress in dealing with this horrible act. When America is attacked, we respond with one voice, with the full force of our Nation. I urge support of this resolution. God bless America.
The wave of patriotism rising across the Nation exposes a fierce determination that we will not back down in the face of cowardly attacks. These attacks are solemn reminders that there are people who begrudge America for its freedom and liberty. We will not tolerate acts of terrorism. I fully support President Bush in his pledge to hunt down those responsible for these despicable actions and hold them accountable, and we must hold no distinction for these despicable terrorists and the countries that protect them.

Mr. Speaker, may God bless America. Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of this resolution. But of all the important votes I have had to cast, this one scares me the most because we do not ultimately know the magnitude of this challenge or its true cost.

This is the beginning of a prolonged and lengthy fight against terrorism. I am confident that we will win most of these battles, but we may anticipate losing some as well, as we did last Tuesday. This resolution is not about retaliation or revenge, this is a matter of self-defense.

Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, our ship of state was hit. And while we will not sink, we were bloodied on our own soil. Now it is time for all hands to be on deck, not just here in the United States but amongst all the civilized nations in the world as we band together to defend ourselves against international terrorism.

Our President has requested this authority, and he will get it. And may God bless those men and women in uniform who may be asked to carry out this task.

Mr. BEREUER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out to the hurt America now feels. For centuries, the international civilized community has been plagued by three fundamental enemies: ignorance, arrogance and dogma. America's solution for the long-term defeat of these enemies is to replace ignorance with knowledge, arrogance with humility, and dogma with tolerance.

Sometimes, as now, in the short term a terrible swift sword is also necessary. America now recalls the words of Franklin Roosevelt 60 years ago when he said, "This generation has a rendezvous with destiny."

We defeated evil then. We will defeat evil now. Our generation has accepted this rendezvous with this destiny; and that is to rid the world of these plagues and dogmas. Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the senseless human tragedy caused by the craven terrorist acts of September 11, 2001 weigh heavily on our minds and hearts for days, months, and years to come.

Many have said our Nation will never be the same. I agree. Our Nation is stronger, more united, more proud than possibly any time in our history. The outpouring of grief and support, both here and around the world has been comforting. The terrorists may have collapsed our buildings, but in response, we are building a stronger America.

America is based on a Constitution and our laws. Under Section 2(o)(3) of the War Powers Act, the President already has the ability to use the military to respond to an attack upon our country and our Armed Forces. Nothing in this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Act. The President has authority to respond against those who perpetrated the acts on September 11.

Under the resolution of force pending today, Congress will reserve the right to review the President's plans and actions. But make no mistake, this Congress will stand behind our young men and women in uniform who may be put in harm's way and we will stand with President Bush as Commander in Chief. I hope and pray the President will use the awesome force of the United States with great deliberation and wisdom.

Mr. BEREUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM).

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give a speech I never imagined I would give; that of support for an authorization of force, a 21st century declaration of war.

As a member of a generation largely shielded from the horrors of war, I accept this responsibility with no small amount of respect and humility.

Today we undoubtedly will improve the mobilization of our Nation's sons and daughters to combat, to injury, pain, sacrifice and death. There is no glory in our vote this evening, only duty.

We have a solemn duty to protect our shores, our countrymen, and our liberties. We step away from the rhetoric this dark September night to commit ourselves to a national sacrifice with this vote to a sustained commitment of lives, liberties, and provisions necessary to preserve those things we here subscribe.

My appeal to the men and women in the service of our Nation are in the springtime of their lives. But to many in my generation, Pearl Harbor was an exam question, Korea a backdrop for a TV rerun, and Vietnam a blurry scene played together by Hollywood and an oldies radio station. To many Americans, the Gulf War seemed like a sustained video game write in ticker
As the Ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee, let me offer my advice to my colleagues.

We must not telegraph our punches. Here's what that means: we don't tell the enemy how we will conduct our campaign, nor what kind of force to expect. It will be swift, overwhelming and deadly, but let that be all we tell bin Laden and his bunch.

Let us give our military the money they need and send them to do what they do best: fight and win wars.

Our armed services have some of the most talented people in the nation, capable of doing whatever mission we need done.

Most importantly, let them utilize the element of surprise, which, as we all know is a brutally effective part of the arsenal.

Finally, a word to the people who perpetrated this act of war.

I want to explain to you why your efforts to damage our nation—or undermine our democracy—are futile.

We are a nation of laws, not people. It is our ideas and our commitment to liberty and democracy that bind us together under our Constitution.

Washington is not where the power is; that power lies with the people of this nation.

Nothing illustrates that better than on Tuesday when the House Call Center redirected all incoming House calls to our district offices, scattered across the country when we evacuated.

Our meeting place here in this building is where we come to do the people's business, but we are temporary employees of the people who elect us.

If a member of our government is lost, another is elected.

Our power is in the people who populate this nation, and the ideas that bind us together.

Your power is in hate and wealth.

We will win.

The last thing you will see is the mighty force of the United States military.

May God—and Allah—have mercy on your souls and all who harbor you.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH.)

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, Psalm 71 says, "Bring to a shameful end those who attack me. Cover with contempt and scorn those who seek my ruin."

On Tuesday, September 11, war was declared on the United States without provocation. Tonight we rise to accept that challenge which we did not seek, but which we respond with resolution. We are prepared to defend our soil, our institutions and our peaceful communities.

We did not seek this conflict, but we stand fully prepared to finish it and restore justice and peace. To do this, we are prepared to place in the hands of our leadership the full power and resources of the U.S. military and the authority to challenge the evil that has descended this week upon our Nation, wherever it may hide.

We as a Nation have not bent in the face of adversity, but we have bristled at the challenge to our freedoms. We cannot allow this challenge to go unanswered.

I urge my colleagues to fully support, without qualification, the President and the men and women of our Armed Forces prepare to defend our liberty, knowing that we realize we are asking them to sacrifice much and are confident that they are up to this daunting task.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ORTIZ.)

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong support of this resolution.

There is no question that we are strongly united. I have been in this House for almost 20 years, and I have not seen so much unity, not only among the House Members, but throughout this great country.

We have to realize that 2 days ago, the dreams and hopes of many young men and women and people of this country were destroyed by the acts of these terrorists.

I had a chance to go visit the Pentagon yesterday. I could see the civilian agencies locally, nationally, our military working and singing from the same page. It is distressing to see that many families lost their fathers, mothers, uncles and many families.

The best thing I can say to those terrorists is do not mess with the U.S.A.

God bless America.

I rise in support of the resolution, the first step this Congress will take to exact retribution for the act of war committed upon this nation, striking at the heart of our financial and military centers and taking dead aim at our political center.

Let Congress' message ring very loud to those responsible for this act of war: we recognize it as such—and the people's representatives respond in kind.

We have been hit hard, and we have lost family, friends, children, mothers, fathers, and many dreams died.

We do not wish to see those who work here, those who lost their loved ones; and the number of people we lost exceeds the casualties of Pearl Harbor.

This resolution respects the Constitutional power to declare war, the most awesome responsibility vested in Congress.

Since we have yet to discover definitive proof of all those responsible—including nations which gave Osama bin Laden safe harbor—we must give the administration the authority to pursue these international criminals until we have the information we need to declare war.

I have seen the morale of the emergency workers at the Pentagon and seen the looks of grim determination on the faces of those who work there every day.

They are now helping clean up the mess and recover the bodies of their comrades in arms.

Their morale is very high.

The morale of the nation is very high. This is a hard decision for Congress to make—usually.

Today the decision is not so difficult.

These terrorists brought their destruction to bear inside our borders.

As the Ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee, let me offer my advice to my colleagues.
September 14, 2001

Congressional Record—House

17125

are unparalleled in our history, costing thousands of lives in one terrible day, more than the carnage at Antietam, more than Pearl Harbor. This was a carefully planned and skillfully executed act of war; and we must answer it with unity and resolve, apprehending and punishing those responsible, and any who harbored them or gave them aid.

In responding as swiftly and surely as our military might permits, we must do our utmost to protect innocent civilians, a principle that stands in stark contrast to the practice of our brutal adversaries. We must carry our military action within the parameters of the Constitution and the War Powers Act, as this resolution provides. We must punish those heinous acts of Tuesday, acts as close to absolute evil as any of us will ever witness, and we must prevent anything like this from ever happening again—rooting out terrorism even as we renew our Nation’s commitment to alleviating the world’s suffering and injustice and serving as a beacon of hope to all humankind.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. RILEY), a distinguished member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, there are defining moments in each of our lives. There are also defining moments in the life of a nation. September 11 was one of these defining moments. That was the moment our Nation remembered the sacrifice of our fathers and understood our responsibility to our children. At that moment, our Nation was galvanized by what it means to be an American. And now this resolution will show those who supported this act of hate the full meaning of American resolve.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my full support of this resolution and to the destruction of evil wherever it resides in this world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a great deal of uncertainty and apprehension.

To the President of the United States, I will be asked by my constituents did we give you the power to declare war? Many in this Congress will argue that we are not giving you the power to declare war. Others will argue that we are giving you the power to do anything from assassinate an individual, to declare war on an entire country.

Mr. President, I am going to vote yes on this resolution because I believe the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001 were in fact a declaration of war against the United States of America. However, I vote yes with great reservations.

To be honest, Mr. President, I do not know what this means. The language of this resolution can be interpreted in different ways.

Mr. President, you have the awesome responsibility of leading this Nation and making the best possible decisions for the people of this country. Mr. President, do not misuse this authority. Mr. President, do not abuse this awesome power. Mr. President, I plead with you to use this authority with great care and great wisdom.

Mr. President, with this power, the decisions you will make will determine the future of this Nation and perhaps the world. May God bless you with restraint and compassion to make wise decisions, and may God have mercy on your soul if you do not understand the awesome power that you have been afforded by the Members of Congress who are placing our trust in you on behalf of the American people.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf).

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution authorizing the use of force against those responsible for the acts. I wanted to be here to be part of history, to make sure I was there when this took place.

I have no eloquent words to say tonight like so many others than to say this: I want us to pray for the President; to pray for our leaders on both sides of the aisle; to pray for those in the Cabinet who are going to be part of this decision-making; to pray for the military because few, if any, of us will actually go into combat; to pray for the men and women who go into combat; to pray for wisdom, protection, and guidance; and lastly, to pray for our country.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER). Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday’s events were an attack on the United States, but they were more than that. They were an attack on humanity and civilization itself. This resolution toning down a policy change in our country, a big policy change, a monumental policy change, because we are declaring war not against any nation, not against any individual, not against any religion. We are declaring war against a simplistic, inhuman behavior called terrorism wherever it exists on Earth. That is a monumental step for this country.

This country needs to take that step in my opinion, though, because we are the leader in freedom and democracy and human rights in the world. And so on behalf of humanity and on behalf of civilization, on behalf of our children and grandchildren’s future, we take this burden on tonight. We did not seek it. But, ladies and gentlemen, we have seen the face of evil and we must crush it.

We are filled with grief, yet buoyed by pride. Like all Americans, I want to right this wrong and to avenge these cold, calculated killings. While this might seem a foregone conclusion to the overwhelming majority, and those among us abroad watching and awaiting our decision, this is the single most difficult obligation for a Member of this House to fulfill. In approving this measure, one is reaffirming one’s support for our nation, our President, our military leaders, and expressing our collective outrage and defiance on behalf of the thousands of American families that have been torn apart.

In this respect, this is an easy decision. But, as Members of Congress, we do not have the luxury of reacting solely on emotion.

Ultimately, the weight of this awesome responsibility and the consequences of this decision falls on each of us. Thus, we as members of this institution, are required to divorce ourselves from the emotions, consider the interests of our nation, and consider the very real prospects, or one might say, the inevitable consequences of our choice. One cannot avoid the probability that the action we consider here tonight will likely bring additional loss of American life. As such, the exercise of this Constitutional obligation is never easy, regardless of the relative merits or personal convictions with respect to the course prescribed.

Moreover, tonight each Member has the additional burden of knowing that in approving this measure we are not only responding to this action, but we will be embracing a monumental change in U.S. policy. With this resolution, we declare that we will no longer draw any distinctions, limiting our response to those individuals who materially participate in an act of hatred and cowardice against the United States and its citizens. We are clearly at a point of demarcation in U.S. foreign policy. From this point forward, we say to the world, choose sides. Either you join us in the singular purpose of rooting out and destroying these merchants of fear and networks of hate, or we choose the perpetrators.

Again, this seemingly simple adjustment is no insignificant matter. This is a major policy shift which presents numerous challenges. This resolution will change the tone and tenor forever. This was an attack on civility and as such it will require a monumental effort. It will require us to have the fortitude and strength of the exercise of this Constitutional obligation and to avenge these cold, calculated killings. Like all Americans, I want to right this wrong and to avenge these cold, calculated killings. We will regard you as a co-conspirator and, as such, you will be subject to the same fate as the perpetrators.

Again, this seemingly simple adjustment is no insignificant matter. This is a major policy shift which presents numerous challenges. This resolution will change the tone and tenor forever. This was an attack on civility and as such it will require a monumental effort. It will require us to have the fortitude and strength of the exercise of this Constitutional obligation and to avenge these cold, calculated killings. Like all Americans, I want to right this wrong and to avenge these cold, calculated killings. We will regard you as a co-conspirator and, as such, you will be subject to the same fate as the perpetrators.
allow it to lead to a decay of our appreciation of humanity. We must not allow our anger to burn so deep that we become like those we condemn. In our zeal to right the wrongs we must spare no efforts to seek the full support and cooperation of allies, as well as friend and foe in the Arab world. This effort will certainly require an unprecedented level of diplomatic cohesion and demonstration of political sensitivity. Failure to gain the support and cooperation of the international community will surely limit our effectiveness and expose this nation to grave dangers. We can ill afford to become isolated in this pursuit.

As a nation, America has slumbered in the naive belief inherent in our decisive military might, superior technology and the safe labor provided by the great expanse of open ocean. Heretofore, we have been afforded the luxury of remaining unsoiled by the dirty business of hatred so common in a majority of the world today. On Tuesday, we were rudely awakened, our naive sense of security shattered by the ugly realities of terror.

We did not choose this course of our own volition, but having seen evil's face we must be resolved to join the fight with everything we can muster.

I stand in support of this resolution. May we proceed wisely.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am angry, as I am sure most Americans are. And words cannot express our anger. But I have an 18-year-old son named Mervyn. And I always tell Mervyn, "Mervyn, anger is the ill wind that blows out the light of reason."

I stand firmly in support of the United States, the United States Constitution, our President and this Congress. I just trust that we will be as deliberate as they were, as precise as they were, but we must not let our anger blow out our light of reason.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE).

Mr. THUNE. I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, this is serious business. Tonight, we authorize the use of force. But we really have no choice, because a bunch of murderous thugs have extinguished the life from thousands of innocent Americans.

This weekend in my home State of South Dakota in the State capital of Pierre, veterans of World War II are going to gather and celebrate the achievements of what has been called our greatest generation. My father will be among them. He and the patriots of his day knew that American justice demanded that they rid the world of fascism and genocide. Their generation fought and defeated the evil of their day, and together our generation must fight and defeat the evil of ours.

I believe I speak for every South Dakotan in saying that these terrorists have messed with the wrong country. They have picked on the wrong kid. They have messed with the wrong country.

But we really have no choice, because a nation if it may be a nation, which it almost died that the protected will never understand.

I guess the events of Tuesday brought us a lot closer to understanding what could occur. We see where freedom is challenged by another nation if it may be a nation, which it is not but a group of people who have some funny attitudes.

Today, I had the opportunity of going over to the Pentagon and standing there and looking at what occurred. Apparently, there were two people standing there as that plane went over their heads. They actually felt they had to duck as it went over their heads, standing right outside of the Pentagon. They said at that point that they throttled up, as we used to say in the Navy, we two-blocked the throttle, and went in. Imagine that tonnage of airplane hitting that Pentagon at that speed.

A lot of people died; a very painful situation. But this thing can be made right. And it should be, and these people will be ferreted out. And I am confident they will be destroyed. That is what we should do.

Freedom has a taste to it and we better learn to understand it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Guam (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution. I support this legislation. However, we ought to be here this evening debating a declaration of war. Somebody once said that if it walks like a duck, if it quacks like a duck, if it looks like a duck, then it is a duck.

This is war. The President has said it is war. The Secretary of State has said it is war. The Secretary of Defense has said it is war. Former government officials have said it is war. The American people know it is war. There is one way and one way only, Mr. Speaker, to respond to acts of war, and that is to declare war. Give the President the tools, the authority he needs to bring home the American people. The international law and The Hague Convention to ferret these people out wherever they are, however he finds them, and get it done as quickly as possible. We need a declaration of war.

I understand he marks an ex-mind and to support a declaration of war above and beyond this power that we will give the President this evening.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), a member of the Committee on Armed Services and chairman of the Committee on Resources.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, it was our friend, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, who served about 6 years in Hanoi as a prisoner of war. He states that on his cell wall he had a little statement that said, "Freedom has a taste to it to those who fought and almost died that the protected will never understand."

I guess the events of Tuesday brought us a lot closer to understanding what could occur. We see where freedom is challenged by another nation if it may be a nation, which it is not but a group of people who have some funny attitudes.

Today, I had the opportunity of going over to the Pentagon and standing there and looking at what occurred. Apparently, there were two people standing there as that plane went over their heads. They actually felt they had to duck as it went over their heads, standing right outside of the Pentagon. They said at that point that they throttled up, as we used to say in the Navy, we two-blocked the throttle, and went in. Imagine that tonnage of airplane hitting that Pentagon at that speed.

A lot of people died; a very painful situation. But this thing can be made right. And it should be, and these people will be ferreted out. And I am confident they will be destroyed. That is what we should do.

Freedom has a taste to it and we better learn to understand it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Guam, I rise in support of the resolution to authorize the use of military force by the President against persons, nations, and organizations which were connected with the despicable acts on American soil on Tuesday, September 11.

A formal authorization to pursue the criminals and their cohorts who committed these inhumane and incomprehensible acts is our collective statement about our national will. It is a will that reflects a national crusade that will inevitably prevail. I have no doubt about that. And we should be mindful that our national will should not be displayed with anger; it should be pursued in the name of justice. We
do not take this step in the name of vengeance. We take it in the full confidence that we are a special people, called upon to safeguard freedom and democracy. It is a mark of our strength that we take this step now and in the future together with the President. It is a mark of our unity that we support the President.

It is a mark of our democracy that we face this crisis now and in the future. We must together marshalling the resources, the courage and the wisdom to prevail, not to assuage our anger but to make the world safe for everyone.

Support the resolution. Support the President. Support our men and women who are working around the clock to defend us all.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend from Nebraska for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, this joint resolution is well intended, but it does not go far enough. I regret the President did not get all the support he needed or wanted. This resolution should have authorized the President to attack, apprehend, and punish terrorists whenever it is in the best interests of America to do so. Instead, the resolution limits the President to using force only against those responsible for the terrorist attacks last Tuesday. This is a significant restraint on the President’s ability to root out terrorism wherever it may be found.

Terrorism is not confined to a single organization or a single group or a specific sect. All terrorists, even those not directly connected to this week’s attacks, are a deadly threat and must be neutralized. We cannot win the war against international terrorism unless we fight this war. This resolution, while helpful in some ways, ties the President’s hands and allows only the pursuit of one individual and his followers and supporters. I am disappointed that this limited resolution does not respond adequately to the need to protect the lives of freedom-loving people around the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this time of great peril has brought forth from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT). The days of the blameless are known to the Lord. . . . In times of disaster they will not wither . . . but the wicked will perish. I have seen a wick- ed and ruthless man flourishing like a green tree in its native soil, but he soon passed away and was no more; though I looked for him, he could not be found.

“The salvation of the righteous comes from the Lord; he is their stronghold in time of trouble. The Lord helps them and delivers them; he delivers them from the wicked and saves them, because they take refuge in him.”

Mr. Speaker, the lethal threat to Americans will not go away by wishing it away. The faceless cowards who murdered thousands of innocent men, women, and children this week and the hate-filled extremists, who today are scheming future acts of terrorism, must be rooted out.

Mr. Speaker, even before Tuesday’s atrocities, deaths from worldwide acts of terror were on the rise. But nothing could have prepared Americans, and the world, for the cruel and barbaric slaughter of so many innocent people. In 1999, 233 people were murdered by terrorists. In 2000, the number jumped to 405. In 2001, roughly half of all the terror incidents in the world were directed against Americans and U.S. assets. Each day, 10 to 12 threats are aimed at U.S. posts overseas. However, most of those are on foreign soil, so we were lulled into a false sense of security.

Mr. Speaker, people should know that whatever intelligence gathering lapes may have occurred, Congress did step up to the plate time and again through successive administrations. We did it after Beirut. We did it after the bombing of our embassies in Africa.

Today, it is all too clear that our initiatives have fallen short. And now, the President is stepping up, and ultimately ending the terrorist threat requires the strongest medicine of all. It is time to take the gloves off. This resolution urges the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those who are responsible for or who aided the terrorists and to prevent further acts of terrorism against the United States.

The resolution is not a blank check. We do this with our eyes open and in fervent prayer, especially the prayer that President Bush and his national security team will be lavished with wisdom from God above to use only that force which is truly necessary and only that force which is truly appropriate.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we need to take heed from the ageless wisdom in Psalm 37, where David writes:

"For evil men will be cut off, but those who hope in the Lord will inherit the land. . . . The wicked plot against the righteous and gnash their teeth at them; but the Lord laughs at the wicked, for he knows their day is coming. The wicked draw the sword and bend the bow to bring down the poor and needy, to slay those who are upright. But their swords will pierce their own hearts, and the bows will be broken . . . for the power of the wicked will be broken. . . ."

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from California for yielding me time.

This morning as we sang the “Battle Hymn of the Republic,” one line has indelibly burned into my mind as I contemplate this vote: “As he died to make men holy, let us die to make them free.”

We have had unprecedented death and grief in our country: firefighters bringing down a plane in Pennsylvania; soldiers dying in Iraq; sailors, dying at their desks of duty; heroes bringing down a plane in Pennsylvania so that we in this building might be free and live. Unprecedented death and grief.

Mr. Speaker, it is never easy to cast a vote for war. We did not want this, we did not instigate this, we did not need this. We have no choice.

Paraphrasing Winston Churchill: let us do our work for our duties, and with justice, with firmness, with patience and fairness. Some day they may say this was their finest hour.
Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. On Tuesday, our Nation suffered the most horrific act of terrorism the world has ever seen. A hostile act of this magnitude should be viewed as an act of war against our Nation. Just as our country and the world changed in the wake of Pearl Harbor 60 years ago, our future was set on a new course with Tuesday's senseless attack on our citizens. This horrifying act has united us in a way that has not been seen in decades. It has inspired the world to act against terrorism and strike back.

It is the duty of all of us to honor the victims of this tragedy by using this international spirit to do everything possible to stop the scourge of terrorism. Our President has shown leadership, prudence, wisdom, and courage in his response to the crisis. This resolution empowers our President and our men and women in uniform to win this war against terrorism and ensure freedom for our country and the world.

As President Bush said, we will respond appropriately, at the proper time and the place of our choosing.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentlwoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY).

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the horrendous tragedies of this week warrant a strong and judicial response. However, I am concerned that the language of this resolution could result in dangerous foreign policy. The perpetrators of this crime must be dealt with, but we must ensure that when we strike back, we deliver a massive blow against those truly responsible for this terrible crime.

We as a Nation stand for the rule of law. Perpetrators of crimes, no matter their size or scope, are afforded a trial through a judicial process. That means no targeted assassinations and no death squads. In the aftermath of this horrendous act, let us not forget that real security and real peace come through justice.

I, too, feel extreme pain and outrage at the attack on America, but our Nation must respond with a commitment to justice, or else we become all that we abhor.

The United States confronted this very same decision at the close of World War II, that is, the struggle for justice in the face of tyranny. There were those who called for widespread executions of Nazis, Japanese leadership and others. On the other side were those who urged reason and a return to the rule of law. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who led the prosecution at Nuremberg, said it best: "That four great nations flushed with victory and stung with the injury, stay the hand of vengeance and voluntary compensations to the judgment of the law, is one of the most significant tributes that power has ever paid to reason."

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am sad it took Tuesday's events to bring out the patriotism in our country and the need for military security. My father's generation, who served in World War II, has long expressed to us the need to be ever vigilant, to protect our society from the evils of tyranny. We learned all too well on Tuesday that that is indeed our mission here in this Congress to execute today with great deliberation.

I was proud of my President and our President, George Bush, today in New York; I was proud of him in the National Cathedral; and I am proud of our country. The terrorists may have taken a bite out of the Big Apple on Tuesday, but they are the ones that are rotten to the core.

While we seek not retribution, we seek justice, and I ask my colleagues once again, the third time today, to urge our communities not to take retribution on those who may be of similar faith and similar nationalities. Let us reserve our vengeance for those who caused the crime, and not by guilt by association.

I love this country. I am proud of our Congress, and I am proud of our President.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALAEVA) (Mr. FALAEVA).

Mr. FALAEVA. Mr. Speaker, like our President, we as Members of this great institution all took a solemn oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, both here and abroad. As copartners in this endeavor, our adoption of this resolution will join us with the Senate in sending an unequivocal message that the United States Congress firmly supports our President in his mission, all necessary and appropriate action, including the use of military force, to pursue and punish the persons and organizations who treacherously murdered thousands of innocent Americans this past Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker I have seen my share of blood spilled in Vietnam, and it is always a most difficult decision for me to support this authorization to send our men and women in military uniform into harm's way. Given the terrorist attacks on thousands of innocent Americans this past Tuesday, I have no reservations that the President must be given this authorization to wage war against international terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely critical that the President is successful in this endeavor. For I fear that the chapter of terrorism will be even more horrific and will likely involve weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear weapons and biological and chemical agents, which long have been available in the international black market.

For the protection of our Nation and our way of life, I urge my colleagues to support the President by adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Yesterday I had the grim task of going to the Pentagon and looking at the rubble and seeing the grave, the unexpected grave, of almost 200 of our citizens buried beneath all the bricks and mortar and concrete. In this collection of dust, one of the workers who had been there for some time asked me, he said, "Tell me, we have been isolated here, we have been on premises, we don't have access to TV and radio; what are the American people saying, what are they thinking, what are you folks, members of Congress, hearing from back home?"

I said to him, "The people back home are resolved. They are behind the President. They are united as an American people to exact a revenge and retaliate, not for an act that we chose, but for one that we must respond to. Otherwise, all Americans, in the airways, on the highways or in the office spaces, are at danger. We must complete the task in front of us."

This legislation gives us that opportunity. It is essential.

When I said that to this worker, he was somewhat relieved. He joined hands with me and said, "Praise the Lord. We must do this."

So, Mr. Speaker, I think this legislation is appropriate, and I hope that my colleagues will support it overwhelmingly.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT).

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, there is an old Arab adage, "Vengeance is best served cold."

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely critical that the President is successful in this endeavor. For I fear that the chapter of terrorism will be even more horrific and will likely involve weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear weapons and biological and chemical agents, which long have been available in the international black market.

Our history is replete with chaos created by our government going off half-cocked. I was involved in the Vietnam War. I saw the casualties. I was on the floor here when we went to war against the Vietnamese. I am not feeling here today, as I listen to it, is that most people think that Osama bin Laden is involved in this. Now, if we kill him,
will the threat from the other operatives be over? Sadly, I am afraid not.

We want to have an appropriate response, a cold, carefully planned and calculated response. In the art of warfare, there is something you must learn from your enemy. That particular enemy in this case did not undertake this mission on the spur of the moment. Their plan evolved over months and months and months.

Let me make an important point here: I strongly believe that America should respond and severely punish those responsible for these heinous acts. But we must move carefully. Bin Laden, if he is the one, used his brains, not his strength. We, too, should use our brains, not just our strength and power. Your brains must be your strength.

Think about it for a minute. Watch who kills the most prey, the bull or the lion. Because the lion is quiet and watchful, does not mean he is asleep. I will support this, but I will also reserve the right as Gaylord Nelson and Ernest Gruening and Wayne Morse did, the right to vote against funding if the President is not careful and does not plan carefully.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCHROCK), a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, as the representative of our Nation's largest naval installation and home of the Nation's highest concentration of active duty and retired military, I stand today in support of this resolution. The decision to use force against any and all terrorists will require that many families in the district I represent will sacrifice time away from their loved ones. In some cases, even the lives of their loved ones may be lost in pursuit of our goal to rid the world of terrorists, their supporters and those who harbor them.

This is very humbling to me; but terrorists declared war against our Nation, and, as they have for more than 2 centuries, the people of Hampton Roads, Virginia, stand ready to defend our country, to seek out terrorists and ensure they pay the ultimate penalty for their acts of evil.

We are a peaceful, freedom-loving Nation; but we have the right to self-defense. We will defend and protect our country and its allies by eradicating our planet of this evil.

God bless America.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. BOYD).

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I come here today in a sobering mood.

This is a somber and solemn moment for our Nation. We are about to take an action which will put our Nation's finest in harm's way, but we know what we have to do to prevent additional loss of life and to protect our freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, when I was carrying a rifle in the jungles of Vietnam, I prayed every day that never again would American young people have to go to a foreign soil to fight in combat. But we know what we must do to prevent additional loss of life and to protect our freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, we are angry, but we must not react in anger. We must be calm. We must be patient. Our reaction must be measured, it must be calculated and responsible, and it will be effective.

In our 225-year history, Mr. Speaker, thousands of Americans have given their lives to defend freedom. Each generation has learned that freedom is not free. Thinking about America that these things do not understand, but they will understand when we complete our mission. May God grant wisdom to the President of the United States and may he grant his protection and blessing to the young, great Americans that have to carry out this mission.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER).

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, during the dawning days of this great Republic, one of our founding architects uttered these words:

That these were the days that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink in the service of their country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and the thanks of every man and woman in every state of the Union. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered, yet in that we have this consolation; and that consolation is that the more difficult the battle, the more glorious the triumph. Those things which we obtain too easily we esteem too lightly. So it would seem strange, indeed, Mr. Speaker, if so celestial an article as freedom were not highly prized.

Mr. Speaker, I offer that tonight as it be as applicable on this resolution as it was on the resolution that Thomas Paine wrote it for.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 64. Today, as Members of Congress, we use words as our weapons. Tomorrow these words must be followed through. The hard work begins.

As Americans we pride ourselves in our diversity. We come in all shapes and sizes and colors. We come with many religious beliefs: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Muslim. But in our differences we are family. We are different and proud; but attack us, kill us, harm us, we are Americans first and we respond as family.

The gloves are now coming off with respect to all of the terrorists and their organizations and the governments who choose to harbor them. With the passage of this resolution, the President of the United States will have the authority to apply all the military force he deems necessary to terminate terrorist threats against this country. America has stood strong in the face of adversity and has never bowed down to enemies and will not start now.

Justice will come in many forms for the people involved in this attack. We have yet to see even the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the retribution we will exact from the leaders of this bombing.

Mr. Speaker, I have never been prouder to be an American. God bless America.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, everyone knows that the President of the United States is granted vast powers under the Constitution and under the consent of his fellow Americans; the power to guide domestic affairs, to deal with domestic crises, to present legislation; all the things with which we are familiar; and he also has the vast power that is granted to him to declare and to enforce and to execute foreign policy. It is there that a slight demarcation occurs.

When foreign policy is the question, Americans almost unanimously swoop behind the President and support him and send a fare, 'Go for the betterment of our own Nation's policies. And he is, of course, the Commander in Chief.

I rise in support of this resolution because he is the chief of state for domestic policy, because he is the architect of foreign policy, and because he is the Commander in Chief. And as the Commander in Chief, he should and does have the power to put our American force to the best use possible across the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), my good friend.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, today we are authorizing the use of the U.S. military against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against us. We are simply at war. We did not seek this war, but make no mistake, we will respond. We will finish the conflict on our terms, but only after we determine that our enemies have been defeated.
The coming days, weeks and months will continue to test us. We will hear heart-breaking stories, see tragic images. We will continue to say good-bye to Americans who as they head off to defend us against terror and those who hate America, those who hate everything that America stands for: freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom of democracy.

As President John F. Kennedy once said, "Let every Nation know, whether it wishes us ill or well, that we will pay any price, bear any burden, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty." We will persevere. We will be victorious. God bless our great country.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of this resolution authorizing our Commander in Chief to bring the full weight and fury of our armed services against the evil parties responsible for the heinous attacks against our citizens.

Just off the rotunda here in the Capitol Building stands a statue, a fellow Pennsylvanian by the name of John Muhlenberg. In January 1776, this 29-year-old Lutheran minister gave a sermon about the fight for independence in which he quoted Ecclesiastes: "There is an appointed time for everything. And there is a time for every event under heaven; a time for war and a time for peace." Pastor Muhlenberg then concluded his sermon by casting off his clerical robes to reveal the uniform of a Continental Army officer.

Mr. Speaker, as in the founding days of our great Nation, the time for war is upon us. God bless our Nation, and God watch over our citizens who will be going into harm's way.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEXLER), a member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, when America's freedom is threatened, Americans respond. And in the hours that have followed the horrific attacks of September 11th, there has been the determination to do just that, and done it in ways that bring forth deep emotions of patriotism and gratitude and humility. Humanitarian assistance has poured forth from across the country, thousands have enlisted, and funds have been made available to help recover and to help rebuild.

Tonight we take the next step in responding to this great challenge. The resolution before us will place a unified Congress behind the Commander in Chief and send a clear message to America's enemies.

We must authorize and we must employ all necessary force to protect our Nation against this terrorist threat and to destroy the capability of those who would wage future attacks. We know the challenge is great, but the cause of preserving our freedom demands no less.

In doing so, we ensure that although our Nation never sought this conflict, we will end it in a way and in an hour of our choosing.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY). We all feel anguish, but none as powerfully as he who lost his first cousin, age 42, in this outrage.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, my friend, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak again about the heinous crime committed against the American people, people all over the land, living here in the United States, and against our great Nation.

On Tuesday, September 11, the lives of all Americans changed forever. As a Nation, we have grieved and we have joined our hearts together in prayer. We have watched as our lives have been put on hold so that we may honor the dead and the missing. We keep hope alive for the brave men and women who continue to work around the clock to search for life and survivors.

I spoke yesterday about my dear cousin, Battalion Chief John Moran, who so bravely dedicated his life to the saving of the lives of others at the site of this attack. My cousin, like so many others who are heroes, has not been found.

Mr. Speaker, we will all be rebuilding emotionally and physically for some time. The Nation stands changed for ever. Yet somehow it is also stronger, more united, and more defiantly proud than ever. These truly are, as our great President Abraham Lincoln stated during another difficult period in American history, the times that try men's souls.

Our physical symbols have been destroyed and thousands of lives are feared lost, but our values and ideals of freedom and democracy stand stronger than ever. These values shared by all Americans of all religions and backgrounds is what causes such hatred and jealousy in the hearts and minds of our enemies.

I recently saw a photograph of the New York City skyline which had in its midst the image of a new skyscraper where the towers of the World Trade Center once stood, and the caption on top said, "we will rebuild." Mr. Speaker, we will rebuild. While we honor those who have lost their lives and try to absorb the terrible losses of the last several days and try to move forward, we cannot forget the perpetrators of this reprehensible crime; those who planned, authorized, aided and abetted these attacks. They must not and they will not go unpunished. But, Mr. Speaker, we do no mistake: the response of the United States, the House of Representatives, has been carefully considered.

We have all taken a deep breath and searched our hearts and souls for an appropriate and just response. I myself have just come back from visiting ground zero with our President in New York. I stood with him surrounded by firefighters, police officers, and rescue workers who have worked since Tuesday tirelessly searching for bodies, praying to find anyone who survived this horrific attack.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to stand there with my President, with my colleagues, and with these brave men and women. And for the first time this week, I felt a glimmer of hope and a whole lot of pride, pride for our Nation that takes care of itself and the men and women that have followed the horrific attacks. And for the first time this week, I felt a glimmer of hope and a whole lot of pride, pride for our Nation that takes care of itself and the men and women that have followed the horrific attacks. And for the first time this week, I felt a glimmer of hope and a whole lot of pride, pride for our Nation that takes care of itself and the men and women that have followed the horrific attacks.

Tonight we consider another measure, this one to enable the President, our Commander in Chief, to use whatever means required to bring this crime to justice. For the memory of those who served and the memory of those innocent lives taken so very prematurely, it is the very least we can do. Americans by nature are not a vengeful people, but we need to respond to these attacks so as to ensure that they never happen again.

As the Commander in Chief, the President must provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare of our people, this resolution permits our Commander in Chief to do just that.

I support this resolution, not lightly but without hesitation. This resolution and the authority it contains allows...
that it reiterates the President's aut-

nation's history.

character this week in one of the most
aniec people are good and they are de-

out of vengeance, because the Amer-

must act.

heart because of what has been im-

resolution. I do it with a heavy

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, on be-

by of the people that I have the privi-

On Tuesday, America sustained a
cowardly attack. It was a despicable
Mr. Speaker, the American people are a peaceful people. We are slow to anger. But we have been vi-
ciously attacked, and the attack was unlike any ever known in this world and in its history.

It will require a very different res-

We must focus our anger and carefully plan, calibrate, and execute our response. It must be worldwide and comprehensive in scope, as well as massive in magnitude. We must target and destroy every terrorist and every terrorist group that aided or supported the attackers or sympathizers with their cause.

We must destroy their will to fight, not out of revenge, but as a matter of self-defense. Because terrorists do not defend territory or populations, they cannot be confronted or defeated using traditional means. We cannot expect easy or quick solutions. We must be prepared for a protracted effort to eradicate these cowardly terrorists.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my neighbor and good friend, our distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, my colleague, and my congressional neighbor, the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of this resolution. I do it with a heavy heart because of what has been imposed on our Nation. We did not seek this, but we must act.

I do not believe that we act, and I know that I do not, in taking this vote, out of because the American people are good and they are de-

cent. They are loving, and they have once again exhibited this face and this character this week in one of the most tragic and challenging moments in our Nation's history.

I believe that this resolution is con-

The act of terror and inhumanity has produced American heroism that few people have witnessed in their lifetime. Before our very eyes in the last 3 days we have witnessed another rise to the moral challenge of our time.

Jeremy Glick, on the United flight which crashed in Pennsylvania, called his wife on a cell phone to say his plane had been hijacked, and three of us, he said, are going to fight. His wife told him about the attack on the World Trade Center. We have credible reason to believe that he and other passengers brought down their plane so that others could live another day.

New York City Fire Chief Peter Ganci stood with a multichannel radio at the foot of One World Trade Center, and with smoke swirling around his head, trying amid the chaos to organize the rescue effort, the building collapsed.

New York City Fire Department Chaplain Mychal Judge went to the tower to minister to victims. He was hit by debris in the head. He died.

More than 250 firefighters ran into the building that others were running out of so that they could try to get up the steps to save others. They are all missing.

Yesterday, when I went to the Pent-

agon with Members here, a general told of how a woman found one person passed out with fumes in the aftermath of the attack. She lifted the person up, he said, threw her from the window and then saved the person's life and then threw herself out the window to save her own life.

New Yorkers line streets in Manhat-

tan holding signs and flags in celebration of our rescue workers going off to rescue other Americans. Americans descended on emergency centers, set up by workers from the Red Cross, stood ford, and with smoke swirling around his head, trying amid the chaos to organize the rescue effort, the building collapsed.

New York City Fire Department Chaplain Mychal Judge went to the tower to minister to victims. He was hit by debris in the head. He died.

More than 250 firefighters ran into the building that others were running out of so that they could try to get up the steps to save others. They are all missing.

Yesterday, when I went to the Pen-

a story this morning on the radio of a volunteer rescue worker who said he was in New York digging through rubble in search for survivors because, he said, we are digging for freedom.

Our people, the wonderful, good, de-
cent people of this country are responding in heroic ways, and they are fighting back against this absolute evil that visited itself on our great country on Tuesday. They are rising to this challenge just as earlier generations have met challenges that confronted them.

Congress debates this historic resolution in their spirit and with them for our inspiration and as our guide. We literally and figuratively tonight are following the lead of the American people. Humanity at its best.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman of America has been attacked, and we have gathered together to begin the process of healing and then defending our American family, our beloved Na-

What was the purpose of Tuesday's attack? Terrorism's simple goal is that it is embedded in the word "terrorism" itself. It is to create terror. That was the real goal of Tuesday's attack. Well, we can report to the world that we are fighting and winning the battle against terror in America.

In America today, there is a strong clear, cold conviction. We will punish those who committed these acts, and we will make our Nation safe again. America is as united as it has been in its history. This is one of the most tragic and challenging moments in our Nation's history.

I believe that this resolution is con-

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

September 14, 2001

for the protection of our American way of life for generations to come.

Mr. BERIEUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman can be assured that all of us in this House share in his concern, his grief, and his pride in the courage and relentless efforts of New Yorkers and others who have come to their aid.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG).

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, on be-

half of the people that I have the privi-

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am hon-

ored to yield as much time as he might consume to our distinguished demo-

cratic leader, the gentleman from Mis-

souri (Mr. GEPHARDT), who has led us through this crisis with grace and dignity and wisdom.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, first, I thank you and your colleagues for your remarks, not for priority of party but for the needs of our Nation.

The men and women in uniform are all a chief disciple will not wear insignia of party identification, they will be there as Americans. So Mr. Speaker, tonight in this place, at this hour, I stand in strong support of this resolution as the people of Arizona and the people of America go forth united in what will prove to be a difficult and perhaps even a protracted struggle, but a fight we cannot afford to postpone.

Support the resolution. Support our Nation and our way of life. We are Americans first. Vote for the resolu-

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am hon-

tored to yield 1 minute to my neigh-

bor and good friend, our distinguished demo-

Mr. GALLAGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ari-

zona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I crossed the aisle tonight to offer these remarks, not for priority of party but for the needs of our Nation.

It is to create terror. That was the purpose of Tuesday's attack. Well, what was the purpose of Tuesday's attack? Terrorism's simple goal is that it is embedded in the word "terrorism" itself. It is to create terror. That was the real goal of Tuesday's attack. Well, we can report to the world that we are fighting and winning the battle against terror in America.

In America today, there is a strong clear, cold conviction. We will punish those who committed these acts, and we will make our Nation safe again. America is as united as it has been in its history. This is one of the most tragic and challenging moments in our Nation's history.

I believe that this resolution is con-

The act of terror and inhumanity has produced American heroism that few people have witnessed in their lifetime. Before our very eyes in the last 3 days we have witnessed another rise to the moral challenge of our time.

Jeremy Glick, on the United flight which crashed in Pennsylvania, called his wife on a cell phone to say his plane had been hijacked, and three of us, he said, are going to fight. His wife told him about the attack on the World Trade Center. We have credible reason to believe that he and other passengers brought down their plane so that others could live another day.

New York City Fire Chief Peter Ganci stood with a multichannel radio at the foot of One World Trade Center, and with smoke swirling around his head, trying amid the chaos to organize the rescue effort, the building collapsed.

New York City Fire Department Chaplain Mychal Judge went to the tower to minister to victims. He was hit by debris in the head. He died.

More than 250 firefighters ran into the building that others were running out of so that they could try to get up the steps to save others. They are all missing.

Yesterday, when I went to the Pen-

tagon with Members here, a general told of how a woman found one person passed out with fumes in the aftermath of the attack. She lifted the person up, he said, threw her from the window and then saved the person's life and then threw herself out the window to save her own life.

New Yorkers line streets in Manhat-

tan holding signs and flags in celebration of our rescue workers going off to rescue other Americans. Americans descended on emergency centers, set up by workers from the Red Cross, stood ford, and with smoke swirling around his head, trying amid the chaos to organize the rescue effort, the building collapsed.

New York City Fire Department Chaplain Mychal Judge went to the tower to minister to victims. He was hit by debris in the head. He died.

More than 250 firefighters ran into the building that others were running out of so that they could try to get up the steps to save others. They are all missing.

Yesterday, when I went to the Pen-

agon with Members here, a general told of how a woman found one person passed out with fumes in the aftermath of the attack. She lifted the person up, he said, threw her from the window and then saved the person's life and then threw herself out the window to save her own life.

New Yorkers line streets in Manhat-

tan holding signs and flags in celebration of our rescue workers going off to rescue other Americans. Americans descended on emergency centers, set up by workers from the Red Cross, stood ford, and with smoke swirling around his head, trying amid the chaos to organize the rescue effort, the building collapsed.
ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.

Everything that is happening today is happening because Americans are still good and America is still great.

Finally, we must recognize and understand a fundamental truth. Our foes caused enormous death and destruction, but their greater goal is to instill fear in the heart of every American.

We will conquer that foe. We will not be defeated. We will not succumb. We will not fear. We will always rise up, as we have through our history, and we will face fear down.

Our challenge is to draw on the goodness, the decency, the bravery, and the humanity that has always defined this great country. I know in my heart we will prevail. We will face this foe, and we will not adopt the characteristics of those who attack us. We will not forget the civil liberties of our people. We will not discriminate. We will not use prejudice. We will not succumb to hatred in fighting this foe. We will not divide.

Two months ago, the Foreign Minister in Germany told me that what he found so impressive about America was that he had never known such a powerful Nation to use its power so responsibly, with faith in ourselves, in our fellow human beings; and I have faith in God to see us through. I am guided in my belief by my faith, which is best expressed in the hymn, “Be Not Afraid.” “Be not afraid. I go before you always. Come, follow me, and I will give you rest.”

Our people have courage, our military will defend, our President will have our support and our trust to bring our foes to justice; and with God’s help, we will be free and our people will be healed.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLEIT), the chairman of the Committee on Science.

Mr. BOEHLEIT. Mr. Speaker, Shaw said, “Some men see things as they are and ask why. I dream things that never were and ask why not.” My dream, the collective dream of all Americans, is a world at peace, a world in which equal opportunity for all prevails.

I cannot explain the why of the events of the past few days, but I can and will continue to share in that collective dream of all Americans. As I see it, this resolution, which we should and will pass, is not a resolution designed to win a war, rather it is one seeking to advance the cause of a secure world and a just and lasting peace.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Minority leader, my colleagues, I am proud to serve under our commander in chief, the President of the United States. But most of all, I am proud of the strength and the character and the resolve and the common purpose of the American people. That character, that strength, that resolve, that common purpose is represented here in the people’s House. We are united. We are strong. We are determined.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this evening I stand in the strongest position of support for the resolution that is in front of us and that has been carefully negotiated and in coming days, weeks, and months will play out, and also to offer unqualified support tonight for President Bush in the difficult days, weeks, and months ahead that surely will confront this Nation.

It is to be a difficult time. But as we stand here tonight, we stand here today and the heroism of those women and men of New York City and those families who have lost loved ones as well as the Pentagon, we know the resolve of the American people. I supported the Iraqi incursion a decade ago in one of the most difficult votes in this House. Tonight, this vote is not easy either, knowing as well that when the days grow very difficult, it will require the strength of all the American people. But tonight let us resolve to proceed with vigor, not vengeance, in remembrance of those who have been lost over the last 3 tragic days.

The same comments I offered on Wednesday night I offer tonight: strength to the American people and wisdom to President Bush and this Congress.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, the horrendous attack we have suffered and our national response will prove to be a pivotal event in world history. Our Nation is now embarked on a fight for freedom. Some nations will stand up and be with us, and we may even be surprised by who our friends are. We will have many allies, but others will be against us.

Secretary Powell and others are working the phones now making key determinations. I think we all understand that we can only act decisively. There can be no pinpoint strikes. Terrorism will only get worse unless we act to eradicate it now.

Several years ago, during a hearing I was pleased to join with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to travel with the President to New York today, with other colleagues from the region, to view the devastation left in the aftermath of Tuesday’s tragic events and to meet with the volunteers and professionals who have made such a heroic effort to help the victims and their families.

It went unanswered. We will now have a recourse to act. I stand committed to working together to build an effective anti-terrorism policy which will make our country and our world safer so that we will never have a recurrence of the nightmare we experienced last Tuesday again.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, events of the past week have given all of us great pride in America, great pride in the people of this Nation and the way in which they responded to our crisis. But tonight we also have a moment of pure, and that is the Nation of laws; that we are a Nation that follows the rule of law; and that in this action, in this resolution, we are respecting the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution says that the Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, to declare war, to provide calling forth the militia to repel invasion. That is what we are doing. But it also provides that the President shall be commander in chief of the forces of this Nation.
I think this resolution says eloquently that we are a Nation of laws; that we respond in a measured way, as provided in the Constitution of the United States; and that we can take pride in our response along with the people in their response to the events of this week.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the vice chair of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

In times of tragedy, America pulls together and America gets stronger. We defeated the forces of evil in World War II, we turned economic crisis into economic opportunities and beat the Great Depression, and we can and will defeat this evil.

Every war is different. No challenge is the same. This will be a battle unlike any other, fought with new tools and methods; fought with intelligence and brute force, rooting out the enemies among us and those outside our borders. This war may be different, but we have the capabilities to win; and we will not rest until we have wiped the evil of terrorism from the face of the Earth.

There is nowhere they can hide where we will not hunt them. There is nowhere they will be safe from our wrath. We will consider any person or nation who harbors them or aids them or authorizes their activities to be just as guilty. If you harbor our enemy, then you are our enemy. If you help our enemy, then you are our enemy. Our resolve has no end. Our commitment is total.

In times of tragedy, America pulls together and America gets stronger. That is why we are here to do today: to stand united, to say to the world there are no partisans here, only patriots. There is no difference between Democrats and Republicans, between the Congress and the President. We are speaking with one voice.

The resolution we are supporting tonight authorizes the President to use the full range of force available from our military not only to respond to the terrorist acts on Tuesday but also to prevent future acts. And we will not be alone in our battle. The enormous evil of these acts is uniting the civilized world behind a common cause because the attacks on the World Trade Center and on the Pentagon were attacks not just against our common United States but against humanity itself.

The civilized world is unifying in this common fight because there are only two sides in it: right or wrong, good or evil. You are with us or against us. No civilized nation can be allowed to sit on the fence.

I just came back from the site of the tragedy in New York City with my colleagues. I saw the horrendous results of the terrorists’ unspeakable deeds. And as I stood at ground zero, I was reminded of the scenes of devastation from World War II. But what cannot be seen in that rubble are the broken families and the fatherless and motherless children left in its wake. We will not let this stand, because to let this stand would be to let the evil stand. This stand would be to let evil prevail. To let this stand would be to lay down our values of liberty, justice, and freedom.

It has been said that in the long history of the world only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. Tonight, we do not shrink from this responsibility, we embrace it, and in doing so we send a beacon of light to the rest of the world.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL).

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by the adoption of this resolution tonight, let us send one very clear message to the world: we are the United States of America. We are the United States. We are united.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), the ranking Democrat on the terrorism panel of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this authorization of the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations or persons who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist acts committed against the American people.

Tonight, every Member of this House and every American stand united.

We want to thank the President for his leadership in this time of national tragedy and national testing of our will. We stand with him against the forces of darkness that have broken our hearts but emboldened our spirits.

We know this war will require our patience, our perseverance, our unwavering courage and commitment. Our only timetable is to stay the course until the job is finished. The future of liberty, freedom. And human dignity hang in the balance and our Nation will not be found wanting.

May God’s wisdom and judgment guide our steps and may God bless America.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland, Mrs. MORELLA.

Mrs. MORELLA of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I examined the war-torn Pentagon site, the lingering scent of smoke, the ruins of a building, the courageous rescue workers, including the Montgomery County, Maryland Search and Rescue Team.

Tonight, as this debate was taking place, I was calling families of some of the Montgomery County, Maryland victims, victims of the Pentagon attack. The victims include Michelle Hedenber, Todd Reuben, William Casper, John Cons, Darin Conley, Michell Gutz, Ernest Willcher, Gerald Fishler, Lisa Young, Ted Moy. The list goes on. This is not New York or Pennsylvania. This is just so far what we have heard from the Pentagon. There will be hundreds more and it’s going to last for a long time.

We offer our prayers and support to these families of these heroes. We resolve to find the perpetrators and punish them harshly.

Without any question, this terrorist attack on our liberty and freedom is a strike against all nations that value democracy. It is an act of war, but we will not be intimidated. No act as cowardly as this one can go unanswered. I urge the President to act accordingly, cautiously and appropriately. I will cast my vote. We must stand in unity, pledging to defend freedom, unity and liberty.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, tonight with the passage of this resolution, it is time that we move from words to deeds. We must identify and destroy all those who perpetrated the horror on our country on Tuesday. We must then move swiftly to cut off their financing network, their infrastructure network, and all those who would aid and abet and support them.

Then we must embark on the long struggle of making the nations choose between obedience to terrorism or subscription to the rule of law and international cooperation.

There has been much eloquence in this Chamber in recent days from all sides of this athis country. But the American people will not be satisfied with our eloquence. They want us to stand with our Armed Forces, stand with our allies around the world, and swiftly, swiftly settle the debt owed to us by those who brought harm upon this country on Tuesday.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this authorization of the President to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations or persons who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist acts committed against the American people.

Tonight, every Member of this House and every American stand united.

We want to thank the President for his leadership in this time of national tragedy and national testing of our will. We stand with him against the forces of darkness that have broken our hearts but emboldened our spirits.

We know this war will require our patience, our perseverance, our unwavering courage and commitment. Our only timetable is to stay the course until the job is finished. The future of liberty, freedom. And human dignity hang in the balance and our Nation will not be found wanting.

May God’s wisdom and judgment guide our steps and may God bless America.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GALLEGLY).

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GALLEGLY).

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland, Mrs. MORELLA.

Mrs. MORELLA of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I examined the war-torn Pentagon site, the lingering scent of smoke, the ruins of a building, the courageous rescue workers, including the Montgomery County, Maryland Search and Rescue Team.

Tonight, as this debate was taking place, I was calling families of some of the Montgomery County, Maryland victims, victims of the Pentagon attack. The victims include Michelle Hedenber, Todd Reuben, William Casper, John Cons, Darin Conley, Michell Gutz, Ernest Willcher, Gerald Fishler, Lisa Young, Ted Moy. The list goes on. This is not New York or Pennsylvania. This is just so far what we have heard from the Pentagon. There will be hundreds more and it’s going to last for a long time.

We offer our prayers and support to these families of these heroes. We resolve to find the perpetrators and punish them harshly.

Without any question, this terrorist attack on our liberty and freedom is a strike against all nations that value democracy. It is an act of war, but we will not be intimidated. No act as cowardly as this one can go unanswered. I urge the President to act accordingly, cautiously and appropriately. I will cast my vote. We must stand in unity, pledging to defend freedom, unity and liberty.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, tonight with the passage of this resolution, it is time that we move from words to deeds. We must identify and destroy all those who perpetrated the horror on our country on Tuesday. We must then move swiftly to cut off their financing network, their infrastructure network, and all those who would aid and abet and support them.

Then we must embark on the long struggle of making the nations choose between obedience to terrorism or subscription to the rule of law and international cooperation.

There has been much eloquence in this Chamber in recent days from all sides of this country. But the American people will not be satisfied with our eloquence. They want us to stand with our Armed Forces, stand with our allies around the world, and swiftly, swiftly settle the debt owed to us by those who brought harm upon this country on Tuesday.
Mr. Speaker, whether the hour be near or far, we stand united with our President and with the men and women of our Armed Forces.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), a member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, we need lasting peace. We need to prevent future attacks against the United States and its people.

Today we take this step, and I rise in support of this resolution, and I rise specifically on behalf of these children, for it is our responsibility to provide for their protection, to provide for their promise and their potential.

Whatever the perceived real grievance is of those who took this action, attacking innocent children and thousands of other innocent Americans is unacceptable.

We must respond. We know not what the tactics or strategy or play of this engagement will be, but we must act.

Mr. Speaker, I stand and I support this resolution.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Tonight we are walking on holy ground. We are prayerfully mourning the loss of thousands of Americans who have lost their lives. We are trying a way to comfort their families and give them peace.

At the same time, we are discussing a resolution on the use of force to bring the cowardly terrorists to justice and to make sure that we never have to suffer this horror again. To this end, I support this resolution because it clearly states that nothing in this resolution supersedes the requirements of the War Powers Act.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues have quoted President Roosevelt of another horrible day in our country's life, that this day will live in infamy. I want to also quote his wisdom when he said, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself," because that is the goal of the terrorist, to instill fear in the American people. That would be their greatest victory.

Today a new President and a new generation are handed the torch of liberty. The terrorist infrastructure must be destroyed, and the message must go out to all who seek to destroy the American way of life. Tonight we vote to give our President full authority to use America's full military might against those responsible for this week's despicable attacks against the United States and its people.

A strong response to the deplorable attacks on the United States is essential. The terrorist infrastructure must be destroyed, and the message must go out to all who seek to harm us in the future that America will respond to cowardly acts of violence against our people quickly and decisively.

Those who would seek to bring this country to its knees, we will "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship," and "oppose any foe" to protect our land of liberty.

Today we face another global threat, terrorism, which once again threatens the foundation of all peace-loving nations. Today the world looks to America and this very body for the very hope and unmistakable message that we as a Nation will not tolerate people and organizations to operate in opposition to the very foundation that every
society is based upon: the sanctity of human life.

Mr. Speaker, I pray for our President.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we shall overcome someday.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S.J. Res. 23. With the passage of this joint resolution, Congress stands united with the President and the brave men and women in uniform ready to wage war on global terrorism. Although S.J. Res. 23 is not a formal declaration of war, the resolution gives the President full authority to use force against these terrorists and is similar to the one used in 1991 during the Persian Gulf conflict. Of course, a key to making this work is the continued willingness of the executive to continue to consult with legislators. I am confident the President will do just that. Make no mistake, failure to act in unison at home and abroad will be interpreted by our enemies as weakness and an invitation to commit further atrocities. We have to put aside our differences, quiet our rhetoric and act decisively now.

Mr. Speaker, today I read Leonard Pitts' column in the Miami Herald. Addressing his words to the faceless cowards responsible for Tuesday's attacks he wrote: "It occurs to me that maybe you just wanted us to know the depths of your hatred. If that's the case, consider the message received. And take this message in exchange: You don't know my people. You don't know what we're capable of. You don't know what you just started. But you're about to learn."

I urge all my colleagues to support S.J. Res. 23.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), a member of the Democratic leadership. Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. This week America suffered the worst attack in our Nation's history. It was an assault on the American people and a threat to the fundamental freedom that is the strength and the spirit of our strong Nation. There is no reasonable justification for the vicious attack that has taken such a toll on the American people.

Each day our intelligence officials obtain more information of the facts surrounding the events of September 11, 2001. It is clear that this was a carefully crafted plan for tremendous destruction. The criminals wanted to create a constant state of fear in American citizens across our great country. But the American people will not be bullied. They will not be cowed. Mr. Speaker, our citizens are joined together in prayer, giving of their time, their love, their resources. There has never been a greater demonstration of unity.

With this resolution, our government also takes a stand. It reaffirms Congress' support for the President. It protects the authority of the Congress. Our Commander in Chief and the Congress will work together to bring to justice and to punish those responsible for trying to bring the United States to its knees.

We stand tall. We stand proud. We stand ready to protect our freedom, our justice, and our liberty.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS).

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, a great atrocity has been leveled against this Nation and its citizens. We must now seek justice for our Nation, the American people, and humanity. But justice comes in many forms and the scales of justice must be carefully balanced.

On one side, we place our commitment to spare no effort in eradicating terrorism and punishing those responsible for these deplorable crimes. On the other, we balance the responsibility to hold true to our Nation's principles, to be cognizant of innocent life, and to use military force only when necessary. This is a difficult scale to balance, but I believe that we have a duty to reach the appropriate equilibrium that justice requires.

I strongly support the will of this President, Congress, and our citizenry to defend ourselves against our enemies with unrelenting force. It is my only hope that such force will be balanced and guarantees the justice we all deserve.

May God bless America.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD).

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, we owe it to our people, we owe it to our history, we owe it to the folks that made us where we are. We owe it to those firefighters in New York. We owe it to our military personnel in the Pentagon. We owe it to those New Yorkers that have had their world brought down around their ears.

This resolution is good. It sets out what we are about to do, and I am in strong support of it. We owe it to the world to show the world that democracy will stand and that an isolated terrorist cannot hurt America permanently.

Mr. Speaker, we will send that message. We will send it with overwhelming force. God bless America.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN).

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Secretary of State Powell had it correctly when he said, terrorism is a scourge upon our civilization. I am pleased to stand in support of this call, this call of our military might to thwart the forces of terrorism. I am pleased because we must bring these terrorists not just to justice but to a punishment that will not soon be forgotten.

But I also want to call up tonight our most important weapon, our national will. We must have the will to send a clear signal that our fight is with terrorists, not with the Muslim world. We must have the will in the face of gas lines, in the face of inconveniences, in the face of checkpoints. We must have the will to fight over the long haul. And we have that will. We must have the will and the resolve to make it clear that while we will make adjustments in our life-styles, we will not surrender our fundamental freedoms.

In the final analysis, I believe the terrorists think we are too soft, that we are the soft, materialistic infidel. I think, as in World War II, we will show them they are wrong, because the message from our national will will be clear and simple. We will not yield. God bless America.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON).

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, tonight we talk patriotism, and we should. And we talk sacrifice, and we should. And we talk courage. We talk all those things about humanity and we should. But I do think it is important for the American people to realize that this is going to be a very arduous, difficult, nasty, drawn-out struggle. One of the great characteristics and many times it is unsung, but it is there, is perseverance. Just keeping on going. It is so important that we as a public and citizens understand that, because this is not going to be something which brave words will conquer. It is only our perseverance.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, along with all of my colleagues and all Americans, I believe that the United States of America must respond effectively and appropriately to this attack on our people and our Nation. This resolution gives awesome responsibility to the President of the United States, but it should not be interpreted as unlimited power to use force or commit atrocities.

This resolution has been carefully drafted to restrict our response to those we know to be responsible for
Because vacation days are so hard to come by, many of us base our vacations around the 4th. This isn’t necessarily for the sake of the holiday, but to simply save a vacation day. Nothing wrong with any of the above practices, time and prosperity have mellowed the significance of our national birthday, as they have Memorial Day and Veterans Day.

Mr. Speaker, that’s unfortunate for the simple reason that on nights like this one, we’re reminded that no one gave us our freedom. No one gave us our liberty. And while their underlying principles were germinated in peaceful venues and distributed on pamphlets or word of mouth, ultimately they were borne through battle.

Maybe our children don’t understand, but the United Nations wasn’t there to let our forefathers conduct a plebiscite on whether the 13 colonies should remain part of England. Maybe we’ve become so used to living side-by-side with soldiers that it’s taken us a while to realize there wasn’t any multi-national force willing to die by the tens of thousands to free their ancestors from slavery. And maybe we’ve grown so used to violence as entertainment the grainy images of Pearl Harbor don’t affect us any more—now we need a Hollywood movie to convey the importance of a national tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider this resolution tonight, remember this: our freedom, our unity, our very way of life exist because previous generations of Americans have time and time again been willing to place a higher value on our freedom than on their own lives.

As much as I disdain the notion that taking human life is a decision for politicians to make—events of this week have placed us in a position where, as previous members of this body have done before, we must ask our fellow citizens to once again fight those who test all we stand for.

To all my colleagues assembled here tonight, understand this: there will be Americans who will not survive the fighting to come and all Americans throughout this nation. We will find those who have done this and bring them to justice.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Langevin).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise in support of the resolution authorizing the use of force to combat the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, the terrorist acts of cruelty and inhumanity committed 3 days ago have not weakened our Nation. Instead, the American people have forged stronger bonds and have demonstrated the compassion and concern that make our Nation great. United in our resolve, the United States is prepared to take action against those who have threatened us. America has the determination, strength and courage to combat the scourge of terrorism. We will identify the people, powers, and organizations that have contributed to terrorism, we will hold them accountable for their inhumanity, and we absolutely will not stop. We will succeed.

In the coming weeks, the men and women in our military and intelligence communities will be called upon to serve their Nation. I commend them for their bravery and their sacrifice. I also call upon the American people to maintain the solidarity demonstrated in recent days and to focus on the true enemy instead of targeting innocent people because of skin color or customs or beliefs. Americans of all faiths, races, and backgrounds join in condemnation of terrorism and together we shall prove victorious.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. Hooley).

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, every fourth of July, we celebrate our national independence. It’s a day when nearly all of us have the day off from work, a day when we can gather with our families for a cook out, and maybe attend the local parade or spend the day lounging by the pool. It’s a day when we can see the latest Hollywood blockbuster—this past year it was a Hollywood Blockbuster—this past year it was "Talladega Nights." It’s a day when we can watch the annual “pool.” It’s a day when we can see the latest Hollywood blockbuster—this past year it was "Talladega Nights." It’s a day when we can watch the annual “pool.”

On September 11, 2001, Hollywood and Talladega and the pool all became very quiet. It’s a day when we can forget about the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and focus on the people who are suffering from the attacks.

Mr. Speaker, this past Tuesday, was the most horrible attack ever on American soil.

attacks of September 11, 2001 require us to eradicate an enemy that has proven to be more deadly than any we’ve ever faced. Support this resolution, and support our men and women in the armed forces. But remember their sacrifices not just today, but years from now after they have won this war, when Memorial Day or the 4th of July are once again excuses to take a break from work or to spend an afternoon off enjoying ourselves with friends and family.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Grucci).

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I, along with a number of my colleagues from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, visited what is now known as ground zero in New York’s lower Manhattan, the site where the two proud buildings of the World Trade Center once stood. I watched on the faces of those workers, those who were volunteering, and those who were volunteering. And while there was sadness in their eyes, there was a determination in their movement, in their step, and in their actions. There was a commitment on their part to hold together and to band together and to do what needs to be done in that Herculean effort in trying to move the tons of rubble and steel to look for the precious body that still may be gasping for air and waiting for arrival of those to come to help them. I stood with those who were working, and I understood their pain in their heart and the sadness in their face but the determination that they have to make sure that those who perpetrated this crime never do it again, not to us but not to anyone in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this resolution tonight. But, more than that, I rise as a proud American with all of my colleagues here in this House and all Americans throughout this country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this resolution tonight. But, more than that, I rise as a proud American with all of my colleagues here in this House and all Americans throughout this country.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Israel).

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, today I also join the President of the United States and Democratics and Republicans from this House in a place of war and a place of honor. In the wreckage of the World Trade Center, we saw the signs of war, twisted steel, shattered windows, smoking ruins. But, Mr. Speaker, amidst the devastation we saw the signs of America: small flags planted in smoking ruins. But, Mr. Speaker, amidst the devastation we saw the signs of America: small flags planted in smoking ruins.

Let us ensure that when they come home Congress honors their sacrifice, not solely with parades, but for the rest of their lives.

Let us pledge tonight that veterans of this and every war are treated as first-class citizens, as well as the heroes of American life.

Let us pledge tonight that veterans of this and every war are treated as first-class citizens, as well as the heroes of American life.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.
lives and rebuild our city. I salute them and all of our unsung heroes who continue the efforts to provide comfort in a time of tragedy and save lives in a time of war.

Mr. Speaker, we did not choose this fight. It chose us; and now we have no choice but to stand back in the defense of our lives, to defend our way of life, and to remember throughout the ordeal to come what this fight is about, the lives that were lost and the freedoms and liberties that we preserve.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman emeritus.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time. Mr. Speaker, this is an important occasion. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SANDERS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, our people have borne the deep pain and sorrow of this ruthless attack. We are beginning our recovery and, by this legislation, for which I urge support, we are ready to defeat terrorism.

American lives and rebuild our city. I salute them and all of our unsung heroes who continue the efforts to provide comfort in a time of tragedy and save lives in a time of war.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, under the authority of the War Powers Act the President already has the legal right to use force when this country is attacked—as was the case on Tuesday when some 5,000 Americans were killed in an unspeakable act of terrorism. So, in an important respect, this debate is more symbolic than legally necessary.

Americans have prayed in churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship over the last four days. They have prayed for strength, for courage, for an end to this horror, and for peace. They have heard sermons that spoke of love being stronger than hate, of the forces of good triumphing over evil. I will vote for this resolution because I believe that the use of force is one tool that we have at our disposal to fight against the horror of terrorism and mass murder. One tool but it is not our only tool, and it is something that must be used wisely . . . and with great discretion.

I believe that we must work with other nations to root out, capture and eliminate the terrorists who have caused such terrible suffering in our country and elsewhere. But we must also understand that widespread and indiscriminate force could lead to more violence and more anti-Americanism.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the developing world must know that we do not hate them, but only the terrorists who hide in their midsts and control their lives. By word and deed, we must show those people that we are on their side, rather than the terrorists who exploit them.

Mr. Speaker, the President has an enormous responsibility. I pray that he uses it well and that Congress provides him with effective guidance.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution authorizing the President to use military force against the terrorist threat facing our Nation.

The events of this week will be forever seared into the memory of this Nation. The sheer scale of this tragedy is almost beyond comprehension. In a single day, we lost more Americans than some of our bloodiest battles of our history, and it happened on our soil.

The shock and horror of these unconscionable acts have quickly turned into anger and rage. However, we must put all this into perspective. By passing the resolution before us today, we will show that America will act forcefully and decisively in the face of unspeakable evil. The resolution will empower the President and the armed services to take the steps necessary to defeat the forces of terrorism and punish the culprits who are responsible for these heinous acts.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I have prepared comments, but I would just like to speak from my heart that when you go to the Pentagon and when you go to see ground zero in New York, you see an incredible contrast, the carnage of the buildings and the hope and vitality of the people.

When President Bush was there today and he stood up to speak to some of the rescue workers, some of them could not hear, and they yelled out, "We can't hear you." And he turned around to them and said, "But we can hear you. The whole world can hear you soon, those who committed this dastardly, cowardly act, will hear us from us."

I am voting for this resolution so that they will hear from us. If I have one regret, it is that we did not give a President, our President, this power a few years ago to respond to terrorism when it first struck.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people I represent, I rise in strong support of authorizing the use of our Armed Forces against those responsible for the carnage in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

Acts of war have been committed against innocent men, women, and children going about the daily business and routines that are a part of our lives. After a decade of peace, we are reminded in the harshest way that the United States has violent and cowardly enemies—while the cold war is over, the world is a more dangerous place.

A decade ago, Congress considered a resolution authorizing another President George Bush to use all means necessary to liberate Kuwait, a resolution I strongly supported. To this day, I consider the vote on that measure to have been the most important vote I cast during my service in the House.

Today, we face a far more daunting task. This time, our enemy is faceless. It hides in the shadows. Its mission is morally and spiritually bankrupt. It's united only in its hatred for our democratic ideals and peaceful way of life. A people that lies ahead is a dangerous one. Defeating this enemy won't be easy, and it won't come quickly. Yet I am confident that authorizing force will save lives by preventing future acts of terrorism, and so I cast my vote without reservation.

Mr. Speaker, this is a defining moment for our nation. After consoling the families who have lost loved ones and after healing the wounded, our duty as a free people is to support, with all the resources available to us, the many men and women waging the war against terrorism.

I pray for the wisdom of our leaders, the courage of our Armed Forces, and that we will prevail over the evil that attacked us this week.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. BARRETT).

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, America stands united tonight.

We stand united with our President, and we support him.

We stand united as a people, so the world will know we cannot and will not permit these terrorists to rob us of our loved ones.

We stand united to defeat any attempts of terrorists to rob us of our
We stand united in support of the men and women who serve us in the Armed Forces and who will help us achieve justice. We shall respond, and we will never forget the victims of this horrific attack.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that America will respond, and we will respond in a unified, factual and deliberate and committed manner, we will act out of resolve and out of faith. So, I rise to support this resolution.

We are today giving the President the authority to go after the people involved in these terrorist acts. However, there is a dual responsibility of the Congress and the President to work together in times of aggression against those who would do harm to the United States. It must be done with the administration, the President of the United States, in consultation with Congress.

I am prepared to support this resolution. I know there are others in this country who are fearful of entering into hostilities and war; but I do believe that, in consultation under the War Powers Act of 1973, we are headed in the right direction, for that act ensures that the collective judgment of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances and to the continued use of such forces and hostilities or in such situations.

We are unified—our country must respond. We are determined to stand against those who have acted violently against the United States in order to bring about such a loss of life that we would crumble from FEAR. Never will that happen, because the principles that strengthen us of God and country—like truth will march on.

Mr. Speaker, Members of this Congress are truly united in their faith in God and country. That's why we are unavailing in our convictions and our interests against the acts of terror and cowardice perpetrated against us on September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the crash in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. These egregious acts against humanity of those so-called civilized citizens that spanned God's spectrum of every race, ethnicity and religious denomination.

In 1973, The War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93–148) was passed over the veto of President Richard Nixon, in order to provide procedures for Congress and the President to participate in decisions to send U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities.

Such force is constitutional under the Necessary and Proper Clause which specifically provided that “Congress shall have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution its own powers, but all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.”

The policy behind this power, entrusted to the President as Commander in Chief, to deploy U.S. armed forces but confined itself to exercising only pursuant to: (1) a declaration of war; (2) specific statutory authorization; or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.” Pursuant to this authority, the President “in every possible instance” shall consult with Congress before deploying U.S. Armed Forces, and to continue consultations as long as the armed forces remain in hostile situations.

By authorizing military action under the War Powers Act, and such consultations between the President and the Congress are clearly upon us.

America has suffered perhaps the greatest attack and act of aggression in its history. Thousands of people were killed and injured in this horrific act, simply because they were Americans and for their common love of freedom and democracy. Therefore there is little doubt that collaboration between Congress and the Executive is justified in this instance, as a matter of statutory and constitutional law.

The need for calm in compiling and analyzing the facts and evidence in this tragedy is great. Also the need for restraint and cultural sensitivity towards those in our communities who are religious or cultural and have never done anything to bring the terror to our American Muslims, Arab-Americans and Asian-Americans. As Americans, we must demonstrate in this, our darkest hour, what makes us truly great: our love and acceptance of inclusiveness and cultural diversity. We must not attack innocent Americans who are simply different.

But upon our discovery of the culprits of these heinous acts, our response must be deliberate and firm. The actions we take today set us upon a new course in history. Not unlike what the Founding Fathers faced against an unfathomable enemy and an inconceivable challenge. This Congress, like those brave patriots before us, pledges its sacred honor and pledges its mission to bring an end to this heinous act of terrorism, our American Muslims, Arab-Americans and Asian-Americans. As Americans, we must demonstrate in this, our darkest hour, what makes us truly great: our love and acceptance of inclusiveness and cultural diversity. We must not attack innocent Americans who are simply different.

By authorizing military action under the War Powers Act, and such consultations between the President and the Congress are clearly upon us.

America has suffered perhaps the greatest attack and act of aggression in its history. Thousands of people were killed and injured in this horrific act, simply because they were Americans and for their common love of freedom and democracy. Therefore there is little doubt that collaboration between Congress and the Executive is justified in this instance, as a matter of statutory and constitutional law.

The need for calm in compiling and analyzing the facts and evidence in this tragedy is great. Also the need for restraint and cultural sensitivity towards those in our communities who are religious or cultural and have never done anything to bring the terror to our American Muslims, Arab-Americans and Asian-Americans. As Americans, we must demonstrate in this, our darkest hour, what makes us truly great: our love and acceptance of inclusiveness and cultural diversity. We must not attack innocent Americans who are simply different.

But upon our discovery of the culprits of these heinous acts, our response must be deliberate and firm. The actions we take today set us upon a new course in history. Not unlike what the Founding Fathers faced against an unfathomable enemy and an inconceivable challenge. This Congress, like those brave patriots before us, pledges its sacred honor and stands at the precipice of this new world unafraid. We will overcome this terrible period in the history of our country and we will overcome.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I intend to be brief. Nearly every Member of Congress this week has said this: on Tuesday, September 11, our country was brutally attacked.

It was an act of war. It demands response.

Under our Constitution, the President of the United States is commander in chief. When America is attacked, he assumes the obligations of the commander in chief. It does not matter whether the President is someone you voted for. Our country has only one President and only one commander in chief.

This resolution authorizes the use of force by America. As a matter of law, the War Powers Act may not even require this resolution. The President likely already has the legal authority needed.

But this afternoon most of us prayed together at the National Cathedral. At the end of the service, we stood together and we sang “The Battle Hymn of the Republic.” As we sang, I could not help but recall that when “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” was written, our country was divided, and it was the last time on American soil when massive numbers of Americans died in war, until this Tuesday. At the end of the song, we sang, “As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.”

While this resolution may not be legally required, it is important to show that we are united; that when America is attacked, Americans stand together. Those who died on Tuesday will have died to make us free.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Joint Resolution 23, a resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States and its citizens. September 11, 2001, will be a date that will live forever in the hearts and minds of freedom loving people. On that date our country was attacked by terrorists in a way thought impossible. Thousands of innocent men, women, and children were murdered. It has touched the lives of thousands of families and of all Americans. It was an attack on our people and our freedom. The resolution before us authorizes the President to take the appropriate action including if needed the use of our military against those nations, organizations or people who planned, authorized, committed, or assisted in the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001. The resolution specifically directs that such action be targeted to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such entities.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to protect the safety of our citizens, particularly those within our own country. This resolution helps us carry out that responsibility. Our military force must only be used when it is clearly justified. This resolution limits that use to respond to the September 11 attack on our Nation. It is not only justified, but there is no more legitimate use of military than to defend one's country from acts of foreign attack. The
resolution recognizes the role and responsibility of Congress in authorizing and committing our military to hostile action. The Constitution provides that the Congress has the power to "proclaim war" and the power to "declare war." The resolution strikes the right balance between the President and Congress and is in compliance with the War Powers Act, making it clear of the President's obligations to consult with and inform Congress. It is the time for Congress to act. Let those who were responsible for these horrible deeds know that the Congress and the President and the American People are united and are resolved to bring the perpetrators to justice and to prevent such acts from ever happening again on our shores.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with you in authorizing this resolution authorizing the President to use military force against those responsible for the September 11, 2001, attack on America.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, to all of those who have lost their lives and loved ones or been injured, on behalf of the people of the Seventh District of Illinois, we extend to them our heartfelt condolences.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we commend all of those who have committed tremendous acts of bravery, who have given of themselves during this period, who have given even their lives so that others might live. We thank them for their acts of heroism, and we shall stand together.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the distinguished Chair of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today we debate the gravest and most important matter that ever comes before the Congress, the use of military force.

Mr. Speaker, the cowardly, barbaric attack of September 11 was an assault on America, on humanity and on the civilized world. It was the cold-blooded calculated murder of untold thousands of innocent Americans. It was nothing less than evil, plain and simple.

Mr. Speaker, September 11 changed much about America and the world, but I am proud to say that it has not perverted our democratic system. That is because the Congress and the President, as coequal branches of government, have worked together, consulting closely throughout the process. As a result, we have agreed to this resolution.

So we speak with one voice tonight, Mr. Speaker, and the House will overwhelmingly vote to authorize the President to use military force to respond to the terrorist acts of September 11.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is united in its commitment to bringing to justice those who perpetrated this assault on our people. But make no mistake, this campaign may be long and it may be difficult.

As we speak tonight, let us pray for the men and women of our armed services as they undertake this assignment for our Nation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN), a senior member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, along with President, I, too, have just returned from ground zero, the site of the greatest single human tragedy in our Nation's history. The towering pyramid of wreckage upon whose perimeter in New York City I have just walked hours ago is a monument, staggering in its dimensions and horrifying in its implications.

In that massive tomb, Mr. Speaker, lie the remains of a still-unknown number of my fellow New Yorkers and our fellow Americans. The terrorists who murdered these people conceive of themselves as the hand of God and have executed their wicked judgment against our people. And what were our countrymen's crimes? Their crime was to go to work in a free Nation. Their crime was to get on an airplane. Their crime was to visit one of the greatest cities in the world. And, in many cases, Mr. Speaker, their crime was to attempt to save the lives of other human beings.

Mr. Speaker, the kind of havoc, murder and carnage which the terrorists have inflicted upon our Nation can only be compared to war. And war, Mr. Speaker, is what we will give them back. We know which neighborhoods these people live in. We know who their landlords are. We will find out where they get their paychecks. We will hunt them down, not just those of their public leaders, but also the most hidden of their private supporters.

Tonight, Mr. Speaker, evil again is on the march, and we must respond. And respond we will. We will respond to the terror that lives in the shadows and that hides in the dark.

We know, Mr. Speaker, that we have not borne our final pain; but America is embarking on a great campaign, one which will not be easy, one which will take some time. Like the beginning of the Cold War, we may not be able to foresee the end of this conflict; but, Mr. Speaker, we can be certain of who the winner will be.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, unimagинаble evil has been perpetrated against our free country. We must authorize our President to take all necessary actions to prevent those responsible for these dastardly acts from again inflicting such cowardly malice against our country.

Today our Congress reflects the resolve and unity of the American people in supporting our President in restoring peace and security to our peace-loving country. The Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces has an awesome responsibility. Let us unite behind him as he carries out his duty to our people.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, tonight I will vote to support our efforts to stop terrorism.

This is going to be a difficult vote for me. I was early in 1970 when I stepped off an airplane in Vietnam and joined my infantry unit, it has been my dream and it has been my prayer that no American would ever again have to shed their blood nor give their life on foreign soil. As a Member of Congress, I never dreamed of voting to send our American men and women into combat, but then I never dreamed I would be calling the mother and the father of a young man from Eureka, California, in my district, who was on board one of those hijacked airplanes on September 11.

This past Tuesday, terrorists attacked America and they attacked the American people. They murdered thousands of Americans, and we must ensure that we do all in our power to end terrorism and to stop the terrorists from striking again. Our country is great because the people of our country are great, and we will, we will, with resolve, stand together to protect our freedom.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, when I swore my oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, I never imagined that this country or I would be where we are today. We each swear our allegiance to one another and to our country, yet the magnitude of our oath is only understood when we face situations like we face today. During trying times such as these, the American spirit is most strongly, most strongly, and we find within ourselves the ability to overcome challenges once thought unthinkable and unimaginable.

The cowardly terrorists perpetrating these unspeakable acts may think they have won, but they better think again, because they have united us. A united America will overcome this evil. A
united America will continue to be a beacon for freedom-loving people, and a united America will prevail in the end.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND).

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, a previous speaker expressed disappointment that this resolution is not an explicit declaration of war. Let me reassure the gentleman. The recipient of America’s forthcoming sword of justice will not be able to recognize the difference.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, as I walked down here, I saw in the cloakroom NBC News reported that from cell phones they could tell that the people on the Pennsylvania flight fought the hijackers, and that that flight was likely targeted for the building where we stand. The vision of the World Trade Center and the vision of the Citadel, symbol of democracy for this globe, leads me to know in my heart and in my gut, this is the right thing for our Nation to do.

Our enemy does not understand our national family. He perceives our freedom of religion as weakness. He perceives our freedom of speech as lack of discipline. He is about to discover that he is wrong on all counts.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), our distinguished colleague and my good friend.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman (Mr. LANTOS) for yielding me this time.

I rise tonight in strong support of this resolution to grant unprecedented authority to our President for the first time in U.S. history to deploy our Armed Forces against organizations and persons that are not nation states, as well as those that are nation states. We take this step with the certain knowledge that our first duty is to protect and defend our Nation against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Never have we been more united in our cause.

We also take this step understanding the character of U.S. foreign policy for the last century has also yielded levels of hate against our Nation, by omission or commission, that demand deep and immediate reevaluation. We pray for our people who have had thrust upon them such unjust suffering. May God bless America and our allies with wisdom. Our unyielding causes are free because of Americans, America and all that she stands for.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I too join the choir here of support for our President. This is an historic moment in our country, a sad moment. But I would like to express a thought for the future.

We are kidding ourselves if we think this will be easy, and I do not believe anybody understands it to be easy. We are going to call up thousands of reservists soon, and we are going to put men and women in harm’s way soon. This will not be a 100-hour ground campaign; this will not be an air war we watch on TV. This will affect every American family even deeper than it has now, but it is worth it.

This is the right thing to do. Let us end it now. Let us stand behind our President and go after the organizations from top to bottom who perpetrated such a heinous act. We can do it as a Nation working together and keep the spirit of September 11 alive. Do not give in to terrorism.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he or she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy, heavy heart, to join my colleagues to authorize our President, to use the necessary and appropriate force against those who will be identified as the perpetrators of the terrorists act of Tuesday, September 11, 2001, that killed so many of our loved ones, in a diabolical attempt to strike fear in the hearts of our Nation’s leaders and all Americans.

Yes, we must vindicate those thousands of lives, like Sgt. Mauldin White of my district, so that their dying will not be in vain.

But, Mr. Speaker, I stand here humbled by the heavy responsibility that is ours—the specific authority to declare war that is bestowed by the Constitution, on us as Members of this body.

And though I stand here with my colleagues, in this awesome time of decision, I would like to speak for my constituents, like all others, Armed Forces, volunteers. Together, I know we, 270 million Americans, will win this war. United. No one can beat us.

It will not be quick or easy, but with the will to do what is necessary for however long it takes, the people of the United States of America will triumph, and I have no doubt about that.

We will prevail because the fire of freedom burns in us, and makes us unbeatable. God bless America.

Mr. GALLEGELY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM).

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I too join the choir here of support for our President. This is an historic moment in our country, a sad moment. But I would like to express a thought for the future.

The Bible tells us many things: It teaches that we should “not render evil for evil,” but it tells us “if one strikes you on the cheek, turn the other also.” The Bible also tells us “if one kills you, then he will die by the sword.” The perpetrator of Tuesday’s attacks and other attacks surely planned, used and will yet use the sword of violence against us, unless we stop them.

We must act, and act swiftly and decisively, but we must also prepare ourselves better to prevent further attacks, and examine through honest introspection, if we have, in any way, given cause for such hate.

And as we prepare to exact justice on the perpetrators of this heinous crime, we must also be certain that we are indeed going after those who committed these crimes, and not be over-reaching in our response.

We must proceed with extreme and due caution, not so to wage war based on existing prejudices, motives, or questionable information that would just like to express a thought for the future.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I just returned with some of my colleagues from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, from Ground Zero, at the World Trade Center in New York City. It was a terribly disturbing sight; almost incomprehensible, the magnitude of this horrific crime. But it was also an incredibly inspiring, uplifting moment, and it filled me with a tremendous sense of confidence in our future. Confidence? The police, the firefighters, rescue workers, utility workers, Armed Forces, volunteers. Together, I know we, 270 million Americans, will win this war. United. No one can beat us.

As someone who has seen the face of war for almost 4 years in Vietnam, I do not relish the idea of returning to this field, but I stand here in support of this joint resolution. As someone who has seen the face of war for almost 4 years in Vietnam, I do not relish the idea of returning to this field, but I stand here in support of this joint resolution.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

September 14, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Ms. Velázquez).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this resolution on behalf of my constituents and all New York. Those who wear the uniforms of firefighters, paramedics, nurses, and doctors are our soldiers. We will not let their courage, big heart, and hard work to rebuild our city amid the rubble be forgotten.

We are facing a different kind of war requiring a different kind of response. We will need more vigilance at home and more cooperation abroad. Flexibility and creativity are required to prevent further assaults. We must be smarter and faster than our foe.

We support this action because our cause is just. There is no conceivable justification for shedding the blood of innocents. We do not seek vengeance, for Americans are not a vengeful people. Americans cherish justice, and for Americans are not a vengeful people.

This resolution would allow us to pursue, prosecute, and punish these criminals. We do this because civilized nations prove again and again that terrorists have no legitimacy among us.

With the sustained and inalterable will demonstrated here tonight, and the cooperation of peace-loving people around the world, we will prevail. I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Linder.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, not one Member of this body ran for election to go to war. We seek peace. But in the last century, America has spent the lives of our young men and women in major conflicts on five occasions on other shores to restore peace, and now war comes to us.

We did not invite this, but we will not shrink from it. A band of thugs has visited upon this Nation and upon innocent American citizens death and destruction, the likes of which the world has never seen. It falls upon us to ensure that not only can it not succeed on our soil, but that it should not be tolerated in any corner of the globe.

This resolution gives to our President the tools to begin a long and arduous campaign to end this terrorism. It will not end with the punishment of one man or group or even one nation sympathetic to their cause. It will end with a victory so brutal and decisive that no one or group, no matter how much they hate freedom, will dare to risk repeating the terror they have put the world through for the last 30 years. No nation state, no matter how much they hate America as the world’s most conspicuous example of freedom, will find it in their nation’s interest to attempt to surreptitiously support them.

This will not be quick or easy, but this is a united Congress, this is a dedicated President, the American people are fully committed to our goal, and we will succeed.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to our valued colleague, the gentleman from New York (Ms. Velázquez).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this resolution on behalf of my constituents and all New York. Those who wear the uniforms of firefighters, paramedics, nurses, and doctors are our soldiers. We will not let their courage, big heart, and hard work to rebuild our city amid the rubble be forgotten.

We are facing a different kind of war requiring a different kind of response. We will need more vigilance at home and more cooperation abroad. Flexibility and creativity are required to prevent further assaults. We must be smarter and faster than our foe.

We support this action because our cause is just. There is no conceivable justification for shedding the blood of innocents. We do not seek vengeance, for Americans are not a vengeful people. Americans cherish justice, and for Americans are not a vengeful people.

This resolution would allow us to pursue, prosecute, and punish these criminals. We do this because civilized nations prove again and again that terrorists have no legitimacy among us.

With the sustained and inalterable will demonstrated here tonight, and the cooperation of peace-loving people around the world, we will prevail. I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Holt.
Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, today, even as we bind the wounds of thousands of brave Americans who still work to free those who are trapped, to care for those who are injured, to recover those who are lost, Congress, on behalf of our good and brave people, must act.

Mr. Speaker, this is the time for our Nation to lead the world in the fight against terror, to strike a blow for future generations for all people against those who would try to achieve their goals through violence, terror, and bloodshed. While these cowardly acts have shaken buildings, they cannot shake the strong foundations of our nation’s, our peoples’ spirit, our great democracy.

Today we show that we are Americans united, united for our foes to see and for our friends to see. Today we show the world that the manner in which we respond illustrates what makes America great and shows America to be good.

I join with all of my colleagues in Congress in expressing our Nation’s sorrow and outrage against this evil event; even more, our firm resolve to root out terrorism. It will require a long, hard effort, and a full measure of wisdom and courage. Those cowards failed. Our freedom is not our vulnerability, it is our greatest strength.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I suspect most Members will support it. As we have heard from voices throughout the land, people are looking for swift, resolute action from our Armed Forces.

In my own district, my own constituents are mourning the death of Army Major Kip Taylor, who died in Tuesday’s attack on the Pentagon. I am sure we all want swift retribution, but I am reminded of the old saying that revenge is a dish best served cold.

This resolution authorizes the President to strike, and to strike hard. But let us make sure we identify our targets carefully. Today as we gathered at the National Cathedral on this day of prayer and remembrance, we sang the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

We sang those words that we hope will send a chill through our enemies: “He hath loosed the faithful lightning of his terrible swift sword.”

Mr. Speaker, the sword we loosen tonight is indeed terrible. May its aim be swift, and true in bringing us justice and peace.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he might consume to our distinguished Democratic whip, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Bonior).

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for managing the time today on this most important resolution and for his contributions, as well as the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEEY).

Mr. Speaker, together we mourn our Nation’s terrible, terrible losses and our hearts ache; and we know that the days ahead will not be very easy. But in these past difficult days, America has once again shown the world and perhaps even ourselves, Mr. Speaker, just who we are, a land of courage and generosity and extraordinary quiet heroism; a people of many colors, faiths, backgrounds; a people who stand united, not just in defense of our Nation but of our most cherished ideals, freedom, tolerance, diversity, and democracy.

When the world watched our national prayer service earlier today they heard the healing words of many faiths. A Muslim imam, a Jewish rabbi, and Christian clergy.

These Americans, like the rest of the world, all worship God in their own way. But the common faith they share, what we have witnessed in the torrent of goodness this week as neighbors help neighbors and strangers help strangers, is that hate can never conquer our national spirit.

We must prepare ourselves for the uncertain months and perhaps years ahead. Every one of us will be asked to give more, to do more, to help pull the plow of freedom forward.

With this resolution, we commit ourselves to that endeavor, to bring those who attacked us on September 11 to justice and to build a safer world. We draw strength from our unity of purpose in the unwavering support of friends and allies around the world.

Today, we join together not as Democrats nor Republicans, but Mr. Speaker, as proud Americans prepared to defend freedom as our forebears did before us.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before yielding back the balance of my time, I would like to thank Mr. Ryan, a man from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for yielding me this time, and I thank both him and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for your leadership on the floor during this debate.

I would like to thank, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, all these Members of the House of Representatives. Today I have had a rare opportunity. I had an opportunity to listen to most of the speeches, and it was a good debate about a serious subject. Mr. Speaker, this is a serious moment for each and every one of us.

Every now and then, Mr. Speaker, we are called upon to understand and reach deep into our hearts and minds to understand who we are as a Nation. I have seen it before my eyes in all the scenes we have seen described here tonight and the horror of the attack and the splendor of our heroic response. Even in the most brief circumstances, with our hearts broken, we reached out to help others across this land.

I think, Mr. Speaker, there is one phrase from our sacred documents that tells us who we are, why are we here, why did we come to this land from all other this world, with all our different creeds, denominations, Nations of origin, nationalities.

We came here in search of one thing. We came here to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. That is what we wanted. We have had to struggle too many times, Mr. Speaker, in the history of this great world, and we have tried to play out that wonderful drama as a marvelous experiment in the history of the world. We have had to struggle against our own imperfections and there has been hurt; and we tried to overcome that hurt.

But for the most part, Mr. Speaker, we have had to spend our young men and women in the defense of freedom for other people, and I always admired us so much for that.

What Nation ever in the history of the world has so much loved freedom that they spent their own peace to defend the freedom of people other than themselves? That is to be known, that is to be respected, that is to be cherished, that is to be held in highest regard. And we fought with one another, and just about lost the greatness of this Nation and we brought it back together.

But for the most part, Mr. Speaker, we have had to spend our young men and women in the defense of freedom for other people, and I always admired us so much for that.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. Ryan, a man from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for yielding me this time, and I thank both him and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for your leadership on the floor during this debate.

I would like to thank, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, all these Members of the House of Representatives. Today I have had a rare opportunity. I had an opportunity to listen to most of the speeches, and it was a good debate about a serious subject. Mr. Speaker, this is a serious moment for each and every one of us.

Every now and then, Mr. Speaker, we are called upon to understand and reach deep into our hearts and minds to understand who we are as a Nation. I have seen it before my eyes in all the scenes we have seen described here tonight and the horror of the attack and the splendor of our heroic response. Even in the most brief circumstances, with our hearts broken, we reached out to help others across this land.

I think, Mr. Speaker, there is one phrase from our sacred documents that tells us who we are, why are we here, why did we come to this land from all other this world, with all our different creeds, denominations, Nations of origi...
nations and other people because of the cruel, inhumane acts of terrorism by barbaric people who do not understand respect. We will not change who we are and who we stand for. For this world and who we have been and what we have stood for in this world because of this.

I am told that in some instances, with some of these people, they hate our religion. We only ask that we all gather together and give respect for one another in our religious beliefs. We try to do that for others, and I believe as a Nation we do it well. Not perfect, but well. And we work so hard at doing that for others we require that it be the same for us.

Tonight, we have gathered here to discuss something, and I have heard so many of my colleagues in this body say it, it is something we do not want to do, to join again in authorization with our Premiers in this untried territory and the United States of America, to commit our young men and women in uniform to the field of danger in the defense of freedom. A simple thing, done over and over and over again.

We have been reminded by others, some of us, of the costs we might expect these young men and women to pay, the costs that have been paid by the heroes we have talked about in this debate. This will not come cheap. There will be mamas and daddies with broken hearts. There may be loss of a precious gift the good Lord has ever given them: their children.

But when mothers and fathers in this great land lend their children to the cause of freedom, they do just that. We do not commit our children for frivolous reasons to fields of danger. This is not about revenge. It is not in our heart. We are a good Nation. We are a kind Nation. We will forgive our enemies in victory; and we struggle to forgive our Imperfections but we do not commit our children to acts of vengeance.

We do not cheapen the heroism of our great American heroes with the quest of territory or the thought of dominance of other people. We will spend our heroes only for freedom, decency and respect; for the right to live an ordinary mundane everyday life, to go to work and be left alone, to do our bit and share with others, to hold our children and put them to bed at night in a very simple little kiss on the cheek and a very soft little assurance: sleep safely, my darling, for you are in America and you are free and you are safe and our heroes have made it so for you.

Mr. Speaker, let us vote for this resolution. Let us take this harsh task. Let us ask our young men and women once more in America to go out and be the sensational heroes at risk that they never will be and, bless our hearts, that we never wanted them to have to be. Let us get this done. Let us remove this blight on the world. And, Mr. Speaker, let us have the blessings of liberty for ourselves, but oh so much more importantly, for our posterity.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the World Trade Center is in my district, and I just this moment returned from traveling in the district with the President, walking through the ruins of the World Trade Center, where there are thousands of bodies buried.

I have spent much of my career speaking out against the use of military force when I believed it was unwarranted. In many ways, my political awakening began with my active opposition to the war in Vietnam. But, Mr. Speaker, those of my colleagues who are rightly skeptical of the use of military force when I believed it was unwarranted.

Many have said that the events of Tuesday changed the world forever. The world has not changed. The people who carried out this murderous attack on our Nation, the organizations which recruited, trained, and supplied them, the governments which gave them shelter and support are still there. We now know without any doubt what the price of inaction, of appeasement, of willful blindness will be.

The world has not changed, but I believe the American people have. Our Nation is now ready to recognize that we have been in a war for many years. Our people now recognize that if we do not defend ourselves in that war from those for whom our lives, our children, and our way of life are a daily affront, we will not survive as a Nation.

The Constitution gives Congress the awesome power to declare war and authorize the use of military force in the defense of the Nation. The United Nations Charter gives member nations the right to “collective self-defense.” Tonight we do just that. I wish we had a choice, but the charred rubble and the thousands of dead just blocks from my office in Manhattan, and the hundreds more a stone’s throw this very building, demonstrate that we do not have a choice.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I, too, have just come back from New York with the President, and I must say that I still have the mud all over me. Being a New Yorker, born and bred, I was not prepared for what I saw at ground zero.

Ten years ago, Mr. Speaker, I stood in the well and was one of the Demo­crats who crossed party lines to sup­port the first President Bush in the Persian Gulf War to do what he needed to do as our commander in chief, and I now do the same 10 years later with President Bush.

This is a very difficult time for all Americans. We need to band together to fight this scourge, and I think we know it now more than ever before. I have never been more proud to be an American. I have never been more proud to be a New Yorker, to see the firemen, the policemen, the iron workers, and everyone else working to­gether to try to find more survivors, to try to do whatever they can to help each other.
This is going to be a long prolonged fight. As our President said, it is a war, a war on terrorism, but a war that we will win. I am very, very proud; proud of this body and proud to be an American. God bless America.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I, too, came back from ground zero in New York, the site of so much wreckage and destruction. And for those who say that this was done by cowardly, faceless villains, yes, they were cowardly, but the face that we see is the face of evil and hatred in our world today.

We contrasted that evil with the hope and the determination and the courage of the firefighters and police officers and rescue squad personnel working with the glimmer of hope of finding additional survivors. For these individuals who labored in the toughest of circumstances for 3 days, it was incredible to see their faces light up with words of encouragement from our President.

There was so much noise and machinery. There was a firefighter in the back who yelled, "Mr. President, we can't hear you." And the President responded, "But I can hear you, and all of America can hear you. And for those who took down those buildings, they are going to hear from us."

Tonight's resolution represents our opportunity to make sure that they do hear from us. Tonight, we have an opportunity to stop this evil. We do not seek revenge; we seek justice. We know that this is not going to be a short-term project. We need to bear down and have perseverance for the long haul. We will root out those who were responsible for that massacre, and America will stare down the face of evil and hatred.

To those who have endured so much suffering, we will not let you down.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am voting for this resolution with a heavy heart, but without hesitation.

Like the hearts of all Americans, my heart is heavy with grief for all those killed and injured in this week's despicable attacks. It is weighted with sympathy for all their families and friends, and with concern for what may lie ahead for our country and for other people around the world.

But as heavy as our hearts, we in the Congress and throughout America know we must not lose heart.

We know we must not hesitate to fulfill our responsibilities to our fellow citizens and to our country.

We know that if we do, we will be giving way to terror and giving victory to those who seek to terrorize America.

And all Americans—Christians, Jews, Muslims, and all others, too—know that we cannot let these criminal deeds go unanswered.

This country has a key part of the answer. It says the President can use force in a "necessary and appropriate" response directed at those who "planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001," as well as those who harbored the perpetrators, so they will not commit new offenses. It is broad, but it is not unlimited. It covers the culpable but it is not aimed at any one else.

In other words, in voting for this resolution, I am voting not for vengeance but for justice. I think it is the duty of all civilized people to insist on meting out justice to those who are guilty, including those who have aided and abetted the perpetrators—and we must not hesitate to carry out that duty.

But we have another duty as well—a duty to ourselves and to the things we hold most dear.

To paraphrase Churchill, this week may prove to be only the end of the beginning of events that will challenge us all. Those events likely will test our resolve in persisting through a long and unsettling struggle. And they definitely will test our dedication to our own principles. The America we have made America what it is and so have made us hated by those who hate those principles.

We must not waiver in defending those principles. We must not weaken in our determination to maintain our Constitution and democracy. And we must not surrender or reduce the basic freedoms and the rights of all Americans—because, if we do any of those things, we will have lost the struggle, whatever the results of the use of force authorized by this resolution.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, American governance today is confronted with an unprecedented challenge. A concerted terrorist attack has been perpetrated against our institutions, people, and way of life. As legislators we are obligated to look to our constitutional heritage to craft an appropriate response. What is clear is the imperative to act. What is less clear is the methodology to pursue.

Terrorism is neither easily understood nor combatted. The assaults on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon represent perhaps more a conspiracy of hatred than a tradition of violence. It was the rationale for an international police action led response by U.S. Armed Forces must be rooted in traditional just war doctrine.

There is in the Western tradition a hallowed just war doctrine developed by ecclesiastics and jurists, followed by statesmen, instinctively accepted by the peoples of many countries. Briefly, it holds that for war to be considered just, it must be animated by a just cause and informed by righteous intention, that it be undertaken by a lawful political authority and only as a last resort. These standards of conduct if life in community is to proceed the more mundane civil laws of society.

In establishing our constitutional form of government the Founders brought into being not a secular system, but a desecularized one premised on the dual conviction that no political leader or institution speaks for God, and at the same time, that under God, truth and right are not matters ultimately decided by majority vote.

The decision not to establish a state church, however, was never intended to precipitate a divorce of religious values from politics. Citizens were expected to derive their values from religion, but to practice their faith by example rather than coercion; to be moral without moralizing. Likewise, governance was intended to be rooted in law and due process and the resolution we are now debating is intended to underscore the role of our legislature in advancing a foreign policy decision.

Here, it demands stressing that for a community founded as "one nation, under God," a critical basis for making judgments of the nature thrust today before Congress is the Ten Commandments, the essence of the ethical teachings of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. As the scholar Huston Smith puts it: "It is through the Ten Commandments that Hebraic morality has made its greatest impact upon the world. Taken over by Christianity and Islam, the Ten Commandments constitute the moral foundation of half the world's population."

As Smith and others have pointed out, the ethical precepts contained in the Ten Commandments—whether as worded in Exodus 20: 1–17 or Deuteronomy 5: 6–21 of the Hebrew Bible, as summarized by Jesus of Nazareth in "two great commandments," Matthew 22: 37–39 in the New Testament, or as in the injunctions and prohibitions in Surah 17: 22–39 of the Koran—represent the minimum standards of conduct if life in community is to be an enduring possibility.

Ten Commandments are not the exclusive possession of a single religious tradition nor the expression of a particular moral code. Rather the importance of the Ten Commandments lies not in their uniqueness but in their universality. They are not only the final word in "matters in height," the first word. This is why, over three thousand years after their formulation, they remain the moral cornerstone of half the world.

The Ten Commandments are relevant to discussion of this resolution because just as the Judeo-Christian tradition emphasizes the civilized belief that "Thou shalt not kill," the Koran states: "do not kill any one whom Allah has forbidden . . . ."

The distinction that matters is not nuanced differences between the Old and New Testaments and the Koran, but between committed individuals of faith and fanatics. The former are concerned principally with improving their own lives; the latter with imposing their beliefs on others. Yet it is impressive how closely St. Paul's admonition about measuring actions against God's "two great commandments"—that we all see through a glass darkly—parallels Mohamed's directive "follow not that of which you have not the knowledge . . . do not go about in the land exultingly, for you cannot cut through the earth nor reach the mountains in height."

These parallels are important in this discussion because as we contemplate the use of
force, we the representatives of the American people have an obligation to emphasize the commonality of our values. We respect Islam and Islamic nations. The only brief we hold is against those who manipulate hatred and em-
m ploy tactics of terror.

Here, to return to just war doctrine, a central tenet is proportionality. Care must be taken in any military action to limit to the maximum ex-
tent possible collateral damage and seek in-
stead individual accountability. We must in the
American tradition pay a decent respect to the
opinions of mankind. Otherwise, we will not
only create more terrorists than we root out
and cause a world currently sympathetic to
our dilemma to turn against us, however right-
eous our cause. Fanaticism, in other words,
should be matched by a commitment to right or
wrong, not counter-fanaticism. The funda-
mental goal of the policy we sanction this
evening must be prevention, not revenge.

Finally, a note about historical parallels. The
Gulf of Tonkin is not proper president
Tonkin, after all, involved an unconfirmed rifle attack from a wooden boat
against a U.S. naval vessel in a combat zone
off the shores of Vietnam. No one was killed
or injured; no damage was inflicted. In this
case, an unprovoked, cowardly attack was
launched against American citizens and mili-
tary personnel on American territory. The Con-
gress, in conformity with the War Powers Res-
olution which resulted from the lack of con-
stitutional clarity that engulmed our involvement in Vietnam, has no choice except to authorize executive discretion. What this debate must
frame, however, is both the discretion that is
appropriately delegated to the President or un-
derscored under the Constitution and the limits
or nature of judgement that must be applied to the
circumstance. In this regard, this Member
simply wishes to place in the Record a con-
cern for the need for international cooperation
and proportionality of response. Fundamen-
tally, at this stage, the crimes that have been
committed are of a few against two symbolic bastions of civilization. The goal should be in-
dividual accountability of parties that plan and
participate in terrorism or harbor terrorist activ-
ity. Prayerfully, a war on terrorism need not
precipitate a war between cultures or states.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of
this resolution. It authorizes the President to
use all necessary and appropriate force
against those who attacked our country on
September 11, or those who aided or har-
borred them. The death and destruction that
rained down from the skies on Tuesday has
horrified and outraged the entire nation. We
have lost loved ones and those with loved
ones still to be found.

I have agonized over this vote. But I came
to grips with it in the very painful yet beautiful memorial service today at the National Cathed-
dral. As a member of the clergy so eloquently said, "As a clergyman, let us not become the evil
that we deplore."

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight
in strong support of this resolution. What we
are doing tonight is authorizing the use of our
Armed Forces for war. It is a war we did not
want and it is a war we did not start. But the
primary responsibility of any government must
be the protection of its citizens, and so Tues-
day's attacks on the citizens of the United States
have left us with no choice. The perpetr-
ators of these heinous crimes must be found,
and then they must suffer the con-
sequences of their deeds.

I take this vote tonight knowing there will
be challenges ahead. There will be danger. And
there will be sacrifice. But this is a war we
must win. For us as Americans, and for the
world.

Terrorists use fear as a weapon. But we will
not surrender to fear. Because they are not just
facing the best-trained and best-equipped
military the world has ever known; they are
facing the fierce determination and the quiet
anger of the American people. The attacks on
Tuesday were designed to bring chaos to the
United States, but it has done just the oppo-
site. We stand together as one nation. We un-
derstand there will be challenges ahead. And
we know what must be done. And that is why
we are here tonight and authorizing the Presi-
dent to use all necessary force to destroy
these terrorist organizations. September 11th
is a day we will always remember, and I be-
lieve it is a day the enemies of freedom will
live to regret.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, as brave Americans
continue working to rescue and treat those
trapped under the remains of the World Trade
Center and the damaged Pentagon, my heart
and prayers continue to be with those who
have lost loved ones and those with loved
ones still to be found.

I have seen Americans in our finest hour. We have experienced the
deepest of loss, sadness, despair, and anger.
But Americans have joined together to help
each other, and I am proud.

We Americans demand that individuals, or-
ganizations, or countries responsible for this
monstrous act be brought to justice. Our ac-
tions must be deliberate, decisive, and effec-
tive.

We will not deliberately attack innocent civil-
ians and become like our attackers.

And so Section 8 of the fourth Constitution grants to Congress the authority "To declare War."

This is one of the most profound of powers. The
Founders recognized that the power to send our sons and daughters to war is the
most important decision a nation can make. They invested this power in Congress, the in-
stitution closest to the people.

I believe this solemn congressional respon-
sibility is critical to protecting the delicate ba-
cane of power between the legislative and ex-
ecutive branches. This resolution was
carefully crafted and has allowed the United
States to remain one of the most stable and
enduring democracies in the world.
I would have strong reservations about a resolution authorizing the use of force in an open ended manner reaching far beyond responding to this specific terrorist attack on America. I believe Congress already granted to the President under Section 2(c)(3) of the War Powers Resolution. My reading is that nothing in this resolution supersedes congressional authority under the Constitution or War Powers Resolution and the President would continue to be bound by the reporting and consultation requirements. Under this resolution, Congress reserves the right to review the President's plans and actions.

The purpose of our restatement, of this use of force resolution, is to demonstrate that America stands united. I pray that President Bush will use the awesome powers of the United States with wisdom.

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for this next historic resolution. If we were to allow the perpetrators to go unpunished, or even lightly punished. But we won't. America is a peaceful nation, but when our freedom and security are challenged as they are now, we will do whatever it takes to protect our way of life.

I do not take this decision lightly. This war is going to be an extensive and costly one. This vote will result in the likely loss of life for a good number of American servicemen, and the certain upheaval of many American families. We will find those barbarians, who think America has the stomach for an ugly sustained fight like this one. Our enemies are wrong.

Ten years ago, I was on the receiving end of a resolution like this one, just another young Air Force officer, waiting for the word. I know it was an agonizing decision for many members of this body, but it was the right one for America and for the world. I believe this one is, too. We need to remember this when the going gets tough. Right is right, and must be defended.

It says in the seventh Psalm that, "He who digs a hole and scoops it out falls into the pit he has made. The trouble he causes recoils on himself; his violence comes down on his own head." In the near future, the violence of America's enemies will come down on their own heads. We will hunt down those who harbor them, and we will make an example of them. We did not start this. But we will finish it.

God bless the victims and their families, God bless our brave soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. And God bless America.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Joint War Powers Resolution, but not without reservation. Clearly, the terrorist attacks on September 11th caused unprecedented death, destruction and despair in our nation. The attacks struck a blow not only to our citizens and buildings, but also against our values on a number of levels. They touched all of us; and we must seek justice, honor our fellow citizens, and prevent further terrorist acts.

Today, we join with the President to undertake such acts as are necessary to prevent any future acts of terrorism against our citizens. Today, and for many days ahead, we hurt, we mourn, and we honor the memory of those whose lives were taken by the terrorist attacks, and those whose lives were lost in courageous rescue efforts. Many of our citizens are angry, indeed, enraged and want to strike back, and we must strike back.

We do not understand and may never understand why anyone would commit such unspoken, horrific deeds. The terrorists sought to instill in us fear and insecurity. To that end, we will submit; we must strike back. We must take the necessary actions to safeguard our lives and American interests, but we must not relinquish our cherished freedoms and values.

In America, we cherish our values, our humanity, our love of justice. Therefore, we pursue the terrorists, and those who aided or harbored them, we must not become terrorists. We must not become filled with the evil force which we abhor in the terrorists. We must strike back, but must do so consistently with the values that we hold dear. The President should act only on the basis of convincing evidence of the identity of the terrorists, and employ that force which is necessary to deter and prevent future acts of terrorism against our citizens. The authorization we give the President today is not unlimited. Congress will monitor progress of our military actions and work with the President to ensure that our actions under this resolution are necessary and appropriate, consistent with our values, in conjunction with our friends and allies, and in accordance with international laws.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, 2001, America came face to face with the mountains of rubble that once was the World Trade Center. We saw the neighboring buildings that surround this area that are also damaged. We talked to city and state officials and learned about the tremendous economic impact this event will have. But most importantly, what we did not see was the thousands of people, mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, friends all, who were indiscriminately killed by cowards. This attack on our innocent citizens, this attack on our nation’s financial center and on the heart of our national defense, the Pentagon, and the hundreds of people who died there, must not go unpunished. I know I stand united with my colleagues tonight, shoulder to shoulder, in supporting the President of the United States to give him the authority and tools necessary to seek justice to this most horrific act of violence.

This nation has never wanted war. We are a peaceful nation. And, I do not take these actions that we are authorizing tonight lightly, but I believe the American people understand that there are those times when the actions by others must be answered. This is one of those times. We must respond, in kind and with a united voice, to the actions of these ruthless forces. I know the American people are willing to endure even a protracted campaign, if necessary, in order to secure the future of our country.

I urge my colleagues to vote unanimously in support of this resolution. God bless the United States.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. speaker, on September 11th, America came face to face with the mountains of evil. We must not let the enemies of America perceive as weakness, we celebrate as strength—freedom, tolerance, democratic governance. No enemy can ever take these things from us, because they are ingrained in our institutions, our way of life, and our very character.

In times of trial, these principles give America the strength and resolve to meet any challenge, no matter how great. We will rise to this challenge as we have done countless times before. As we mourn our dead, we prepare for war; and our very character. We do not seek war, and waging war is something we do not seek war, and waging war is something we do not seek war, but rather, with which we do not seek war, and waging war is something we do not seek war, and waging war is something we do not seek war, and waging war is something we do not seek war, and waging war is something...
September 14, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

the commitment of a Nation roused to righteous anger. Whether it takes weeks, months, or years, we will prevail.

To those who have spilled the blood of America’s men and women in uniform and those who have harbored them, our message is a simple one: You can run, but you can’t hide. America will track you down, and for what you have done, you will pay. You will pay. God bless this House, and God bless America.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, September 11, 2001, is a day that none of us in this Chamber—none of us in this country—will forget. It is a day when our nation experienced an attack unlike we have ever seen. Thousands of lives in our nation were lost and many, many more were forever changed because of the despicable and deliberate acts of terrorists. As we observe this National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for this terrible tragedy, our hearts are with all the victims and their families, and our thoughts and prayers are with all those working so hard to remove the rubble and hopefully find additional survivors.

We can no longer think of these terrorist attacks as something that we see on television that happen only in far away lands. The threat to our national security is evident, and our response to the attacks at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon is critical. It must be strong, it must be carefully calculated, and it must be swift.

The time has come for the United States to make a full force effort to eliminate the terrorist networks across the globe, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution authorizing the President to use such necessary and appropriate force against those responsible for the terrorist attacks on September 11 and anyone or any country who assisted them.

This is no easy task, but our troops are ready, and our government stands united, Democrats and Republicans alike, in our resolve to end terrorism in the United States.

Yes, Tuesday was dark day for America. But, Mr. Speaker, it was not near as dark as the days that lay ahead for the evil perpetrators who masterminded these attacks. The American spirit is alive and well, and our commitment to seek out and take action against those who would commit such heinous and cowardly acts is unwavering. We will not allow these terrorists to alter the kind of world that our children and grandchildren grow up in.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in strong support of this resolution. All American’s have been reminded that freedom comes at a price. The citizens of the United States whose working so hard to remove the right to remain free, engaging in major conflicts from our birth during the Revolutionary War, to the War of 1812, the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I and II, Korea, Vietnam, and finally the Gulf War.

Each conflict cost precious lives, but those men and women gave their lives so that future generations would continue to live under the blanket of freedom. We all feel the tremendous loss of life—loved ones, friends, colleagues, and the American people stands behind our President, Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker,

Mr. Speaker, by passing this resolution we send this critical message to our military: We stand behind you as you prepare to defend our way of life. You are heroes to our Nation, our people, and indeed, the entire civilized world.

Passing this resolution demonstrates to our country and to all the nations of the world our united resolve to punish those responsible for these heinous acts, and more importantly, ensures that perpetrators of terror are not allowed to continue their campaign of violence against innocent persons both here and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, by passing this resolution we send this critical message to our military: We stand behind you as you prepare to defend our way of life. You are heroes to our Nation, our people, and indeed, the entire civilized world.

I was in this House a decade ago when we debated a resolution to support our President, George Bush, when he went to war against Saddam Hussein. I hoped never to have to speak to a military challenge of that magnitude again. But September 11, America was attacked at home by an enemy that hides in shadows and kills without conscience.

By authorizing the use of all necessary and appropriate force against those responsible for terrorist attacks, this Congress shows that it stands with the American people stands behind our President, George W. Bush, and civilized society. While it is not a technical declaration of war, for all practical purposes the United States is at war with those who want to harm our people, disrupt our economy, shatter our security, and destroy our democratic values. All nations in the world who profess the values of liberty and freedom should be with America on this defining mission.

We will win before the causes of liberty and justice are more powerful than the forces of evil and hatred. Americans have answered this call before. This time, the enemy is not so much a single country as a destructive concept called terrorism. But we will prevail because this new challenge has once again shown that we are the United States. We know what we are fighting for: the triumph of liberty, freedom, and peace over fanaticism and violence. Our response is just, and our cause will prevail.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I vote to support the use of America’s military force against the terrorist organizations that plotted to attack our peaceful Nation. This will likely be the most important vote I take as a Member of Congress. With this vote, I put my trust in our President, the men and women of our Armed Forces, and my fellow Americans. We will overcome this tremendous challenge with honor, dignity, and justice.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight with a heavy heart.

The floor we stand on here is the centerpiece of American democracy. It has been the site of weighty debates, presidential addresses, and critical votes. I have witnessed and participated in many of these since I was first elected to represent the people of North Carolina’s 3rd District in 1994. As a servant of the people, these events are all humbling.

However the vote we are poised to take today is one of my most significant votes in my congressional career—and the most important type of vote that Congress ever takes.

Today we vote to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to send our brave men and women in uniform into harm’s way.

This is not a vote to be taken lightly. We do so with righteous cause—to respond to the despicable acts of war committed against the American people and the very freedoms and ideals for which our Nation stands. And we do so with the solemn understanding that some of the men and women that we send to fight this new war may not return. They may be from districts around the country—they may be from my own.

But the action we take tonight is absolutely necessary.

Today our Nation was attacked, we are being attacked, our democracy threatened. Justice must be delivered—the victims of this tragedy deserve it and the American people demand it.

This resolution will demonstrate to the world—and most importantly those who committed these horrendous crimes—that the United States will respond. And when she does, it will be with the full weight and support of the President, this Congress, and the American people.

Let me be clear—this is not just a vote about the use of force or even terrorism. This is a vote to protect the freedoms of the people of the United States of America. I urge my colleagues to join me in that effort by supporting this important resolution.

God bless our President, God bless the men and women in uniform who will carry out this conflict, and God bless our great Nation.
Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 64 to authorize the President to use whatever means necessary to respond to the heinous, barbaric terrorist acts of September 11. I am proud to stand here in unity with my Democratic and Republican colleagues in support of our President, our Armed Forces, our law enforcement personnel, and our entire great nation, as we seek justice for these horrible atrocities.

On September 11, we were violently attacked in an act of war. It was not a war of our choosing. Indeed, Americans are by their nature a good people, and we seek to settle our differences through peaceful means. But when we are violently attacked, we respond with tremendous resolve. This is not a war of our choosing. But we must choose today to forcefully respond to this cowardly act to ensure that it never happens again.

Ten years ago, I was proud to stand in this chamber as we debated a similar resolution to address the actions that we will authorize against Saddam Hussein. We had principled differences over the use of force, but when we finished our debate and passed the resolution, we all stood united behind our President. Because we are a strong, healthy democracy, we know when to put our differences aside for the greater good of peace, prosperity and security.

Today we are confronted with an even greater challenge to the future of our democracy. But I believe our courage, resolve and unity today has never been stronger. Only a week ago, we were passionately debating the budget. Today we will authorize war. Those issues, important as they are, now pale in comparison to the challenge before us. Today we cast aside our labels of Democrat or Republican, and we stand as one America.

The perpetrators of these heinous acts will be found, their terrorist networks will be eradicated, and justice will be served. This will not happen overnight. Every American should be prepared for a long campaign. But we will succeed. When America's spirit is moved, it is unbound by conventional limits. When America's freedom and democracy is threatened, it responds decisively.

The terrorists who committed these atrocities will never understand the power of American freedom, and they will always underestimate American resolve. That is because they live in fear of a world that embraces our ideals of freedom, democracy and equality. While terrorists plot behind closed doors to destroy human lives, compassionate and courageous Americans risk their lives to save lives—as our firefighters and other rescuers heroically demonstrated in the past few days.

The right to authorize today will likely result in lives lost—a reality not of our choosing but forced upon us by the events of September 11. But the eradication of terrorist networks that threaten America, and the punishment of nations that harbor these criminals, will prove the most difficult of all. The challenges to come—not just of Americans, but of all people in the world who cherish freedom and democracy as a way of life. We must use the full might of America and its allies to create a secure world for all of us to live in.

Ourmessage to terrorists with one swift, despicable act of terrorism. We will never be able to return to the world that existed before September 11. But America has the tremendous resilience to heal, recover and grow stronger after great periods of tragedy. We will meet this new challenge, and rebuild a society that embraces even more vigorously the ideals of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.J. Res. 64 to give the President the unwavering support he needs to successfully execute America's mission. Eradicating this terrorist threat is a daunting—but achievable—challenge. America will prevail, because there is no longer a choice. Freedom will endure, because America is its protector.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I’ve been in Congress for nearly six years. Never have I been so torn over a vote. Even though I am going to vote for this legislation, I have deep concerns and grave reservations about it.

First, it is too narrow. We need a comprehensive anti-terrorist approach. This legislation does not represent such a comprehensive strategy and war against terrorism around the world. It only pertains to the terrorism associated with the events surrounding Sep­tember 11, 2001. This legislation looks backward, not forward. This legislation fails to develop a strategy to combat and prevent potential or future acts of terrorism.

Second, and paradoxically, it is too broad. The literal language of this legislation can be read as broadly as executive interpreters want it to read it, which gives the President awesome and undefined power. As written, the resolution could be interpreted, if read literally, to give the President the authority to deploy or use our armed forces domestically.

Earlier today I voted to support $40 billion in supplemental spending for a fight against terrorism and public social spending for New York’s recovery. Tonight I would have preferred to support a vote to reaffirm the authority of the President under the War Powers Act, which gives the President the authority to deploy or use our armed forces in defense of the citizens of the United States. That would give all Americans more time—60 or 90 days—to investigate more and learn more about all of the issues and facts involved on September 11.

I support the President’s commitment to investigate, capture, and punish all of those responsible for this horrible and inhumane deed. This was not only an assault on our nation and our people, but an indiscriminate attack on civilian life. Thus, I also support and approve removing the sanctuaries and support systems of terrorists. I urge all governments to unite to investigate this crime, to prevent its recurrence, and to bring to justice those who are responsible.

I support doing whatever is constitutionally lawful and necessary to isolate those nations who sponsor and harbor terrorists. But I am not voting to give the President new authority—in the words of Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage—to “end states who sponsor terrorism.” We need to operate within traditional constitutional constraints.

I would have preferred to have voted to reaffirm the War Powers Act because it, after 60 or 90 days, President Bush returned with a request and a rationale for new and expanded presidential authority, I might have been willing to grant him that as well—but not now. In private meetings all day yesterday, Members raised serious questions and concerns that troubled me greatly.

Some Members raised the similarity to the open-endedness of this resolution to the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. We know the consequences of the vote, which was based on insufficient information and, in that instance we now know, deception. Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Ernest Gruening of Alaska voted “No” on August 7, 1964, and they are seen as wise and heroic today. I am not voting “Yes” on September 14, 2001, for an open-ended Tonkin Gulf-type Resolution. I do not want a repeat of the Johnson administration—which used it to provide dubious legal cover for an unwinnable war in Vietnam—for either a similar domestic or foreign over-reach against terrorism. I’m not willing to give President Bush carte blanche authority to fight terrorism. We need to agree to fight it together within traditional constitutional boundaries.

Another Member asked, “By voting for this resolution, are we granting the President new authority to conduct extra-legal and extra-constitutional assassinations?” If we are, we are becoming like the terrorists we despise. What does killing people already willing to die really accomplish? It will only create martyrs and multiply terrorists.

We must not become like those who believe that the end justifies any means in the struggle against terrorism. That is the logic of the terrorists. We must respond to this outrage, but we must not validate this logic. We must respond to this outrage effectively—by eliminating the underlying grievances that is motivating the terrorism in the first place. What we must do is affirm the principles that came under attack on September 11—respect for international law. That is how to rob the terrorists of victory.

Recently President Bush said the United States “will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbored them.” But we must make distinctions. In the words of Human Rights Watch, we must distinguish “between the guilty and the innocent; between those who commit atrocities and those who may simply share their religious beliefs, ethnicity, or national origin. People committed to justice and law and human rights must never again descend to the level of the perpetrators of such Acts. That is the most important distinction of all.”

Another Member said we needed to show national unity. A vote to reaffirm the War Powers Act would have given us the national unity we so desperately need. And would have given us 60 or 90 days to investigate this matter more fully and see more clearly what we are actually looking at.

Another Member said she had been in Congress for 19 years, but never had been asked to make a decision and cast a vote with so little information. In light of one Senator’s breach of trust, the administration is now withholding information from Members of Congress. We are voting huge sums of money to
Other Members expressed a concern that if we are going to conduct a “comprehensive and sustained terrorist campaign” that “eliminates terrorists and terrorism root and branch” that we must give Americans an understanding of why there are so many people in the world who hate us. We must explore and learn why people are willing to give their lives in suicidal missions; and why their supporters dance and celebrate in the streets when these terrorists inhumanely succeed to destroying American lives and our symbols of economic power and military might.

I have raised the concern that we need more time to explain to the American people that this is a new kind of protracted war. This is not the kind of war former President Bush fought in the Persian Gulf that ended in just over a month. This is a war that will be fought in public places on our shores and within our borders. This public struggle, in our subways, in our airports, in our train stations, in our colleges and universities, at our sporting events, and possibly with chemical and biological weapons. The War Powers Act would have allowed us at least 60 to 90 days to better understand and inform the American people about the nature of the war that today they are so anxious to fight.

I too am deeply hurt, distraught, in mourning, fearful, and angry. But we must resist the temptation to allow ourselves to become like those we today so despise. Terrorist violence must be halted, but the pain and hatred that inspires it must be heard and addressed. Human beings become terrorists in an ocean of despair. Therefore, any comprehensive approach to ending terrorism must address the waves of pain and injustice of the ocean. The most effective anti-terrorist campaign is one that replaces the despair and hopelessness of the terrorist’s supporters with a policy that brings dignity, respect, and justice to every person, neighborhood, community, and nation in the world.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution authorizing the use of force against those persons responsible for recent acts of terrorism against the United States. The resolution is balanced and seeks to ensure that the Congress will be included in the consultative process when and if U.S. troops are introduced into hostilities. I strongly believe that the resolution will continue to enjoy strong bipartisan support only if the Executive, in good faith, consults with and informs the Congress in a timely manner.

I strongly believe that the resolution will continue to enjoy strong bipartisan support only if the Executive, in good faith, consults with and informs the Congress in a timely manner.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution authorizing the President to use military force against the nations, organizations, and persons who committed or participated in the attacks that occurred on September 11.

Mr. Speaker, although I support the resolution, I am mindful of the gravity and seriousness of putting U.S. troops and other governmental personnel in harm’s way. It is highly probable that the lives will be lost in the attacks that occurred on September 11.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution because it gives the President the power to strike back at our aggressors. However, I do believe that it is necessary for Congress to show overwhelming support for the battle that lies ahead. It will not be an easy fight, and it will not be a short one. But it is a confrontation that we will meet head on, united by the memory of those lost and the values and freedom we hold so dearly. And we will be victorious.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we send a clear message to the world that we are prepared to respond to the forces of hate as previous generations have done before us. I am confident that the compassion and resolve that has come to define the American spirit will see us through this most trying time. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to address the necessity, imposed on us by unspeakable acts of terrorism, for the United States to respond to the killing and injuring of thousands of our fellow citizens, almost all innocent civilians.

This Nation has the right and obligation to both respond to and defend itself from the forces behind this attack.

These persons and/or entities that were either directly involved in or provided any assistance to the acts of September 11 pose a clear and present danger to the lives of our people and to our very national security. We will find those responsible and make certain that they, and anyone who helped them, are fully punished. This attack on America and its people will not stand.

Moreover, as we cannot rule out future attacks on U.S. soil or to American interests overseas, we must take a comprehensive approach to this challenge. Appropriately, we will utilize the first rate capabilities of our Armed Forces to ensure the personal security of each and every one of us, at home and abroad. To that end, we commit ourselves by the resolution before us, to root out terrorism wherever it is found around the world.

It will not be an easy task to defeat terrorism. It will require considerable resources and patience. There is no quick solution. I am confident, however, that the President and the Congress, working together, will find the methods to root out terrorism.

As a member of the Armed Service Committee, I along with my committee colleagues will perform our duty in providing U.S. Armed Forces the necessary resources to deter and defeat the threat of terrorism. I know that our colleagues will support our work.

There is yet considerable work to be done in the days and months ahead. I am confident that our Nation, and our Armed Forces called upon to defend all Americans, will meet the challenges that lie ahead—just as we have from Concord and Lexington through the war in the Persian Gulf.

I strongly urge passage of the resolution.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution authorizing the President to use military force against the nations, organizations, and persons who committed or participated in the September 11 terrorist attacks on citizens of the United States.

These were reprehensible attacks against innocent men, women, and children. Anyone who was involved in planning or carrying out these attacks must be punished swiftly and severely.

Moreover, since it is logical to assume that the parties which planned and provided...
logistical support for Tuesday’s terrible attacks are interested in—and capable of—carrying out similar attacks in the future, it is imperative that the United States use whatever means are necessary to prevent them from doing so.

Finally, it is important to recognize that the United States has aggressively pursued legal and diplomatic measures over the last 30 years to curb terrorism—and that it is logical to conclude from this experience that such measures will not be effective enough to deal with the threat that terrorism poses today.

For these reasons, I support this resolution. I believe that the United States Government has no choice but to utilize military force to punish the organizers of the September 11 attacks and protect the people of this nation from future terrorist threats.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, today was one of the saddest days in the history of our beloved country. It is impossible to watch the events caused by evil unfold before our eyes without shedding tears of sorrow and anger.

We will never forget the sorrow we collectively feel as a nation. Mr. Speaker, we will also never forget the anger and fury we feel toward those who have hurt and killed so many innocent Americans. I pledge my fortune and honor in my power to bring justice on all those who have so injured this country and its citizens as we pass this resolution.

However, today was a day of prayer and I was moved by the prayer service at the National Cathedral here in our Nation’s Capital. I was very touched by the comments of the President at that service, Mr. Speaker, and now make them a part of this RECORD as we put on the shoulders of our President a burden no one man can possibly bear without the help of God.

Mr. Speaker, the President’s words today:

We are here in the middle hour of our grief. So many have suffered so great a loss, and today we express our nation’s sorrow. We come before God to pray for the missing and the dead, for those who loved them.

On Tuesday, our country was attacked with deliberate and massive cruelty. We have seen the images of fire and ashes and bent steel.

Now come the names, the list of casualties we are only beginning. They are the names of men and women who began their day at a desk or in an airport, busy with live. They are the names of people who faced death and in their last moments called home to say, be brave and I love you.

They are the names of passengers who defied their murderers and prevented the murder of others on the ground. They are the names of men and women who wore the uniform of the United States and died at their posts.

They are the names of rescuers—the ones whom we do not find running up the stairs and into the fires to help others. We will read all these names. We will linger over them and learn their stories, and many Americans will weep.

To the children and parents and spouses and families and friends of the lost, we offer the deepest sympathy of the nation. And I assure you, you are not alone.

Just three days removed from these events, Americans do not yet have the distance of history, but our responsibility to history is already clear: to answer these attacks and rid the world of evil.}

Congressional Record—House September 14, 2001

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I support our President as he seeks to respond effectively to this unparalleled attack, which has left our nation shocked and angered. But no matter the rate we feel today, our response must reflect our national character, and be guided by justice and our right to self-defense, not by vengeance.

I want those responsible for these heinous crimes to be hunted down and held accountable—in full compliance with our Constitution and our laws. They must pay for their murder of thousands of innocent American citizens and others.

I want to break the global network of terrorism so that no other nation, people or group will know the pain and sorrow America is not experiencing. To be successful, we will need a multilateral, coordinated effort of law enforcement, intelligence and military resources. We cannot do this alone.

I want the best of America to continue to shine—so that the world is reassured that the United States remains a haven for freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of association. Our heritage is rooted in diversity and tolerance, and nothing must stand in the way of fundamental freedoms and rights of our people.

I believe this resolution achieves these goals. The body of this resolution is appropriately limited to those entities involved in the attacks that occurred on September 11th. It clearly and explicitly authorizes and invokes the authority of the War Powers Resolution. It reiterates the existing constitutional powers of the President to take action to defend the United States, but provides no new or additional grant of powers to the President.

The President should still consult regularly with the Congress about his intentions, actions and policy as they evolve. The President and the Congress must work together, in concert, in order to maintain the unity so necessary to success. That will require timely consultation, reporting and updates, and a genuine desire to maintain the bipartisan support for this undertaking.

We know military action alone will never defeat terrorism. Last Tuesday, we saw the consequences of raw hate. It has no logic. It has no respect for human life or dignity. It holds no promise for the future. It has no single base or leader. We can, however, begin to address some of the underlying problems that can lead to terror.

We can continue our leadership to help negotiate and lasting peace in the world’s many conflicts, including in the Middle East.

We can renew our engagement with the international community to find solutions to the global challenges of our times: the environment, weapons proliferation, disease and intolerance.

Our country is unified. We can respond effectively to the horror of September 11th. We
America. We act because our world must be clear the United States will respond. Heinous crime. Soon it will be clear who com- to identify those who were responsible for this building and its occupants. I am not able to find words to adequately convey just how that building and its occupants. I am not able to find words to adequately convey just how directly impacted.

We respond not simply out of revenge. We act because war has been declared upon America. We act because our world must be rid of terrorists who think nothing of destroying innocent lives. We act in the name of thousands of innocent victims.

This was not just an attack on four planes, or two buildings, or one nation. Rather, it was an attack on democracy and freedom around the globe. America and our allies will rise to the occasion and fight this scourge just as we have risen to defeat past threats to civilization and democracy.

To that end, today I will vote to authorize President Bush to use all necessary and appropriate force to respond to the terror attacks on our nation. This resolution conveys the re- solve of the Congress and the American people that those responsible for this heinous crime will be identified and punished.

Mr. Speaker, the President has been force- ful and direct—freedom and democracy are under attack by a determined enemy. This battle will take time and resolve, he stated, but we will win. In our effort to root out the evil that is terrorism, we will once again call upon the dedicated men and women who voluntarily serve our country. It is their great- ness that gives us confidence in our ultimate victory.

The fight against terrorism will be a long and difficult campaign. It requires a serious commitment. But the President must know that the Congress supports him by providing him with the tools he needs to prosecute this bat- tle. The Congress has already agreed to pro- vide significant additional funds for the war on terrorism. Now, in this decisive moment, we must stand behind our troops and send a clear statement of our support for our troops. It is their great- ness that gives us confidence in our ultimate victory.

I ask the people of this great nation, and our allies around the world, to stand with Presi- dent Bush and support him with their voices, their continued heroic deeds and volunteerism, and most importantly, with their prayers.

I ask the people of this Nation to pray for forgiveness for the immorality in this country that has become so widespread and which has contributed to the fragmentation of reli- gious thought. I ask the people of this nation to thank God for the many blessings which have been so generously bestowed upon this nation.

God be with those who have paid the ulti- mate price for liberty and freedom, and with those who will do so in the future in the effort to restore security and peace for all of us.

God bless this great land, the United States of America.

Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. We must ensure that our Commander in Chief can bring the full power of the United States Armed Forces to bear against the villains who struck our nation so cruelly the morning of Sep- tember 11th. We act not out of wrath, but with the solemn realization that evil must not go unchecked, that our security must be de- fended, and that our liberty must be upheld. We stand together tonight united in our re- solve to fight the scourge of terrorism and pro- tect our country and its people. We under- stand that it will not be easy and that it will require sustained action, commitment, and vigilance. We must steel ourselves for the months ahead and bear in mind the words in- scribed on the base of the Marine War Memo- ry, We Are the People, and Our Nation’s Priority, Com- mon Virtue.” They remind us of the character and courage of those who serve in our Armed Forces, and I think they also apply to all who put their own lives on the line in an effort to save lives during and after Tuesday’s terrible attacks. Now is the time for valor for all Ameri- cans.

Mr. Starks. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the recent terrorist attacks on the United States, Americans have responded to the cries of their fellow citizens. From the many emergency personnel who arrived moments after the first impact, to the volunteers from all over the country who arrived to help move bodies from the World Trade Center, to the United States Congress, who has appropriated $40 billion help pay for recovery efforts, we have responded. Now it is time to plan the next part of our response: how to punish the perpetrators of this attack and how we can ensure that it never happens again.

Our country has come together to get through this time of great tragedy. Members on both sides of the aisle have appropriately put aside partisan politics and present a uni- fied front against terrorism.

Most Americans feel that we should strike back at the individuals, groups, or nations that were involved in these atrocities. I, too, think we should respond to this heinous attack, bring those involved to justice, and put an end to global terrorism. That said, however, I do not think that the President’s request to the Congress to authorize military action to punish those responsible for this attack goes far enough. I am concerned that the Congress should turn over our con- stitutional responsibilities to the President. The resolution we are debating today, I fear, be- gins to do just that.

When writing the Constitution, our Founding Fathers created a balance of powers between the three branches of government to prevent one branch from disproportionately dominating another. Although the Constitution empowers the President as Commander in Chief, it gives the Congress the sole power of declaring war. This resolution gives the President the power to conduct a war without reporting to or con- sulting with Congress. Frankly stated, it cedes congressional authority to the President.

I have real reservations about the resolution we are considering today. It should contain ex- plicit language ensuring that the President re- ports to Congress and consults with us in planning and executing a military response. But it does not.

That being said, this resolution is better than earlier versions that were considered. It now makes clear that nothing supersedes the War Powers Act, which requires the President to report and consult with Congress.

Given those facts, I will support the resolu- tion before us today. However, I will continue to insist that the President make Congress an integral part of our nation’s response to these attacks. To do otherwise goes against the best interest of the people we represent and the democracy we seek to protect.

Mr. Galleghy. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution granting au- thority to the President to use force to respond to the attack on the United States on Sep- tember 11, 2001.

Our country was the target of an unprovoked, cowardly and vicious attack on Tuesday morning. This act of war committed against our people must not go unanswered. We need to be prepared to conduct a war against those who committed this attack.

This resolution grants the President a limited exception to the War Powers Act. It is necessary to allow the President to take action to prevent the loss of lives of innocent Americans and to bring to justice those who are responsible.
This must be seen as a monstrous attack aimed at the security and way of life of freedom-loving people throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, words cannot adequately describe my feelings or the feelings of Americans with regard to the attack on New York and Washington. However, I know that through the sadness and anger will grow an unbending determination not to be intimidated by the forces of terror and death. America is a great and a good country. We are also now a united people with a common purpose—to seek out and crush the terrorists and their supporters.

I urge support for this resolution, for our President and for the people of the United States.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution. Our nation was viciously attacked on Tuesday, September 11, 2001, leaving children without fathers and mothers, parents mourning their missing children, families enduring terrible emptiness and loss. All Americans feel the horror, shock, and anger.

The country has been attacked, and as Commander-in-Chief, the President has the power to act to defend the United States of America. Congress recognized this nearly thirty years ago in the War Powers Resolution.

Yet by recognizing the authority our President already possesses under the War Power Resolution, we send a strong statement of national unity. By approving this resolution today, we stand united, as one nation, stating clearly to the perpetrators of this crime, and those who would attack our country in the future, that we will protect our citizens and ensure the guilty are punished.

The horrible crisis is also an opportunity. It is an opportunity for the United States to once again demonstrate to the world the sources of its strength and greatness. I am not speaking of our military might, although it is powerful. We will demonstrate our greatness by the way we seek justice and the way we promote freedom. We will determine with certainty who is culpable and punish them and those who aid them, rather than let our rage lash out indiscriminately.

Community leaders in my district have produced a statement expressing their outrage and sorrow. Wiseiy they noted that the victims of this attack reflect the diversity of America. They wrote in fact that: "the backgrounds of its innocent victims are representative of the world's diversity, from Africa to the Americas, Europe to Asia, the Middle East, and beyond."

As we move forward in seeking justice for the many families experiencing terrible emptiness, we must direct our punishment only upon the guilty.

The American people stand behind this quest for justice. With our many friends around the world, we will fight to end the scourge of terrorism. As we rise to this challenge, we must shelter these strengths without sacrificing our cherished principles. Our constitutional liberties stand as an example to the world of what freedom means. We must never forget that we pursue justice in order to secure liberty.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, evil. It is a word we use too lightly. A word we use when horror, distasteful, or bad would be more appropriate. It is a word which should be reserved for only the most monstrous and inhuman of circumstances. My colleagues, we have witnessed evil this week. The twin tragedies in New York and Washington, the massacre of innocent Americans. Today, with this legislation, we are sending the world a message. We are stating that America does not recoil in the face of evil. On the contrary, America rises up.

In the last century we faced down the evils of Nazism and Communism. Today, we will face down the evils of terrorism. This evil although a phantom will not be able to hide. The basic goodness that we have seen demonstrated by the firemen, police, military, and civilians at the rescue scenes reflects the basic goodness of America. The selflessness, determination and patience tell us that freedom will be preserved and triumph over this threat.

My colleagues, the forces of evil signed a death warrant for terror last Tuesday. They have unleashed the rage of the American people. The struggle ahead may be a long one. Ultimately, we will triumph. We will preserve freedom for future generations. We will guarantee hope remains for all mankind. My colleagues please join me in voting for this resolution. God bless America.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 64, which will authorize the use of force in responding to the terrorist threat that violated the shores of the United States on September 11, 2001. I do not take this action lightly. I fully recognize the risks in passing this single resolution, though brief in text, will have far-reaching consequences. But, I am certain that this is the only right course of action for our institution and our nation.

The violence that left so many innocent Americans dead or injured or grieving for the loss of a beloved family member or friend was no less than an act of war. Those who preach fear and hatred declared war upon our nation and our people. Indeed, they declared war on all civilized nations and freedom-loving peoples. We must respond in kind.

In fact, we are responding with all the power of our principles and all the might of our great and prosperous United States. God has given us a noble land, as Senator Albert Beveridge once said, "a land that can feed and clothe the world; . . . a land set like a sentinel between the two imperial oceans of the globe." We must use the gifts that have been showered upon America from the heavens to save the world from tyranny once again.

Just as we did in World War II when we deposed the tyranny of bigotry and hatred, we must engage in an all-out assault against this new tyranny of fear and terror. We are unified in spirit and in purpose and, we are joined by nations far and near. In the end, we will prevail, providing the world with a new day of freedom and those who may be harboring them; assuring that they pay a very heavy price for their actions.

And, I feel confident that the American people will stand with those heroes day in and day out until our enemies have been vanquished. I am overwhelmed with an enormous sense of pride and patriotism at the selflessness that so many Americans have shown in recent days in supporting the brave public safety workers and in consoling the bereaved. That indefatigable spirit will sustain us in any battle against any evil.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to remember the words of our President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his Second Inaugural Address to the nation as we to pass this important resolution:

"Before all else, we seek, upon our common high and enduring hopes and blessings of Almighty God. And the hopes in our hearts fashion the deepest prayers of our whole people. May we pursue the right—without self-righteousness. May we grow in strength—without pride in self. May we, in all our dealings with all the peoples of the earth, ever speak truth and serve justice. And so shall America—in the sight of all men of good will—prove true to the honorable purposes that bind and rule us as a people in all this time of trial through which we pass.

May God bless this mighty nation and shed his grace and blessings upon the men and women of America's armed forces.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution.

In his Funeral Oration, the great Athenian leader Pericles said "heroes have the whole earth for their tomb; and in lands far from their own, where the column with its epitaph declares it, there is enshrined in every breast a record of the rescuers also have the whole earth for their tomb; and in lands far from their own, where the column with its epitaph declares it, there is enshrined in every breast a record of the rescuers who appear to have sacrificed themselves to save their fellow citizens.

And like the heroes of ancient times, our heroes also have the whole earth for their tomb; for enshrined in every breast is a record of their deeds that we will carry forever with us. We will never forget what happened on September 11, 2001. And we must strive to be ourselves that these lives of those who perished in this tragedy will not have been sacrificed in vain—that out of their deaths will arise a new commitment to preserve and defend our American freedom.

We must now go about the grim task of identifying the monsters responsible for starting this new war and those who may be harboring them; assuring that they pay a very heavy price for their actions.

In doing so, we call upon all of those who love peace and freedom to join us in this crusade. The community of nations must unite to ensure that these terrorists have nowhere to run and nowhere to hide.

Together, we must hunt these criminals down to the ends of the earth and assure they
pay dearly for the crimes they have committed against humanity.

The resolution before us provides the President with a specific authorization, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to use force against those responsible for the September 11th terrorist attack.

I do not view this as an open-ended authorization for this or any future President to wage war on any one at any time. It is, instead, in the words of President Bush, an authority to use force against "those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons."

All Americans stand behind our President, his advisers, and the brave men and women of our Armed Forces who will be asked to carry out this mission. Our thoughts and our prayers will be with them in the days and months ahead.

We know their task will not be easy. But they should go forward armed with the knowledge that they have the support of all Americans—as expressed by the unanimous vote of their elected representatives.

That is what this resolution signifies, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to start by expressing my sorrow and outrage at Tuesday's cowardly attack. Tuesday's savagery is not the end of our national fabric, but the tragedy also united the Nation. Our immediate priorities are treating survivors, supporting victims' families, restoring essential services, protecting our civil liberties, healing the national psyche and finding and judging anyone who participated in the horrific events.

We have probably neglected this aspect of intelligence gathering, preferring instead to rely on the latest technology. This means improved analysis of information that is essential, with great care and with precision.

PUNISHING THE PERPETRATORS

This week, a United Airlines flight attendant expressed the thoughts of many Americans when she told the press "As horrible as it is to say, I want revenge." Clearly the United States will not stand for such a brutal assault on our country and our country. The perpetrators must be punished. But if we unleash the full fury of America's military might and we kill innocent people in the process, we will be no better than the terrorists who unleashed their fury on America's civilian population. These acts of murder, mayhem, and terrorism are crimes for which there are laws and punishments under Federal law. These atrocities are not known to have been committed by nation-states but rather by cowardly individuals who we should arrest and try as our justice system demands. We must react with righteousness and justice and not allow ourselves to succumb to the momentary seduction of emotional revenge.

And if we do retaliate, we must exercise our best efforts, as we have always done, to minimize collateral damage against innocent civilians. To disregard that concern because feeling so high is to take a path to mayhem that we will live to regret.

PREVENTING RECURRENCE

Some voices have described Tuesday's attack as a "massive intelligence and security failure." That path could easily lead to frenzied finger-pointing that would distract us from necessary improvements. Of course, we must upgrade air travel safety through a greater government role in airport security, rather than airline hired-security employees. Some airline pilots and other observers have deemed current measures 'security by force.' We now know the terrible price paid for our neglect.

Similarly, intelligence collection about potential threats must be improved. We should not underestimate U.S. technical and human intelligence capabilities and past FBI and CIA successes in detecting and disrupting terrorists plans. Nevertheless, Tuesday's disaster demands improved analysis of information that pours in daily. If that is now hindered by "information overload," we must deal with that.

We know the words of the resolution, an authority to use force against anyone who participated in the September 14, 2001

THE RESOLUTION

In terms of the specifics of the resolution, as ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, I believe it is important that the Record reflect what the resolution does and does not do.

By not declaring war, the resolution preserves our precious civil liberties. This is important because declarations of war trigger broad statutes that not only criminalize interference with troops and also authorize the President to apprehend "alien enemies." Having said that, the President has declared that we are in a national emergency. Such an emergency triggers other, less severe statutes, including criminal prohibitions on the destruction of war materials.

Second, this resolution does not give the President perpetual authority to use military
force. Not only does Congress have the constitutional duty to oversee the President’s use of our men and women in uniform, if has every expectation of revisiting the President’s need of the additional resources during his pursuit of the terrorists. Should Congress later determine that the President needs more or less authority than he has been given, we will act accordingly.

Finally, this resolution implicitly requires that the President comply with section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution. That section requires the President to report to Congress whenever U.S. Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities, into foreign territories while equipped for combat, or into foreign territories to substantially enlarge an existing force. These reports will allow Congress to ensure that the needs of the President and the Armed Forces are being met during this on-going crisis.

Mr. Speaker, let us grieve for the victims. Let us forgive the perpetrators. But let us also readdress ourselves to preserving those very principles that have been the ultimate source of America’s strength.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this week my emotions have run the gamut. On the one hand I have seen my son take astep closer to becoming the youngest mayor in the history of Detroit. Yet, my joy has been destroyed by the hands that inflicted the worst attack against the United States since Pearl Harbor. I share the pain of Tuesday’s attack with millions of Americans who have witnessed the subsequent carnage. My emotions cry out for retribution; yet my head tells me that while we must be resolute, we must also be deliberate and circumspect.

For now, in this nation, we stand at the edge of the abyss. We are poised to make the leap that our nation has rarely been called on to make; yet when called to do so, we have leaped with everything that we have. We are poised today to leap into the abyss of war and we cannot fail to do so. Fully. Our determination to triumph over terrorism must be resolute and undeterred. It is with a heavy heart that I stand before the American people prepared to tip my hand in favor of using military force. War intrinsically means loss. One way or another, I know that, in addition to the blood that has already been shed, our actions today will sanction further bloodshed of our sons and daughters. However, there are times when circumstance leaves us no choice. Tuesday’s attack has left no doubt that our enemies seek to bring America under siege. We have no choice but to protect ourselves, and I have no choice but to support this joint resolution authorizing the President to respond militarily against our enemies.

Mr. GERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which authorizes the use of force against those responsible for planning and carrying out Tuesday’s horrific terrorist attacks. I don’t take this lightly. Authorizing the use of our military is one of the most awesome responsibilities we have as members of this body. But at this moment we have no choice. We know the hijackers had ties to Osama bin Laden and his Al-Qaeda organization, which also bombed our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and attacked the U.S.S. Cole.

The American people will no longer tolerate these barbaric acts. We must do whatever it takes, including the use of military force, to track down bin Laden and destroy his organization. But this isn’t just about bin Laden. There are other radical groups that engage in international terrorism, including Hezbollah, Hamas, and Islamic Jihad. To win the war against terrorism, we must eliminate the entire infrastructure that sustains these organizations.

This will involve getting tough with governments that aid and harbor terrorists. Syria allows Hezbollah to operate freely in Southern Lebanon. Iran recently hosted a terrorist “summit,” and routinely provides arms and other assistance to Hezbollah and other radical groups. bin Laden is a “guest” of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The suicide bombers of Islamic Jihad and Hamas are nurtured by the Palestinian Authority.

The time has come for these and other govern-ments to make a fundamental choice: Will they choose to continue their present course by taking the lives of thousands of innocent men, women and children? Or will they realize the error of their ways and end their financing, fa- cilitating and harboring of terrorists and their organizational infrastructure, and their state- sponsored incitement of terrorist acts? For if they choose to continue their present course they are not states of concern, they are not rogue states, they are our enemies.

I applaud the administration’s efforts to as- semble an international coalition to fight ter- rorism. Working with our allies and other na- tions concerned about this scourge, we have a real opportunity to make the world safer for freedom and democracy.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I will miss the rollicking vote on H.J. Res. 64, which will for- mally authorize the use of military force against the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001.

I have scheduled very important meetings in California over the weekend and Monday with district employers and employees to discuss the defense budget and other matters of na- tional security. These meetings have been scheduled for some time, and cannot be easily reconfigured. Therefore, during the vote I will be excused. The events of Septem- ber 11 were horrific, and I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have cast my vote in favor of the resolution authorizing the use of military force.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give the President the authorization and support he needs to respond to the acts of terror com- mitted this week against the American people. When I was elected to this House, I took an oath to “support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, for- eign and domestic.” Today I reaffirm that vow by giving the President the authority to prose- cute the battle against our enemies wherever they may hide.

The armed forces of the United States are the best in the world. And the men and women serving in them are ready to act and know our cause to be just.

There is no justification for these despicable actions. There is no justification for providing support and assistance to those who would wage war against innocent men, women and children. There is no place to hide from our coming actions.

In the words of another great President who led this nation in a time of turmoil, Abraham Lincoln, “Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.”

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this joint resolution and in doing so, I stand in support of the President, the men and women of our Armed Forces, and Americans every-where.

This egregious crime has struck the heart and soul of America but we will not falter or fall in our ideals and values; we will recover. This process is underway in the rescue, recov- ery and investigative efforts happening in Pennsylvania, New York, and the Washington DC. areas.

Last night both bodies of Congress passed a supplemental aid package to assist the President in providing necessary aid and support in the wake of these tragedies. Now, Con- gress should give the President the authority to find and punish those responsible for these crimes against humanity.

If the goal of these attacks was to demor- alize or scare America and other peace loving nations, let me be clear in saying that these terrorists failed their mission. I say to them, your ungodly actions will be punished. We are a strong and united America.

The deplorable events that occurred on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001, were undeniably an act of war. There is no other way to classify the murder of defense- less, innocent civilians. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution, giving the President our support to reinforce that the use of terror as a weapon will never be toler- ated.

The SPEAKER. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the joint resolution is consid- ered as having been read for amend- ment and the previous question is or- dered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolu- tion.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TIERNEY moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 64 to the Committee on International Relations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following new section:

SEC. 3. REPORTS TO CONGRESS. CONSULTATION.

(a) REPORTS.—At least once every 60 days after the date of the enactment of this reso- lution, the President shall submit to Con- gress a summary on the status of efforts made to carry out this resolution.
Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I join all of our colleagues and all Americans in our sorrow for Tuesday’s victims and in our outrage for the despicable acts of cowardice which have so changed our lives. Tonight, we show our unity; and by so doing we serve notice that we, as a Nation, are resolved to hold accountable those responsible for Tuesday’s terrorism.

As we go forward, I do not think this Congress wants to purposely abdicate its constitutional obligations and responsibilities. It seems unlikely that this Congress would knowingly deny itself a recognition that may well be necessary in the future in order to intelligently carry out its work with the President in meeting their shared responsibilities in the area of national security. Yet if we pass the resolution tonight, without first adding the language of this motion to recommit, I am concerned that that is precisely what might occur.

As written, the joint resolution refers to the War Powers Resolution but could arguably be read not to require more than periodic reports to Congress, if any reports at all. Even the periodic reports could mean at least 6-month intervals could pass without adequate knowledge by which Congress could carry out its responsibilities.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, successive executives have historically challenged the constitutionality of the War Powers Resolution. By passing this motion to recommit, we can cure that ambiguity.

In 1991, then President George H. W. Bush asked Congress to authorize his use of force, and he signed a joint resolution that included a requirement that the President submit to Congress at least once every 60 days a summary on the status of his efforts.

This joint resolution reaffirms that power.

Congress and the American people want the President to be able to act to prevent future acts of terrorism; and so it is no surprise that the Constitution allows for such authority and no surprise that Congress acts to restate it tonight.

We should remember that national security is a shared responsibility. Mr. Speaker, requiring joint efforts and mutual respect by Congress and the President. Congress is an equal branch of government, specifically empowered by the Constitution, with the power to declare war and to make all laws which will be necessary and proper for the carrying into execution of that power.

So while we specifically have not declared war tonight, we do make a law by which the President may engage United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

This joint resolution reaffirms that power.

The responsibilities of Congress, I believe, Mr. Speaker, obligate us to remain informed and to have consultation with the President concerning any action under this resolution. Our continued ability to act in concert as co-equal branches of government demands no less, and our obligation to American citizens everywhere demands at least that much.

We want to act in unison and we need the President’s cooperation to do that. As a matter of mutual respect and as a sign of unity, as well an act of constitutional statutory compliance, Mr. Speaker, I ask that we all vote to recommit and have it come back forthwith as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the gentleman from Massachusetts to recommit the pending joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the gentleman from Massachusetts to recommit the pending joint resolution.

On the record and a simple amendment, Mr. Speaker. It will not delay our action here tonight. It continues to unite us in support of the President’s existing authority to act to prevent future acts of terrorism and to locate and deal appropriately with those responsible for the tragic events of September 11. But it does clarify that the President report the status of his efforts to carry out this resolution. It does express our sense that as parties with a shared constitutional responsibility, the President comply with the statutory authority by consulting regularly with Congress and reporting every 60 days.

Whenever there exists a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, the Constitution empowers the President, as Commander in Chief, to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

This joint resolution reaffirms that power.

As written, the joint resolution refers to the War Powers Resolution but could arguably be read not to require more than periodic reports to Congress, if any reports at all. Even the periodic reports could mean at least 6-month intervals could pass without adequate knowledge by which Congress could carry out its responsibilities.

There is no reason why this Congress should ask for less as we join with this President, and no reason why in the spirit of unity, and consistent with the Constitution and the precedent set by his own father, that this President would not sign a resolution containing similar language. So I move now to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on International Relations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith in its amended form.

This is a situation in which our Nation is facing an attack by a sinister enemy, and thousands of our fellow citizens have been killed.

I, for one, do not want to restrain our President as he goes about responding to this heinous attack. Many have compared the attack on Tuesday on our Nation to Pearl Harbor. After Pearl Harbor Congress declared war on Japan.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the gentleman from Massachusetts to recommit the pending joint resolution.

If adopted, the motion would seek to reimpose on the President the restrictions of the War Powers Resolution with regard to consultation with Congress and will impose new reporting requirements that go well beyond those contained in the War Powers Resolution.

This is illogical because the whole point of the joint resolution we are considering this evening is to clear away legal underbrush that might otherwise interfere with the ability of our President to respond to the treacherous attack on our nation that took place three days ago. Most importantly, we are stripping away the restrictions of the War Powers Resolution.

This hardly makes sense to reimpose—and in one case tighten—the restrictions of the War Powers Resolution if our larger purpose is to make it easier for the President to respond to terrorism.

In any other case I might understand and sympathize with the gentleman’s interest in
keeping the President on a short leash as he goes about exercising the authority we give him tonight. But this is not any other case; this is a situation in which our nation has been attacked by a sinister enemy and thousands of our fellow citizens have been killed.

I for one do not want to restrain our President as he goes about responding to this heinous attack.

Many have compared Tuesday's attack on our nation to Pearl Harbor. Congress should not restrain how he was dealing with Japan.

More Americans died on Tuesday than died at Pearl Harbor. Congress should not restrain our nation to Pearl Harbor. After Pearl Harbor, we declared war subject to the requirement that the President consult with Congress before sending our armed forces into action, and periodically submit reports to Congress on how he was dealing with Japan.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 1, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 342]

YEAS—420

NAYS—1

Lee

NOT VOTING—10

Ballenger King (NY) Saxton

Coneyers Lipinski Wilson

Farr Petri

Kilpatrick Sanchez

The Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced the result of the vote was as follows:

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 342 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of earlier today, Senate Joint Resolution 23 is passed.

Without objection, a motion to reconsider Senate Joint Resolution 23 is laid on the table, and House Joint Resolution 64 is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

PRESERVING VIABILITY OF UNITED STATES AIR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2891) to preserve the continued viability of the United States air transportation system, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMkus). Will the gentleman from Alaska withdraw his request momentarily?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Momentarily I withdraw it, if the Speaker asks me to. You are the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is asking you to momentarily withdraw it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. You have got that.

CONDEMNING PRICE GOUGING WITH RESPECT TO AVIATION FUEL SUPPLIERS FOLLOWING TERRORIST ACTS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce be
Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can pass this resolution by unanimous consent.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I want to thank my good friend from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee, for his efforts on this bipartisan resolution. The vast majority of the Nation's oil producers, refiners, distributors, and retailers reacted to Tuesday's horrendous events with the same outrage and with the same attention to patriotic duty, as the rest of the Nation did.

Unfortunately, a very small and clearly contemptible minority, including some in the Midwest, chose to exploit this tragedy for selfish end. This resolution not only condemns these actions and urges justice be brought to bear, but it isolates those gougers by showing where the American people and the industry stand on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, the minority fully consents in the unanimous consent request made by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON.) I urge adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding. Let me thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the staffs of our two committees, and all of you for the work you have done in bringing this bill to the floor.

The bottom line is this resolution condemns Americans taking advantage of other Americans in the middle of a crisis, when there is no need whatsoever to raise gasoline prices.

There is ample fuel out there for every American. This resolution condemns such taking advantage for greed purposes of other Americans in the middle of this crisis and calls for the Federal Trade Commission to commence an immediate investigation and for the prosecution under State law of those who may have violated the law.

Like all the things we have done this week in the middle of this crisis, this resolution represents incredible bipartisan effort. The drafting was done together, we bring it to the floor together, and we urge its immediate adoption.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KLECZKA).

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for yielding. Let me also recognize the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), I want to address him to numerous times this week.

I have heard about this from Members on the floor. The gentleman from Alabama indicated that in this district the gas prices went over $5 a gallon. The Midwest, Wisconsin and Milwaukee, has had problems throughout these last couple of years. Basically, it surrounds reformulated gas. We are trying to work with EPA and correct some of that problem.

But this is, lo and behold, we have the worst tragedy to beset this Nation on Tuesday; and operators in the city of Milwaukee, like some other unsatisfactory operators, have to raise the price of gas dramatically.

This does not resolve the problem, but I think it puts those types of characters on notice that Congress is not going to stand for it and the FTC should not stand for it. And I have a further caveat or addition to the resolution that it is, the consumers in those areas should make note of those stations and boycott them. You run a couple of these buggers out of business and the problem is going to resolve itself.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I yield further to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON).

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I hope we can pass this resolution by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding. Let me thank the gentleman from Milwaukee, has had problems throughout the season.

I yield further to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. WITKOWSKI).
We will be, in the very near future, facing layoffs of the airline industry, reductions in flights. And those in Texas will not fly; may you walk and may you die in the desert. There will be reduced capacity and other significant effects, because the air industry in this Nation is one of the most important parts of our commercial fleet.

The ripple effect on our economy will be enormous. We are an economy built on the ability to move goods and people at a reasonable cost. The purpose of H.R. 2891 is to keep our U.S. air transportation system alive and able to serve its important functions for our country, because we shut down the industry.

The bill will provide an immediate ability to the President to provide loans and other assistance to U.S. air carriers, and also to compensate those carriers who can document direct losses because of the actions of our government to protect our national security. This authority would only be for 6 months. For 6 months, ride your horses. It is to provide short-term assistance. Any claim for losses has to be documented and proven. The current crisis requires this action be taken as quickly as possible to preserve not only the financial viability of the airlines, but also to protect the general public welfare.

May I suggest, those that may object to this, understand one thing: rail, road, ship and air. I am the chairman of the Committee on Transportation, and if my colleagues decide not to support this bill, then my colleagues suffer the facts, because my colleagues will not be able to fly. And I said, ride your horses, paddle your canoes, and go where you think you may go. But the airline industry, and I am the chairman of this committee, is in serious trouble. Not because of today, necessarily, not because of the past, but because this tragedy was not their doing. And to have someone object to this means that they say no longer is air transportation important. And let me tell my colleagues, those that want to fly, fly; but do not do it just with wings from the airplanes, fly with yourself. Try flapping your arms; you are not going to get there. You are not going to get there. And that includes the gentlemen from Florida (Mr. Young).

My colleagues have to understand what I am saying. That is not about corporations, it is not about Social Security, it is not about the financial institutions of this country. I studied this, and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Oberstar) studied it in his time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, further from this, the events of Tuesday, as the chairman has already expressed, have thrown the airline industry, as the first line of target of terrorism, into an absolute tailspin. The industry has been shut down. It has no revenue streaming in, it has costs going out. It has to pay its pilots, its flight attendants, its mechanics, baggage handlers, and other personnel. They are under contract to do so. They have no revenue coming in. When air travel does resume, two revenue streams have already been denied the airlines: mail and cargo aboard passenger aircraft. Airlines are collectively losing some $340 million to $400 million a day. They have already lost over $1 billion, and over this weekend will accumulate losses of up to $5 billion. The industry could be in complete financial liquidation within a week or two.

What we have proposed in this legislation is an authorization from, listen to the language, from funds made available in subsequent acts. This is not money coming out of the appropriation we approved earlier in the day. It will have to be approved in subsequent acts, and as the chairman has already said, the airlines will have to submit specific showing of losses to the President of the United States, resulting from events that occurred on the 11th of September, and subsequently, and will have to demonstrate that their losses also resulted from the ground stop on aviation service ordered by the Secretary of Transportation.

The reach of this disaster is nationwide, and this is a $600 billion sector of our national economy. It underpins all the rest of the national economy. It gives us the greatest mobility in the world. Two-thirds of all the world’s air travel occurs in the United States’ airspace. Airlines today cannot get access to the lines of credit that they have lined up at financial institutions because the draw and the demand on those financial institutions is so great that they are reluctant to release the dollars available to them in lines of credit. Secondly, financial institutions have put all the airlines on credit watch. Third, their insurance, their liability insurance, has doubled overnight, and they carry insurance against such tragedies.

Fourth, when the terrorists struck, airlines had $35 billion in aircraft and aircraft engine orders, positioned with Boeing, Pratt & Whitney, and GE. They are going to cancel those orders and the effect is going to ripple throughout the whole national economy, with layoffs from the East Coast to the West Coast and from the north to the south.

What we are proposing to do tonight is to get an authorization in place so that when financial markets open on Monday, airline stocks do not tank and airlines do not go under and they shut down forever. That is what this is about.

Yes, it is on short notice; no, we did not go through the hearing process. We
I am here to tell Members that the State of Hawaii is at risk of bankruptcy if there is not confidence in the people of this country being able to fly. I am not trying to deal with hyperbole, I am not trying to deal in rhetorical flights, I am saying the basic, fundamental, fiscal facts of life for my State.

I am here to tell Members that the State of Hawaii is at risk of bankruptcy if there is not confidence in the people of this country being able to fly. I am not trying to deal with hyperbole, I am not trying to deal in rhetorical flights, I am saying the basic, fundamental, fiscal facts of life for my State.

What terrorists seek to do is not necessarily to kill people. If that happens, from their point of view, well and good. But the terrorist creates until fear and discord and anxiety and loss of confidence. That is what this is all about. We cannot succumb to that or they win.

There is not a person in here, Mr. Speaker, that doubts Tuesday, that has cast a vote with which they were completely at ease. I do not believe that a single Member here has been completely at ease, or maybe even mostly at ease with every vote.

But I am with any Member who is thinking of objecting tonight, please do not do it. Please give us the opportunity to act as colleagues. Please do not put at risk millions of jobs, not tens of thousands, millions of jobs. Do not forget that most of the foodstuffs in this country travel by air. The exports from the State, it is not just road, it is in the air.

So we must not take a chance that the legislation that has been crafted and the money associated with it will be dealt with anything other than in the best interest of the State. That we do know our ranking member have made clear, I realize, as both the chairman and as a member of the Democratic Caucus about that, rather strong concern.

Yesterday I stood up within the Democratic Caucus and I said, "It is going to be necessary, in my judgment, to come to the assistance of the airline industry of the United States." I said that I believe that our financial institution and our regulators stand ready to use all the powers that they have under law to do that.

I was a bit dumbfounded today when, in the caucus at approximately 4:30, the Democratic Caucus, I found out for the first time that we might be considering a bill that was intended or that we consider a bill authorizing up to $15 billion, $12.5 billion in loans or loan guarantees, and $2.5 billion for compensation, grants for direct losses.

I expressed some concerns in our Caucus about that, rather strong concerns. I went back to my office, and I discussed it with my staff. My staff said, this is already being reported in The Washington Post. It is a virtual done deal.

I went to the Internet, to The Washington Post, and they ran a story at 4 o'clock and the story at 4 o'clock quoted the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Oberstar) as saying that we were going to consider a bill tonight that authorized up to $2 billion in loan guarantees and $2 billion in grants, a total of $4 billion. So sometime between 4 o'clock and 4:30, the $4 billion went to $15 billion. Now, I am not sure about the accuracy of that story on the Internet in The Washington Post, but that is a big jump in half an hour.

I know I said yesterday we were going to help the industry, but I was a bit surprised at how this is evolving. First of all, we know the Senate is not going to act at the earliest until Thursday. I do not know if they are going to go along with this.

Secondly, I saw the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Oxley) on the floor yesterday. I said to him, "We have to get to the Senate. The House passed the Defense Production Act, which expires September 30. We have to make sure that the Senate passes the exact same bill."

Under the Defense Production Act, the President already has the authority to do, in my judgment, what are doing in this bill. I suppose Members could argue that, but we have always interpreted it broadly. Okay. That is the way the President feels.

But there is another issue. I have been concerned about insurance. I have been concerned with whether or not insurance policies which cover businesses might be interpreted by insurance companies to cover terrorism, as called for, because there are exceptions, acts of war, and they might argue.

So I talked with the superintendent of insurance of New York, and he said to his knowledge all the domestic insurers that he has talked to, and the reinsurers, are being very forthcoming, saying immediately, "We are going to pay for these acts of terrorism. We are not even going to argue that there is a possibility that there was an act of war. We are paying for it."

I suspect but do not know, and maybe Members could educate me, that every airline has property and casualty insurance. I know this. We do not have full insurance for their losses, or insurance for their business interruption, but most businesses know they have adequate property and casualty insurance and reinsurance, and do, in fact, have business interruption insurance.

Mr. Oberstar. Mr. Speaker, claiming my time, I just want to make the point that airlines do not have business interruption insurance as a regular course of business.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce).

Mr. LaFalce. Mr. Speaker, thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

We cannot succumb to that or they win.

Mr. Oberstar. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce).

Mr. LaFalce. Mr. Speaker, thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

We cannot succumb to that or they win.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce).

Mr. LaFalce. Mr. Speaker, thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

We cannot succumb to that or they win.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce).

Mr. LaFalce. Mr. Speaker, thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

We cannot succumb to that or they win.
Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus). The gentleman from Alaska will continue. The time is being controlled right now by the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I understand that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alaska will suspend. The time is being controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota. Will the gentleman from Alaska let the gentleman from Minnesota give him the floor.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I thought he did that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. He has not. The gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am amazed. You are a little slow.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the Chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Do not shake your head, Mr. Speaker. I am also a Member, just as you are.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alaska will suspend. The time is controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to our chairman, the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and out of respect for what he is doing, I will not do something tonight and the market opens up Monday. I want everybody to think about this, we are hoping and I am praying because I have been through about four of these and some of you have not, being a long-term Member of this House. When most of the American people come back and, in fact, believe in America and the faith of America and will not drop the stock market. I have watched this. Check the Gulf War. Check World War II. Check the Korean war and the Vietnam. I have been all through them.

I believe the American people will, in fact, stand up and say yes we are willing to invest; but I will tell you what will happen. We have airline industry on the verge of collapse, and if we do not lay down a mark in the sand and say, yes, we are willing, because of action of our government to back up those airline industries to allow some moneys, they will start going down and every other stock will start following it. Keep that in mind. Keep in mind what I am saying here.

I may be wrong. I hope I am wrong, but if you do not pass this tonight, and Thursday when we have a crash, I hope you will take this over and build it up so that those who object to this understand what I am saying because you have created it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, re-claiming my time, and I respect the gentleman’s heartfelt comments. I yield under my reservation to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and let me say I do not think anyone who is raising questions tonight is trying to do anything except meet our constitutional obligation to put a proper bill before we are doing before we spend taxpayers’ money.

Now, the gentleman from Alaska is a good friend of all of ours; and he has conveyed to us a sense of urgency and he has also conveyed the message that somehow if we do not do what he wants, do it on the basis of almost no explanation and something bad happens, it is our fault.

I would suggest I would like to have fewer threats and more information. How about less rhetoric and more information. I would like to ask some questions. I would like to ask some questions if the gentleman would yield.

We have had no hearings on this. We have had no statement of position from the administration. My staff was told by some proponents of this proposition that OMB was in fact recommending it. When we called OMB, they indicated that while they had a person in the room, that person was there for observation purposes and as a resource only; that they did not have a position.

Not a single person from the administration has contacted, to my knowledge, any member of the Committee on Appropriations when we were in the conference last night arranging the dollars which the gentleman now is seeking to spend, or at least was originally quick when it comes to picking up when the gentleman yielded to me.

I would also say just one thing. What bothers me most about this debate is what we are thinking about is the time frame. If we do not do something tonight and the market opens up Monday, I want everybody to think about this, we are hoping and I am praying because I have been through about four of these and some of you have not, being a long-term Member of this House. When most of the American people come back and, in fact, believe in America and the faith of America and will not drop the stock market. I have watched this. Check the Gulf War. Check World War II. Check the Korean war and the Vietnam. I have been all through them.

I believe the American people will, in fact, stand up and say yes we are willing to invest; but I will tell you what will happen. We have airline industry on the verge of collapse, and if we do not lay down a mark in the sand and say, yes, we are willing, because of action of our government to back up those airline industries to allow some moneys, they will start going down and every other stock will start following it. Keep that in mind. Keep in mind what I am saying here.

I may be wrong. I hope I am wrong, but if you do not pass this tonight, and Thursday when we have a crash, I hope you will take this over and build it up so that those who object to this understand what I am saying because you have created it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, re-claiming my time, and I respect the gentleman’s heartfelt comments. I yield under my reservation to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and let me say I do not think anyone who is raising questions tonight is trying to do anything except meet our constitutional obligation to put a proper bill before we are doing before we spend taxpayers’ money.

Now, the gentleman from Alaska is a good friend of all of ours; and he has conveyed to us a sense of urgency and he has also conveyed the message that somehow if we do not do what he wants, do it on the basis of almost no explanation and something bad happens, it is our fault.

I would suggest I would like to have fewer threats and more information. How about less rhetoric and more information. I would like to ask some questions. I would like to ask some questions if the gentleman would yield.

We have had no hearings on this. We have had no statement of position from the administration. My staff was told by some proponents of this proposition that OMB was in fact recommending it. When we called OMB, they indicated that while they had a person in the room, that person was there for observation purposes and as a resource only; that they did not have a position.

Not a single person from the administration has contacted, to my knowledge, any member of the Committee on Appropriations when we were in the conference last night arranging the dollars which the gentleman now is seeking to spend, or at least was originally quick when it comes to picking up when the gentleman yielded to me.

I would also say just one thing. What bothers me most about this debate is what we are thinking about is the time frame. If we do not do something tonight and the market opens up Monday, I want everybody to think about this, we are hoping and I am praying because I have been through about four of these and some of you have not, being a long-term Member of this House. When most of the American people come back and, in fact, believe in America and the faith of America and will not drop the stock market. I have watched this. Check the Gulf War. Check World War II. Check the Korean war and the Vietnam. I have been all through them.

I believe the American people will, in fact, stand up and say yes we are willing to invest; but I will tell you what will happen. We have airline industry on the verge of collapse, and if we do not lay down a mark in the sand and say, yes, we are willing, because of action of our government to back up those airline industries to allow some moneys, they will start going down and every other stock will start following it. Keep that in mind. Keep in mind what I am saying here.

I may be wrong. I hope I am wrong, but if you do not pass this tonight, and Thursday when we have a crash, I hope you will take this over and build it up so that those who object to this understand what I am saying because you have created it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, re-claiming my time, and I respect the gentleman’s heartfelt comments. I yield under my reservation to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and let me say I do not think anyone who is raising questions tonight is trying to do anything except meet our constitutional obligation to put a proper bill before we are doing before we spend taxpayers’ money.

Now, the gentleman from Alaska is a good friend of all of ours; and he has conveyed to us a sense of urgency and he has also conveyed the message that somehow if we do not do what he wants, do it on the basis of almost no explanation and something bad happens, it is our fault.

I would suggest I would like to have fewer threats and more information. How about less rhetoric and more information. I would like to ask some questions. I would like to ask some questions if the gentleman would yield.

We have had no hearings on this. We have had no statement of position from the administration. My staff was told by some proponents of this proposition that OMB was in fact recommending it. When we called OMB, they indicated that while they had a person in the room, that person was there for observation purposes and as a resource only; that they did not have a position.

Not a single person from the administration has contacted, to my knowledge, any member of the Committee on Appropriations when we were in the conference last night arranging the dollars which the gentleman now is seeking to spend, or at least was originally quick when it comes to picking up when the gentleman yielded to me.

I would also say just one thing. What bothers me most about this debate is what we are thinking about is the time frame. If we do not do something tonight and the market opens up Monday, I want everybody to think about this, we are hoping and I am praying because I have been through about four of these and some of you have not, being a long-term Member of this House. When most of the American people come back and, in fact, believe in America and the faith of America and will not drop the stock market. I have watched this. Check the Gulf War. Check World War II. Check the Korean war and the Vietnam. I have been all through them.

I believe the American people will, in fact, stand up and say yes we are willing to invest; but I will tell you what will happen. We have airline industry on the verge of collapse, and if we do not lay down a mark in the sand and say, yes, we are willing, because of action of our government to back up those airline industries to allow some moneys, they will start going down and every other stock will start following it. Keep that in mind. Keep in mind what I am saying here.

I may be wrong. I hope I am wrong, but if you do not pass this tonight, and Thursday when we have a crash, I hope you will take this over and build it up so that those who object to this understand what I am saying because you have created it.
Mr. OBERSTAR. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his observations, and we will attempt to get the resolution to the question about the Federal Reserve; but I do not know of a situation where the Federal Reserve comes in to provide the help as the gentleman has suggested.

Mr. OBEY. Would the gentleman from Minnesota consider yielding to the gentleman from South Carolina to answer the question about the Federal Reserve?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Reserve used to have a regulation called Regulation V, for V loans. It dated back to the war but was carried over from the war and renewed each year in the Defense Production Act.

The last entity that I know which qualified for a Reg V loan was the Penn Central. They were to have obtained a $400 million V loan in the early 1970s, until the Reagan administration reversed course and decided against it on the day of closing. I know, because I was working in the Pentagon then. I was tangentially involved with it.

I do not know whether the V loan authority is still on the books, but it applied to transportation nexuses. Where significant transportation nexuses in this country were at risk, it is my recollection it was applicable to those circumstances.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for that clarification, and I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG).

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I would address my colleagues and point out that this has been an extraordinary week. It has been a week in which we have come together. It has been a week when we have stood united, not Republican and Democrat but American. It has been a week in which the debate on this floor has been characterized by immense unity, where we have worked together. I do not want the debate tonight to change that tone.

This is a time of extraordinary situation. I understand the reservations and the concerns of everybody on each side. I understand the passion of the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I understand the concerns the other side. I would simply argue that we stop and reflect. We are being asked tonight to do something extraordinary, but these are extraordinary times.

I would say that those who have expressed legitimate concerns, fiscal concerns, appropriators such as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), who is the ranking member of that committee, has legitimate concerns here and they ought to be considered. But, again, I would argue these are extraordinary times.

The markets will open Monday morning, and we send on this floor are vitally important. It seems to me it is clear nothing will become law as a result of what we do tonight. We must await the action of the Senate. But we can send a signal tonight on this piece of legislation. I hope if you take to the floor on the very last piece of legislation. We can send a signal that says the United States Congress understands that the airline industry has been massively damaged by what has happened in the last week and that colleagues like the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. AMERICA) are suffering dire consequences as a result of that.

I would like to just draw a quick analogy. As we watched in horror on Tuesday when the World Trade Center collapsed, that collapse, if you talk to an engineer, was because one floor collapsed on the other and that floor was not designed to carry the weight of two. So those two collapsed on a third.

And when those two collapsed on the third, that floor was not designed to carry the weight of three, and on and on and on. So we saw the collapse straight down to the ground of the entire building.

Our enemies did not seek just to destroy the World Trade Center or the Pentagon; they seek to destroy our economy, and we had better be sure that we do not let them do that. Their goal is not merely, as the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. AMERICA) said, to kill individuals; it is to instill terror and fear and to cause us to freeze as a Nation. We must get our airlines back in the air; we must as individuals get on planes, and we must get our airlines back up and running. The markets will open Monday morning, and we have tried to figure it out. We know the danger. We know what is going to happen. So do not anybody stand in the way of doing what must be done in those circumstances.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin have a further question?

Mr. OBEY. Those are the two.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the chairman, the gentleman from Alabama for a response.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBERSTAR). The administration was in the meeting. They have no objection to this legislation. That has been made clear to me. They were very cognizant of the problem we have facing us today.

Mr. OBEY. Are they willing to ask for it so we know they have run the trap lines and think this is fiscally sound?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). The administration was in the meeting. They have no objection to this legislation. That has been made clear to me. They were very cognizant of the problem we have facing us today.

Mr. OBERSTAR. The administration was in the meeting. They have no objection to this legislation. That has been made clear to me. They were very cognizant of the problem we have facing us today.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). The administration was in the meeting. They have no objection to this legislation. That has been made clear to me. They were very cognizant of the problem we have facing us today.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have a letter in my hand right now. We started this at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMkus). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) will suspend. The time is being controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin have a further question?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the chairman, the gentleman from Alabama for a response.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBERSTAR). The administration was in the meeting. They have no objection to this legislation. That has been made clear to me. They were very cognizant of the problem we have facing us today.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBERSTAR). The administration was in the meeting. They have no objection to this legislation. That has been made clear to me. They were very cognizant of the problem we have facing us today.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield further to the chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to say for those who are out of order, and they are out of order, this has been going on for 3 days. Do not tell me 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The ranking member and I have been working. We have tried to figure it out. We know the danger. We know what is going to happen. So do not anybody stand in the way of doing what must be done in those circumstances.
Mr. OBERSTAR. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI).

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have a great deal of respect for the chairman and ranking member. I think we are in a contest here that can be easily resolved. What we are trying to do is send a message to the stock market over the weekend. I think that is a reasonable thing to do.

Why do we not pass tonight a sense of the House resolution that this Congress intends to establish an emergency finance administration to take care of not only the airline industry, but potentially the insurance industry, the banking industry, or any part of our industry that may suffer as a result of the disaster of September 11. That will take care of the message. That will give us the 4 days between now and Wednesday when we return to have sufficient consultation to see whether or not this is sufficient, whether we should be enlarged or whether it would encompass other companies, other industries and other problems. It should not be done at the 12th hour, when we are about to recess, when we all know the Senate has already recessed until next Wednesday. Nothing can be done.

In reality we are trying to send a message to the American people and to the American markets. We can accomplish that by a House resolution expressing the intent of Congress to respond. But it is a fair objection to any Member of this House not knowing what the particularities and the effects and consequences of this piece of legislation will have because we have not had the opportunity to study it. By Wednesday we can stay in town and craft a piece of legislation that will cover all those contingencies and send a broader message to the American people and the American market that the Congress of the United States and the American government is going to see that the economy of the United States survives.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I appreciate the suggestion of the gentleman, but I respectfully observe that the airlines cannot take a resolution of Congress to the bank.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield my colleague for yielding.

I know the concern for my colleagues about the lack of the language and the concern that we have not had the time to look at this, but also know the devil is in the details. It is going to happen between now and next Thursday when we come back in. It is not just Hawaii. It is not just Chicago. It is every major city in the country. The airlines cannot do this, cannot sustain this. That is what concerns me.

If we are willing to stand here and say I am going to object because it was not brought up to me because of my committee, then I would hope that between now and next Thursday when we see the layoffs and we see what happens, that the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFalce) pointed out, as we had in the Chrysler loan guarantees or the New York loan guarantees, we do not have any information like that. So we do not know where we are. We quickly believe the cost about the Chrysler loan guarantees $15 billion. We used to have a little bit of information before we commit ourselves to $15 billion.

So what I am asking for, and I believe the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBey) asked a similar question, I want a commitment from my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Young) and my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) that the language, if you ever come back from conference, that that language will be protected to guarantee that this gentleman from Florida will come out of the supplemental that we passed today for the recovery from the terrible terrorist activities.

Mr. Speaker, I want a commitment on the gentleman’s part, and we will not object if we can get that commitment, that the gentleman will not present a conference report here that will allow that money to come from the supplemental; that it would not, in fact, be subject to a subsequent appropriations action.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention, as I explained to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBey), that is exactly what we are trying to do.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says “trying to do.” I want a commitment. The gentleman from Alaska will have control over this conference.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the gentleman from Florida will be involved with it. I am sure the gentleman will be sitting beside me.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I doubt that the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) would suggest that I be involved as a conferee of his conference.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. If the gentleman would continue to yield, I am trying to say that we will do everything we can to protect the request of the gentleman from Florida, that I cannot predict what the Senate is going to do.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Reclaiming my time, I understand that. I have been to conference many times with the Senate, but the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. Young) can commit what he will do; and the gentleman from Alaska, as chairman, will control that conference, and the gentleman does not have to sign a conference report unless it is what he wants it to be.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, by the time we go to conference, if our airlines are not flying, it does not mean anything. By the time we go to conference, we will know whether this system works. That is what I am suggesting. This is an emergency. My friends, this is not every day.

Mr. Speaker, I have followed this industry from the bottom of my heart for...
Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me ask the gentleman a question, or anyone here. Is there anything that would prevent the transportation authorization committee recommending to the floor and the floor passing this amount of money as a mandatory account immediately? Is there anything wrong with doing that? Why can we not do that?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I made that suggestion several times today and was rejected several times today.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I wonder, if the gentleman will yield further, if the chairman of the authorizing committee would agree. Let us just pass the bill out of mandatory accounts, doing exactly what you are talking about.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from California, the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

My understanding is that there was a language change in which the language in the bill in front of us says, “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized to receive funds made available in subsequent acts,” which would protect the gentleman in terms of his concerns about the act passed today. I believe the gentleman’s concern is that it may go over to the Senate and that language may not remain. It seems to me the appropriate commitment, if the chairman of transportation is willing to make it is, that this is the language that they commit to and that if it comes back differently, then they will not push it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. And I agree.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman, I support that language. I offered that language today during a compromise session, and I agree with that language. I just want to make sure that is the language we will vote on when it comes back from conference. That is all I am trying to get.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will yield further, and if the commitment from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is that he will not support the bill if that language is not in the bill coming back from conference, if he agrees to that, is that a comfort level?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I agree with that. I have been saying that for the last 15 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. For the last 15 minutes the gentleman has said “if this” and “if that” and “maybe.”

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. He clarified it.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Wait just a minute. Coming back from conference and opposing a bill is one thing, but refusing to close the conference unless you like the language, that is something else. And you, as chairman, will control that.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. If the gentleman will yield further, I did not hear an answer to my earlier question. Why can we not just pass a bill on the floor getting these moneys out of the mandatory account? Why would we object to that. I would like an answer. Maybe there is an answer to this. Why not pass a mandatory account subsidization as we have been discussing?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. If the gentleman will yield, without getting myself in trouble, I have agreed to your language.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. But they have already given me an answer to that several times. They are not going to do it, but they could. And infrastructure, and my word, I may take it out of your money, but I will do it up front. I am not going to take it behind you.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. You did not take it behind me, but you sure took it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. You bet I did, and I will do it again. But I am going to suggest one thing on this thing. What he suggested, that means a new piece of legislation. I go back to what I have said again and again. I will say it again. We are looking at a time frame. I will admit, the Senate is not going to act, but that stock market opens Monday. If we do not have an assurance that these airlines are going to be taken care of in the sense they lost because we tell them they had to sit down, they are going down and the stock market will go down with them.

Let us talk about legislation later on, but let us think about tonight. Let us not think about 3 weeks down there, 4 weeks down there, but tonight and Monday. After Monday, we have got Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and the Senate goes back in. If they do not want to do this, fine. But let us give them some line that the House of the people is backing it up and not going to let these airlines go down. And they will go down if we do not do this.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I got as much of an answer as I am going to get.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. My problem with this is that every time we ask a question about what, we get an answer about why. We understand why the gentleman thinks it is necessary to proceed. What we are trying to do is work with him honestly and earnestly in order to find out what the best way is to proceed.

Now, the gentleman from Kentucky asked a question. He deserves to have an answer.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. And I told him if you want a new piece of legislation, go for it. But you cannot do it tonight. And we are going to recess tonight.

Mr. OBEY. With all due respect, if the gentleman will yield further, we still have not heard an answer to the gentleman from Kentucky’s question. It does not mean that we have to go that way, but we would like to know why that option was rejected when he has proposed it and the gentleman from Florida has proposed it.

I have two other questions I would like to get out here because we are trying to work this out. We are not trying to block this. We are trying work it out, but we need some cooperation from the people who say they want this.

Other questions I have, I still do not understand the position of the administration, and I need to know from them. I would ask the gentleman from Missouri or anyone else who might know. We are being asked to spend what could be up to $15.5 billion. Goodness! That is 4 weeks down there, but tonight and Monday.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Cut that out. Mr. OBEY. That may be perfectly reasonable because this country cannot
operate without a functioning airline system. We understand that. But we want to know whether or not the administration is in support of this or not. Secondly, I want a clear response that if the language that the gentleman from Florida is referring to is not retained in conference, that that conference will not be brought back to this House floor, period. We need answers to those two questions.

And then there is a very troubling provision which has yet to be explained in this bill. On page 5, line 2, it refers to suspension, delay or modification of any quarterly payment or other Federal financial obligations to the United States by the air carriers. Does that mean that they are delaying payroll taxes? What taxes to the U.S. government are they delaying? We are supposed to be defending taxpayers' money. We have to have answers about what this means for taxpayers' money. We have to have answers about what this means for taxpayers' money. We have to have answers about what this means for taxpayers' money. I have not decided what I am going to do yet. But I would like some answers before we have to decide.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for the courtesies this evening. I support the language we are talking about. I hope we can keep this evening. I support the language we are talking about. I hope we can keep

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there further objection to it.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think it was only a week ago, well, maybe not a week ago at this time, at 12:20 in the morning, but about a week ago that individuals in this House of both parties expressed concern about our budget, our financial situation, about whether or not it would be necessary with the budgetary pressures that we have to reach into these monies that are payroll taxes, that businesses and individuals have paid in for their Social Security, and use that for other purposes.

In the tragic week that has transpired since that time, the world has been turned upside down for families in New York, in Washington, across the country. Certainly our situation with regard to the budget has been turned upside down as well. But it is not one that has made our situation better. It has made the pressures on our budget worse.

Last night this House, with no explanation as to the specific purposes for which the monies would be spent, voted to approve the expenditure of $40 billion out of what are basically Social Security monies. That number went up from $20 billion in the morning to $40 billion at night.

Perhaps there were those that were watching the success of the growth of those funds, because now, tonight, before all the bodies are removed, before the dust has settled, before perhaps all the fires are extinguished, there are those of us standing up here at the Capitol door, at the public treasury, asking that they receive some public subsidy, right out of the Social Security fund. Perhaps that subsidy is well justified. I may vote for it myself because it is so. But if it is not compelling, it will be as compelling in the bright light of day as it is with in suits and threats at midnight.

I feel that the taxpayers of this country are owed a better explanation than to hear about a bill at 4, with promises and and's, if's, or's and but's, that is going to take perhaps not just $2.5 billion, but perhaps $15 billion out of that Social Security money, that they are entitled to know a little more about it.

If it is so desperate and if it is so essential that it be accomplished before Monday, then I suggest we stay and work on it. I am prepared to do that. I suggest that we stay and have a hearing. If the gentleman has so much wisdom and insight on this, I suggest he convey it to us in the course of an ordinary hearing.

I have been asked tonight what it is that I want. I do not want anything special. I simply want the same consideration I would want for any expenditure of $15 billion out of the Social Security monies, and that is a fair chance to ask some questions about it, to see it deliberated, to get a little investigation to question whether there is business interruption insurance, to question whether or not there are other resources to question those who say if we do not get all this approved by Monday, people would be laid off. What guarantee is there that they will still be hired on Monday if it is approved? To ask if it is so very, very important that we act here after the midnight hour, why the President of the United States has not found it sufficiently important to call for it in some kind of proclamation.

So, for all of those reasons, I object to doing this tonight. I certainly would not have no objection to the kind of resolution the gentleman from Pennsylvania has talked about, or some other way of expressing our concern about this; but I object to this bill coming up, if it has even been filed. I suppose in the last few minutes it has. I object to coming up in this fashion, in this manner. It sends a signal to others who will stand at the door of the Treasury and ask for their subsidy.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Texas misspeak? Did he in fact ask to continue to reserve? The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection was heard from the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 227) condemning bigotry and violence against Arab-Americans, American Muslims, and Americans from South Asia in the wake of terrorist attacks in New York City, New York, and Washington, D.C., on September 11, 2001, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, first of all, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the leadership of this House for bringing this resolution up. Particularly, I would like to thank the Speaker; the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMETY); the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS), who has been so active, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER); and others. We appreciate the opportunity to have this resolution come before us this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to object to this, but I think there are Members who would like to speak on this important resolution.

I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) and then to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct, this is a resolution which has been approved by everyone in sight and is very apropos at this moment in our Nation's history, considering the events of this past week.

The only comment I want to make before the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMETY) will be elucidating on the subject is that we do not want to repeat as a Nation the insidious events that took place after Pearl Harbor with respect to the treatment of Japanese-American citizens, who had to suffer the indignities which are so well chronicled and which were so noted by this Congress on September 14, 2001.
distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMLEY).

Mr. ARMLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for drafting this legislation and thank the gentleman even more for calling it to my attention and inviting me to be part of this discussion.

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious matter. This goes to the heart of what we have been talking about for the last few days.

This Nation was attacked by criminal terrorists, barbarians. For what reasons, we do not know. Of course, we have asked ourselves why, and we have been offered a lot of reasons.

We are hurt, we are angry, we are disappointed. We intend to set this thing right. But, we do not set it right, Mr. Speaker, if we paint the whole world with one brush.

These were people with hatred in their hearts. They are not all the people of a race, a religion or a creed. Indeed, most of the people in this country that are Arab-Americans, most of the people in this world who are Arabs, most of the American Muslims, most of the people in the world who are Muslims, most of the people in the world who are South Asians, are as shocked and horrified as we are.

These were criminals. These were thugs. I do not know their agenda, but it is wrong for us to spread the blame for that kind of behavior to any person other than those who are responsible. As a good decent Nation, we will hold those who are accountable, who are responsible for transgressing against the rules of human dignity accountable; and that same good decent Nation that holds us accountable with all the rigor of their law and force and might should use all the rigor of their law and force and might to speak up for and protect the innocent.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that this body pass this resolution, and I would say to my Nation that I love so much, vindicate our heroes, those that have come before us and those that we now fear we will have to put on the fields of danger, by having the ability to understand that all the world’s people, each and every separate person in this world, is God’s child that deserves our respect and our decent care and love and affection, only when they demonstrate that they do not hold any animus.

Finally, two thoughts from our scripture. We are admonished no matter how bad things are, no matter how angry we are, do not sin in your anger. Mr. and Mrs. America. Do not diminish yourself. Secondly, even for those who are criminal perpetrators, we are told to love the sinner, but hate the sin.

Let us try to rise to an occasion, an occasion where we can demonstrate in our common ordinary business where we treat one another on the street, in their homes, in their places of religious observation, wherever we find them, irrespective of creed or national origin, that we treat everybody the same, with equal respect and decent treatment.

Then, we as a Nation of people might be worthy of all that has been sacrificed by our national heroes.

Again, I thank the gentleman for bringing this to my attention. I know so many good Americans who happen to be Arab Americans, South Asian Americans, American Muslim communities, and they are hurt and they are injured and they are angry, and they too cry out with their heart, why this pain and why this harm should be brought to this great Nation. Let us let it end with us setting the better example.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the leader for his eloquent statement.

Under my reservation, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), who has played a very important role in making this happen.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Michigan for his leadership on this issue.

Just in the last few days, in my district in Northern Virginia, anti-Arab graffiti was written at a local high school. We have had an Islamic bookstore that has been vandalized.

The vast majority of American Muslims and Arabs are as appalled at these acts of terrorism as the rest of us. Many of these Muslim and Arab Americans and Sikhs came to escape this type of terrorism in their own countries, and it has come here now. But they have come here, as most of our forebears, for the freedom and the opportunity that we cherish. We cannot and we will not afford to let the terrorists divide our country between Muslim and Arab and Jews and Christians. We do not want to repeat the mistakes of World War II where we singled out Japanese Americans for discrimination. We need to show that Americans stand together: Christians, Jews, Muslims, Sikhs and others in support of our President and against any type of discrimination. Against any group, discrimination cannot and should not be tolerated.

This resolution affirms our role as leaders in recognizing that no group should be singled out for discrimination simply because they share a common heritage or religious background similar to the terrorists.

I ask that we pass this resolution. Again, I commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for his leadership.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding under his reservation.

I want to say that I strongly support this resolution. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for the leadership that they have shown on this very important issue.

There are few things that outrage me more than the kind of discrimination that was just outlined by the gentleman from Virginia that has taken place. The graffiti that has come up in the wake of Tuesday’s tragedy is just horrible, and we need to do everything that we can to ensure that that does not happen. I believe that this resolution should send a very strong signal about the leadership that the United States is going to take in ensuring that this kind of discrimination does not take place.

Just a little more than 12 hours ago, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Muzammil Siddiqi, the leader of the North American Islamic Society, gave the opening prayer at the very moving service that most of the Members of this body attended. I believe that his presence at that service that we attended was a very strong signal from President Bush and other leaders in this country that we are not going to tolerate that kind of discrimination which has been described already here and which, frankly, is of concern to me and to others.

Attempts to bring about generalization is something that is very tempting for a lot of people, and I will simply say that we need to caution the American people against that. That is why I chose to stay here when the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) first mentioned to me the prospect of this resolution. I wanted to voice my very strong support for it.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. Before I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. RALL), my good friend who is of Lebanese descent, I want to just say a few words, if the gentleman would permit me.

Like all Americans, Arab Americans, Muslims in America, Sikhs, they have strongly condemned these heinous and outrageous acts that have been perpetrated against America and its people. And like their fellow citizens of all faiths, they have joined in efforts to give blood; they have been parts of vigils around this country; they have conducted their own religious services. They know that the same good decent Nation that were involved in trying to rescue people in New York City. They are part of what we all are grieving and suffering from so painfully in these last 3 days, 4 days.

So I would say tonight that in the wake of this attack, it is really most unfortunate and sad and outrageous that the Arab American community
and the Muslim American community and the South Asian community, the Sikhs particularly, have been targeted with this bigotry that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) alluded to and violence.


Mr. Speaker, we are all justifiably angered by the events of 9/11 last week. We, often, in our fit of anger, say and do things that, upon reflection, we perhaps regret. But the instances that have been referred to by previous speakers, including the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), go beyond those just temporary slips of judgment or temporary slips of the tongue. They go to what is basic about our American society, and it is really an attack upon what is basic about our military society.

Let us not forget that Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South Asian Americans, are Americans first. They chose to come to this country in order to seek a better way of life for themselves and their families. They pay taxes. They vote. They donate to various charitable causes within their communities. They have become well respected, and they have contributed in so many walks of life, whether it be the medical profession, the legal profession, whether it be teachers, whether it be laborers in our factories, they have contributed so much to our American way of life.

Let us not forget as well that there were members of these communities that were in those Twin Towers that lost their lives, as well. Let us not forget that fact.

So I guess the best way to describe these attacks against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, South Asians, is, as my hometown newspaper described it today, to paraphrase my hometown paper in Beckley, West Virginia, these are yahoos that are making these attacks, yahoos who happen to pose as great a threat to our American society, to our freedoms, and to our way of life as those perpetrators of those heinous crimes against our country last Tuesday.

They are ignorant, those who espouse these attacks, they are not the majority of Americans. No, they are a small group; and fortunately, these attacks are not as prominent today as they were in past occasions, like the Gulf War or the Oklahoma City bombing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan for his leadership on other relevant issues in this arena as well, and most particularly, his sponsorship and fight for the secret evidence legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Virginia has mentioned, they have all, to the group, condemned, highly condemned, the acts of last Tuesday. They have organized themselves into blood donation drives, they are contributing their money, they are praying as hard as each of us for the victims of these crimes, against our country, and for the hopes of their families and their futures.

So I commend the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Pennsylvania for bringing this resolution to the floor and urge its unanimous passage.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague.

Continuing to reserve, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who has not only spoken out against this kind of bigotry, but has actually organized in her own district.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me, and the efforts and leadership of my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, to end this kind of bigotry and discrimination.

In the face of this unspeakable assault on the American people, we have so many reasons to be proud this week. We look at the firefighters, the police, the other emergency workers who went into harm’s way, and so we are celebrating as an American family an opportunity to embrace each other, even as we grieve, and congratulate those who have worked so hard to end the suffering.

At the same time there has been this one sour note, and that is, that there are those who have used this occasion to commit acts of bigotry and even violence against people who want to join with us as Americans, as residents of this country, as people offended by this country to help heal each other, and not turn against each other, even as we grieve.

I have a district that is so diverse, all kinds of people, every race and religion and ethnic origin; and we are going to take a walk down Divine Avenue this Sunday, a street in my district, that has shops, a booming commercial district of Muslims and Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Orthodox Jews, Jewish people. And we are going to walk from one end of the street to the other, just a walk together, hand in hand, arm in arm to express our solidarity.

That is the kind of thing that we need to be doing in this hour of need in this country to help heal each other and not turn against each other, and that is the essence of this resolution that I hope everyone will support.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I think it is a beautiful idea and I hope it is emulated around the country. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).
Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his leadership on this issue. He has been a continuing advocate for these issues, and as well, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GESKAS), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims for bringing this particular resolution to the floor of the House. And I would certainly want to offer to the American, an Arab American, South Asian Americans and all others the fact that we are better than this.

Clearly, it is important during this time of great emotion, constantly seeing our brethren searching for those who may still live or those who do not live. It is stressful as we watch the continuous rescue efforts in New York, some still continuing at the Pentagon, the reporting of that tragic act of those who downed the plane in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, you want to lash out. You want to find some easing of your pain. But listening to a woman who was full of pain say we do not want them hounded in a certain way that America shows its pain. America understands what freedom, what democracy, and what our values are all about.

So I think this is particularly important today for the Congress of the United States to use its national platform to be louder than those disjointed chords and harshest sound of society today that America needs to speak loudly to our local jurisdictions, our governors, our mayors, our county commissioners, our local law enforcement, our parishes, churches, synagogues and mosques, our community organizations, all of them, our neighbors. We must be loud in one voice that we will not tolerate this kind of singling out of Americans, Arab Americans, South Asian Americans, and American Muslims.

In particular, I think one of the greater tragedies is what is happening to our children, children who have to go to and from school, children who have to mingle on school playgrounds, and it is in school classrooms and on school sports teams. What are we doing to them? Are we setting up a situation where those who believe this is the right thing to do because they heard adults say this? Are they then intimidating others who happen to be Arab American, South Asian Americans and American Muslims? We are dividing our children.

The one thing about a terrorist act is it is to instill an enormous amount of fear in society and what happens out of fear? You begin to turn on each other. Let us show the perpetrators of these terrorist acts that we do stand against terrorism, and we are fearless. In fact, we are so fearless that we are going to unify with each other and we are going to find unity in being an American, an Arab American, South Asian American and American Muslim.

In my community, there is a situation going on that preceded this tragedy. A Pakistani woman lost her life through some unfortunate incident in a store. We came together with that community because we want justice. We respect civil rights, but we want to find out what happened to that woman. We are going to continue that fight and that unity.

In Houston, Texas, I believe we are going to share on Sunday afternoon as well with a community forum to have people come together and talk about how we are united and not how we are divided. So I again want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, and I also want to acknowledge the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, one of the original cosponsors, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONyers), who likewise offers very strong support for this resolution.

It is important that we pass this tonight. I am sorry that it is at 5 or 10 minutes to 1 a.m., but what this resolution will allow us to do is to go back and encourage and push our local fathers and mothers to ensure that the governments of our communities, the people of our community understand what being American is all about. I thank the gentleman again for his leadership on this. Each of us must be soldiers and, with this message, go back to convey to our communities that we will not accept this kind of intolerance.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague for her eloquent statement.

Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), who I have worked with on a number of these issues over the years.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that all of us in this body and of our country that today, as we get to the business of designing our counterattack against savagery that has been unleashed against our countrymen, that we take this time to ensure that the rage that is felt throughout our country does not take us in the same evil direction that we plan to fight.

It is very easy to do. We understand that. Because as we are fighting a group of fanatics, the truth is it is very easy for Americans to lose sight that people who perhaps are Muslim in their faith, and those people who are responsible for the attack may well and probably were Muslims, to generalize in that all Muslims would be just a crime against our own citizens and against innocent people.

Our greatest strength as a Nation is that we are a people who recognize that we are of all races and of all religions. We as a people in the National Cathedral we had all faiths represented there, including Islam. And if we break that strength, we are actually weakening ourselves. We as a people do not want to compromise that policy and that strength of our country, which is that we are of all races and all religions. We are bonded together by a love of liberty and a commitment to each other. U.S., United States. That means us, and us now includes many Muslim fellow citizens. And they are heartbroken, as we are, that what has happened.

Just one thought. And I will be very quick because I know other people want to express this. Bin Laden wants us to alienate all the Muslims of the world, and especially to alienate our fellow Muslim Americans. That is part of this terrorist plot. Their strategy is that we, as Americans, will be so enraged, and we have a right to be enraged, and that we will strike out blindly and, without thinking, will alienate all of the world against us, including those Muslims who live as Americans next door to us.

We cannot be stupid enough to fall for his strategy. We must proceed in seeking revenge for those people, our fellow citizens that have lost their lives; and we must do it in a smart way and make sure that we do not alienate those Muslims. Instead, we need to recruit and reach out to Muslims throughout the world who are good and decent people, who are freedom-loving people, who will join us in a crusade to see that a new standard of morality is set for all of mankind. And that standard is that no noncombatants will ever, no people will ever tolerate an attack and murder of noncombatants in order to achieve their ends. In this goal, we can enlist the Muslim community and we should try to do so.

It would be a crime against our own goals if we in some way fell to bin Laden's strategy and tried to strike out and alienate all of us. And I want to yield, under my reservation of objection, to one of the leaders of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding to me, and I thank him for his leadership in bringing this resolution to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I have received troubling reports of incidents involving south Asians being accosted, accused. Now, grief and anger are very understandable at this week. We have been grievously attacked. Grief and anger are understandable reactions; but we must stand
Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, it is beyond my possible understanding how in America, isolated incidents that have happened, could happen if we really view what those same people would like to have us do. We do not know who perpetrated this crime for sure. We think it may be Osama bin Laden or his allies. We do not know if Osama bin Laden is backed completely by Iraq or by other groups. We are not sure where the money comes from.

It is my personal wish, and I believe this body’s wish, to find out; and once we find out, we eradicate the capability of those people who struck us so viciously once and for all. That is a reasonable response, and I believe America wants to make that response.

But we cannot make that response with clean hands if in fact we use the opportunity of this disaster to seek revenge against others in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot explain hate, and I would not try. What I would like to do for a moment is just share something from my own youth.

When I was in high school, I worked for Rabbi Kasen in Cleveland Heights. I was in a predominantly Jewish neighborhood, which is not bad for an Arab kid from Cleveland, and I got one of the best jobs a kid could get. I was in charge of cleaning the bimah. I did not know much about the rabbis, but over the years as I would return to the car at the end of the evening back to his home rather than where I picked up the poultry, I would learn a little more and a little more about him.

By the time I was done working for him, I had discovered that his entire family had been wiped out in the Holocaust. He bore a tattoo on his arm, and he was a Holocaust survivor. But I discovered something else, something more important that I think everyone in America has to understand when we look at these acts of violence.

He was a man of God because he bore hatred towards no one, including those who had so terribly disrupted his and his family’s life. Instead, he felt pity for them because they would know no salvation, they would know no rest. They would be the recipients of only evil forever after, while he would go on doing his little duty of running a small shop in Cleveland Heights. He would run a little shop and he would raise his children.

That lesson is a lesson America has to understand. We cannot let our grievances, no matter how great, turn into acts of violence. America has a right to respond to those who would hurt us and prevent them from doing it in the future, but we can only do that with our heads held high. If we in America take the lead that Rabbi Kasen taught me as a boy, and do not seek to strike out against those who have done wrong; but rather, in fact, do not do what they did because only by, as Christians say, by turning the other cheek, will we demonstrate not only that we will defeat terrorism, but that we will bring the world together, because in America we have proven it makes no difference being hyphenated as an American or not, we will come together.

This Sunday we will be holding memorial services for one of our Americans who perished on one of those flights that was destined to a life of infamy. We will be honoring Mrs. Tooran Boloorehi, who happens also to be Arab American.

I hope that when we have these services for all of the Americans who perished, we will remember that we are honoring them for their service, for their life, and more importantly for the dignity that they showed in this country. It is time for us to recognize that the more we come together, the more we will be that house that not only is not divided, but is a house that will portray to the rest of the world what we can do when we bring the diversity of the world together.

Mr. Speaker, that is why at the end of the day, our resolve through these resolutions that we pass will demonstrate not only that we will defeat terrorism, but that we will bring the world together, because in America we have proven it makes no difference being hyphenated as an American or not, we will come together.

As we send these messages, I think it is important because, as we conclude this day’s session by giving not just this message that we are prepared to take on with resolve those who chose to try to plunder this country, but also send the message that all of us recognize that this will be done as a team; that when we take on this task that Congress has set forth with the President, that it is recognizing that we are a fabric made up of so many different people.

This Sunday we will be holding memorial services for one of our Americans who perished on one of those flights that was destined to a life of infamy. We will be honoring Mrs. Tooran Boloorehi, who happens also to be Arab American.

I hope that when we have these services for all of the Americans who perished, we will remember that we are honoring them for their service, for their life, and more importantly for the dignity that they showed in this country. It is time for us to recognize that the more we come together, the more we will be that house that not only is not divided, but is a house that will portray to the rest of the world what we can do when we bring the diversity of the world together.

Mr. Speaker, that is why at the end of the day, our resolve through these resolutions that we pass will demonstrate not only that we will defeat terrorism, but that we will bring the world together, because in America we have proven it makes no difference being hyphenated as an American or not, we will come together.

As we send these messages, I think it is important because, as we know, a house divided cannot stand. We have demonstrated tremendous resolve in this Congress in the last few days, issuing resolutions that I think have committed this country and our young men and women to things that perhaps we will not want to think about as days pass, but we have done it in unanimous votes or near-unanimous votes.

I believe it is so important that we conclude this day’s session by giving not just this message that we are prepared to take on with resolve those who chose to try to plunder this country, but also send the message that all of us recognize that this will be done as a team; that when we take on this task that Congress has set forth with the President, that it is recognizing that we are a fabric made up of so many different people.

This Sunday we will be holding memorial services for one of our Americans who perished on one of those flights that was destined to a life of infamy. We will be honoring Mrs. Tooran Boloorehi, who happens also to be Arab American.

I hope that when we have these services for all of the Americans who perished, we will remember that we are honoring them for their service, for their life, and more importantly for the dignity that they showed in this country. It is time for us to recognize that the more we come together, the more we will be that house that not only is not divided, but is a house that will portray to the rest of the world what we can do when we bring the diversity of the world together.

Mr. Speaker, that is why at the end of the day, our resolve through these resolutions that we pass will demonstrate not only that we will defeat terrorism, but that we will bring the world together, because in America we have proven it makes no difference being hyphenated as an American or not, we will come together.

As we send these messages, I think it is important because, as we know, a house divided cannot stand. We have demonstrated tremendous resolve in this Congress in the last few days, issuing resolutions that I think have committed this country and our young men and women to things that perhaps we will not want to think about as days pass, but we have done it in unanimous votes or near-unanimous votes.

I believe it is so important that we conclude this day’s session by giving not just this message that we are prepared to take on with resolve those who chose to try to plunder this country, but also send the message that all of us recognize that this will be done as a team; that when we take on this task that Congress has set forth with the President, that it is recognizing that we are a fabric made up of so many different people.

This Sunday we will be holding memorial services for one of our Americans who perished on one of those flights that was destined to a life of infamy. We will be honoring Mrs. Tooran Boloorehi, who happens also to be Arab American.

I hope that when we have these services for all of the Americans who perished, we will remember that we are honoring them for their service, for their life, and more importantly for the dignity that they showed in this country. It is time for us to recognize that the more we come together, the more we will be that house that not only is not divided, but is a house that will portray to the rest of the world what we can do when we bring the diversity of the world together.
Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I have a special responsibility to speak tonight. I represent Bainbridge Island just west of Seattle. It is full of great people, and it is a great place to live. In early 1942, the United States Government herded up some American citizens of Bainbridge Island and marched them down to a dock and put them on a ferry boat and put them in camps.

I think the Congressman from that district owes it to the people now who are feeling the human passion and anger that is very understandable, to urge this country not to repeat, or even its private citizens, to repeat those kinds of mistakes.

I also have a responsibility tonight to speak in favor of this, because in my district some knucklehead defaced a mosque in Lynnwood, Washington. Near my district, an armed man was arrested yesterday threatening to burn down a mosque. The child of my staff’s sister had to be taken out of day-care because somebody phoned in a bomb threat due to the heritage of the folks at the day-care center. I do not think those acts are American.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell the American act. Today I asked one of my staff to go to that mosque in Lynnwood, Washington and talk to the people. By happenstance, when he drove up to the mosque, there were about 50 cars that drove up loaded with foodstuffs and flowers and Christians who had come from their churches to tell that mosque that that was not an American way and not consistent with religious liberty and our brotherhood in this country. That was an American thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say I am proud of some things that are going on in my district, too. Let us tell the people who are angry about this, and I understand anger. Tomorrow morning I am going to call two of my constituents whose son was lost in the Pentagon. I understand passion and sorrow and anger.

Let me echo the sentiments expressed earlier by the gentleman from California about the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Goodlatte). If we have not been here for some 5 years, there is no one that has advocated for justice, for human rights as the gentleman who will be sorely missed in this institution.

It is clear that across the Nation, the anguish and the grief runs so deep. And the events of this week have saddened us all, all Americans. It has really seared the hearts of the Members in this institution and Americans everywhere. Our pain has given rise to a profound anger. And as the gentleman from Washington indicated, it is a righteous anger. It is a righteous anger, almost in the Biblical sense of that term. Our challenge now, and truly I suggest the test of our democracy and to respond in a manner that is firm, that is clear, that is resolute and is just, and that befits a great Nation. And that not just merely respects our ideals but honors our ideals. I believe that we are doing that right now.

I have never been as proud of serving in this Chamber as I am at this very moment. So many Members have stayed, and we are all tired. We are all weary. It has been an extraordinarily emotional week for all of us. But this is truly a proud moment. Now I think it is critical that we remind ourselves and our fellow citizens that we must never confuse that righteous anger with hate. They are different.

Earlier tonight, both the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas, and the Democratic leader, the gentleman from Missouri, observed with great eloquence that America is great because America is good. That is true. We rightfully classify ourselves as among the family of nations. That is why, despite the imperfections that were alluded to by the gentleman from Texas in his remarks earlier, America represents the hopes and dreams of a world that truly yearns for peace, for freedom and for justice. Hatred has no place in America. Hatred had no place in America in the aftermath of the outbreak of World War II. And it has no place in America tonight. Hatred is an attack on and an insult to our values and our moral authority. Those who committed the atrocities that stunned the Nation represent the face of hatred. We can never yield to hate. For if we do, they will have robbed us, not just of our innocence but our values and our ideals and everything that this country is about.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague for a beautiful statement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan for yielding and for his leadership in bringing forth this resolution which I strongly support, and I do so for several reasons. First, I represent a district from rural areas and smaller cities. We do not live in large minarets. There are few other people with whom you might identify based upon your religion or your ethnic heritage. It is all the more important that we strike a blow for that very freedom, that very principle in all parts of our country. Second, this is the founding principle upon which our country was founded. People fled all parts of the world to come here to experience religious freedom and freedom from tyranny. So many of the people who have come here from Middle Eastern lands and other lands with a Muslim heritage have done so because others in those lands have mistreated them and have not lived by the principles that we espouse in this country.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, I believe that the very success of the endeavor that we are now undertaking, which I think will be a long-term endeavor, to root out terrorism and to respond to those who have caused this hateful, devastating, despicable disaster that has taken place in this country. If we are truly going to be successful, we have to send the message that we are not directing this at anybody because of their religious beliefs or because of their ethnic heritage, we are directing this against terrorists. If we do not have that message, not only with Arab Americans in this country but with those of that background across the entire world, we will face a far greater maelstrom as we go forward.

We must convince the people of the world that we are directing this as peace-loving people against those who would take away that peace and that freedom from us. If we do not convey that message, then we will be all the longer in struggling with the crisis that we face today. I am very, very strongly resolved with the President and with every Member of this body that we are going to very forcefully respond to the terrorists who caused this despicable act. I also think we have to at the same time send forth a message that we are doing this as freedom-loving Americans who respect all other Americans and are not doing this directed at anybody from anywhere in the world simply because of their heritage or religious beliefs.
Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan, and I want to say what an honor it has been to work with the gentleman through my time in Congress on so many concerns relating to this issue which is before us. The gentleman and I share many common beliefs, values, and constituencies.

I am privileged to have one of the largest constituencies of Arab-Americans and Muslims and Arab-Christians and Asian-Indian constituencies in the United States; and I know, as has been recited tonight, that we are talking about Americans, our brothers and sisters, individuals whose sons and daughters serve this country: individuals who have built many of our communities; individuals who provide jobs for many of our families; individuals who own and operate many of our small businesses; individuals who represent citizens in the community; individuals who believe in our Constitution; individuals who believe in our way of life; individuals who help describe what is good about America.

So it is appropriate that we are here past 1 o'clock in the morning to make a statement about what America represents, about what America stands for, about the principles which bring us to this House.

Now, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) has been in this House much longer than I have, but I will say, as someone who has had the privilege of serving in this House for almost 5 years now, every day that I come into this Chamber and I walk along this counter, I see carved in the counter certain principles expressed in single words. Starting from my left, you see the word "peace," and then next to it carved in the wood is the word "liberty," and right here in the center is the word "justice." Behind me, as I see carved in wood, the word "justice," and right around the corner, the word "union.

These principles literally physically frame our debate every minute that we are here on the floor of the House of Representatives. You cannot miss them. They look out at us every moment; and by reference, they look out at America.

Arab-Americans are our brothers and our sisters, and we have the responsibility to stand up for them, just as in the last few hours we took a stand on behalf of those poor souls who perished by claiming the right to pursue justice on their behalf, because we do not need any more victims in this country. America does not need to incur any more losses on our soil, and we do not need to incur it at the hands of American citizens turning against U.S. citizens, turning against our own people. So tonight we plead for tolerance.

Now, tonight all across America people stood outside their homes and held candles in the darkness. Those candles were held to send out the light of hope in the darkness of despair.

The previous night thousands of people surrounded the Reflecting Pool between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, and a ring of light framed the water, reflecting the stars above.

We know that light always shines in the darkness. That is the promise of so many American citizens who happen to be of Filipino ancestry or Japanese or Chinese or Korean or Pacific Islander, or even those who are African-Americans.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to commend our majority leader, and especially the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), our minority whip, for his sponsorship of this important resolution. House Concurrent Resolution 227, now before this body for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I realize it is 1:30 in the morning, but this is certainly a very important issue that must be addressed by this institution. Certainly not taking anything away from the thrust of all the energies and the efforts that are made, not only by our President but by the Congress, concerning the tragedy that has just taken place in the past couple of days, but I must say that the United States Congress must express its firm opposition and strong condemnation of those in our country who advocate hatred, bigotry and racism against our fellow Americans whose cultural roots are from the Middle East, from South Asia, and especially our fellow American citizens who are members of the Muslim faith.

In my desire in echoing the sentiments of my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. WU), I would like to express my sincere appreciation and commendation to you, our minority whip, for your leadership and certainly the outstanding service that you have rendered to our Nation. I, too, will commend to them, to the great people of America, to the American people, to the American army, to the American airforce, to our sons and daughters throughout this country, to our neighbors in Asia, how we have stood in solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, I will always remember the gentleman as a true warrior, who has always stood up for what America really means, the principles of human rights, and certainly the rights of working men and women all over America and their struggles and efforts in making ends meet and providing for their children.

I thank the gentleman. It would be my pleasure to associate myself with the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU), as chairman of our Asia-Pacific Congressional Caucus expressing some concerns about the hate crimes that are now evident throughout some of our communities in America simply because our fellow Americans are Arab-Americans.

We have taken also an understanding of what happened after the Oklahoma City bombing, and what was the first reaction by our local and Federal officials? It seems to me that all Arab-Americans were profiled. This is certainly not in good standing as far as I am concerned as far as what America should really be about.

I thank my good friends, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), and the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA). I certainly appreciate the comments made earlier about this very important issue.

In my youth, Mr. Speaker, I lived among people from various different cultural backgrounds. This, of course, was in the State of Hawaii, where you get to appreciate what it means to be going or living alongside or being with a student who happens to be of Filipino ancestry or Japanese or Chinese or Korean or Pacific Islander, or even those who are African-Americans.

But I am always reminded, and seemingly also, Mr. Speaker, in the past couple of days, that a great many of the number of our colleagues of the House have always used the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, as a reminder, and in a very similar fashion, of what happened in the past couple of days.}

Mr. Speaker, there is a very strong distinction that I want to share with my colleagues about what happened to Americans who happened to be of Japanese ancestry. The fact that it was our government that took some 100,000 Japanese Americans, born and raised here in this Nation, confiscated their properties, took everything that belonged to them, took them to what was known as "relocation" camps, I call them concentration camps, and, yet, despite all the bigotry that was heaped upon the Japanese in World War II, there were some 6,700 Nisei soldiers who volunteered from all over the country, and especially from the territory of Hawaii, that organized two combat units known as the 100th Battalion of the 442nd infantry combat groups, and because of the racism President Roosevelt felt, as it was also with General Marshall, that maybe in their spirit of really wanting to defend the enemies of our Nation,
sent them to Europe, which they did, they went to Europe.

I want to share with my colleagues the results of their value and the courage they showed. Is it defending this flag, despite the fact that their parents and their brothers and sisters were being placed in concentration camps throughout America. Mr. Speaker, 18,000 individual declarations were given to these men who died and fought for America, the Japanese Americans. Over 9,000 Purple Hearts were awarded. The 100th Battalion was sometimes known as the Purple Heart Battalion.

Mr. Speaker, 314 percent, the casualty percentage of those Japanese Americans who fought so bravely on behalf of our Nation. Some 562 Silver Stars, medals, were honored. Ironically, only one Medal of Honor was given to these Japanese Americans and, yes, the reason why this should not be the COCHRAN introduced a bill to review the whole efforts of why only one Medal of Honor was given, despite the fact that some 52 Distinguished Service Crosses were given to these Japanese Americans.

But in view of the recent review that was made, and for which I am very grateful, the record has now been changed to 21 Medals of Honor were given to these Japanese Americans, including the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, Senator Inouye. I wanted to share this with my colleagues because I do not know if I would have been able to do what they did in World War II. Put yourself in their shoes. After spilling your guts out and being wounded and all that you have done for your country and you had to come back from Europe looking for your parents and brothers and sisters in a concentration camp. I do not know if I could do that, Mr. Speaker. But these men did to defend the honor of our Nation.

I say this with sincerity, because I want my colleagues to know that we are now at the shadow of getting the same type of attitude, the same type on the decision of hatred and bigotry towards people who are totally innocent from what has happened. So just because it was the Japanese military that bombed Pearl Harbor, I sincerely hope, and I am sure that my colleagues will agree with me, that this should not happen again. Congress should have been the case given to our fellow Arab Americans throughout this country.

Yes, we should say never again that this should ever happen to our country, but always it seems that this happens all the time. We did not know whether to be known as a Pacific American or a Chinese American or an African American. I never hear anybody saying I am a French American or British American or German American. Why is it that we have to do this? Is it because we know that this is not French America, this is not British America, this is not Russian America, this is the United States of America. We are a united America. The strength of our Nation, Mr. Speaker, lies in its diversity, and I think this is what makes us so unique. This is what makes this country so powerful and so much a great example before all of the nations of the world, what truly freedom means and what democracy is all about.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very eloquent and passionate statement. I appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding to me this time. I thank those who have spoken so eloquently tonight on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, in the immediate aftermath of the collision of those jets with the World Trade Center, the President of the United States addressed the people of this great country and he said, America is being tested, and he assured us that we would pass the test. We will pass that test. But we will pass it only if we pass it with compassion and unity and strength of all our diverse peoples, from all faiths, all national origins, all ethnicities, all united as one united people in this great United States of America.

No agents of aggression, who hate against Arab Americans, are precisely the opposite of what makes this country great and what makes this country worth defending. We must stand united. We must unite to reject these acts of hatred, because we can only conquer terrorism with unity, and ultimately with love for our fellow human beings.

I rise in profound support, and I thank the gentleman from Michigan for this initiative and for all of those who have spoken on this resolution.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I too want to stand to thank the gentleman for introducing what I think is a very important and critical resolution. I just wanted to reflect for a second. I know the hour is late, but I will be brief.

When the hostages were taken in Iran, I can remember clearly, there were elected officials that began to introduce resolutions to ask students because they were from Iran, Iranian Americans, to actually not be able to be teaching assistants or to do anything because they were Iranian Americans, to actually not be able to be teaching assistants or to do anything. And that whole fever erupted across the country. I can remember a scene in a restaurant where there were Iranian Americans, and in fact, it was in Ohio at the time, that people were saying, why do you not go home? These people were home. That type of fever prevailed.

Now we have amongst us over 1 million Iranian Americans that live in the United States and live in neighborhoods, and people who know them, and people look back with embarrassment and shame about what happened. We do not want to see that happen again. So the feelings and thoughts have to be I think for us to realize that we need to learn our lesson and look back from what happened at that time.

Also, I just wanted to reflect on the heartbreak to see that has happened to Arab Americans. So the feelings and thoughts have to be I think for us to realize that we need to learn our lesson and look back from what happened at that time.

The holy Qu'ran teaches "Oh, Man-kind, we created you from a single soul, male and female, and made you
peoples and tribes so that you may come to know one another,” so that we may come to know one another.

As leaders and as Members of Congress, take the message that we articulated so well this evening and spread that throughout our country over these next days and weeks and months, I think we will have done a good service. When the world watched our national prayer service earlier today, as many alluded to in their speeches on the floor today, they heard the healing words of many faiths: a Muslim Iman, a Jewish rabbi, and Christian clergy. Mr. Speaker.

These Americans, like the rest of the world, all worship God in their own way, but the common faith they share, what we have witnessed in the torrent of goodness this week, the neighbors helping neighbors, strangers helping strangers, is that hate can never conquer our Nation’s spirit. That is the common faith that they share, that hate can never conquer our Nation’s spirit.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, this week, thousands of people in New York and Washington lost their lives in a brutal assault on our Nation that was a calculated strike at the heart of our freedom and national unity. Millions of Arab Americans, South Asian Americans and American Muslims around the country have shared our sorrow and outrage at Tuesday’s terrorist attacks. They have donated their blood, their money, their food and their time to the rescue and recovery efforts at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Now these same individuals who have mourned and prayed with us have come under suspicion by their neighbors and the threat of additional violence in the form of hate crimes at their homes, schools, community centers and mosques. As a part of our effort to protect America from violence, we must unequivocally condemn the attacks against these groups and pledge to protect their civil rights and civil liberties.

My district is home to one of the largest Arab and Muslim communities in the country. It is vital that we distinguish the beliefs of these Americans from the perpetrators of Tuesday’s violence, and recognize that American Muslims share our values and contribute significantly to our communities. If we fail to do so, then we will have seriously undermined freedom—the same principle we find ourselves vigorously defending in the wake of Tuesday’s attacks.

All Members should stand to condemn any acts of bigotry, violence or discrimination against Arab Americans, South Asians and American Muslims and call upon Americans of every faith and heritage to stand together in this time of national crisis. We must pledge to respect the civil rights and civil liberties of discrete groups of minorities which would help provide assistance to

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the Senate bill (S. 1424) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide permanent authority for the admission of “S” visa non-immigrants, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House of Representatives.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, preserving the right to object, and I will not object, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) for a comment on the bill.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, this issue comes before us at a very appropriate time. It was about 2 days ago, maybe 3 days ago now considering the time is after midnight, authority ran out for our government, through the Attorney General, to be able to bring in alien witnesses for cases involving terrorists, of all things; meaning that when the Attorney General, the Justice Department and the intelligence communities of our government were able to mount a case against terrorists, so appropriate in view of the events of the past week, that they could bring in people with special information under what was called the “S” visa, a special program to permit aliens to come in for the specific purpose of providing information and testifying, as it were, in these cases constructed by our Justice Department against terrorists.

This authority has expired, and it ran out almost immediately after the events took place in the Pentagon and in New York. So we have to reinstate it as fast as possible. That is why we are here tonight, because now it becomes even more urgent that we be in a position to be able to authorize the Attorney General to continue building the cases against these new terrorists now and others yet to come, we hope not, which we will do everything we can to prevent, but we must reinstate the authority for these special visas, these “S” visas that would permit this extra arm of law enforcement to work its will.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Continuing to reserve my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for bringing this important initiative to the floor of the House tonight, particularly with the great need that we have. It is obvious that we are in a time of deep sorrow, and Congress continues and will continue to seek all possible avenues which would help provide assistance to
the American public in our time of need.

This legislation, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS), the chairman has indicated, is appropriate as the U.S. attorney and the Attorney General are looking to bring solution to the heinous acts that occurred this week.

The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 created the “S” nonimmigrant visa classification. We need to restore this visa which expired on September 12, 2001. Without this legislation, law enforcement will not be able to bring in foreign nationals who may be able to provide their needed information. It is well known that the search for the perpetrators of the heinous acts that occurred on September 11, 2001, is an international search.

Right now, the number of visas to bring in individuals are limited. 200 visas are for those who provide critical information about crimes. Fifty visas are specifically devoted to those who can provide critical information about terrorism. An application for the “S” nonimmigrant visa must be made by a Federal, State or local law enforcement agency or by a court, and once an individual enters on an “S” visa, he or she is admitted for the purpose of cooperating with law enforcement.

This is crucial inasmuch as our Attorney General and all of the additional officials are looking to bring some resolution, great resolution to this enormous tragedy. These visas are particularly necessary because many of those people are in danger in their home countries after they have cooperated with an investigation or testified in a criminal proceeding.

There is much that this Nation has to do to, ultimately, in our future to bring closure to the terrible loss of life. In order to do this expeditiously, we need the insight of these individuals around the world who will come and testify and bring evidence so that we can put an end to these evil acts.

This legislation, I believe, is important, and so the objection that I have expressed is one that I am willingly now prepared to withdraw and ask that my colleagues do support this legislation so that we can move expeditiously in what we need to do to solve the terrible act that occurred this week.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMkus). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## TERRORIST VICTIMS FLAG MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H.Res. 239), providing Capitol-flown flags to each surviving victim, and the family of each deceased victim, of the terrorist attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for an explanation of the resolution.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is here on behalf of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Committee on House Administration, and myself.

This resolution would authorize funds for the provisions of flags that have been flown over the great Capitol to the surviving victims and the families of those who lost their lives in the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

Pursuant to this resolution, those who were injured or lost a loved one in these hideous attacks would be entitled to receive, at no cost, the United States flag. I believe all Members will agree that provisions of the flag, what we believe in the event, is symbols of our country and to give that is the least we can do to show our support for those tragically affected by these barbaric acts.

Mr. Speaker, as we stand here tonight, behind you is our flag, which is the greatest symbol of our country. And as we have the energetic give and take of public debate on the floor of this Chamber to do our duty, to represent freedom, to represent our constituents and our very American way of life, we recognize, I know, that we could not be here to have our debates and our agreements and our disagreements if it were not for the veterans of our country, who from the beginning of our revolution up through today, as our military stands ready always, as our troops are overseas in situations that put them in harm’s way, and we always know through all of this that the colors do not run on that flag and neither have our veterans.

I mention the veterans because they are so important to us. Mr. Speaker, I believe also we should mention that we realizations that somewhere in this tragic amount of individuals who lost their lives, there are veterans; but we also recognize in fact that there are nonveterans that have also in fact lost their lives. And it is fitting that those targeted, whether veterans or non-veterans, should receive in tribute the symbol of our great Nation, the American flag, that has been flown across the United States Capitol, the structure that houses our great institutions of democracy.

Tragically, the victims of this savage attack are numerous. Though there are many victims, each should be honored. Every single one of them. This resolution will permit Members to show that they, this Congress, and our country mourn the loss deeply of our fellow citizens and we are in solidarity with those that have had the ultimate price of their lives taken away from them and we are in deepest sympathy with their families.

It has long been the law of this Nation held of our land that when a veteran dies their family receives a flag. All those who died and were injured on September 11, 2001, again may have not been in our armed services, but they all assuredly were casualties of war, and they should be recognized as such. I hope all Members will join me in passing this resolution.

Mr. BAIRD. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Maryland for introducing this legislation. And, parenthetically, I would like to thank them both for their support of recent efforts to counsel the staff and other Members of this body to help them deal with the events surrounding the tragedy of Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, two great symbols of the United States were attacked along with thousands of our countrymen. When the symbols of the World Trade Centre took with it the lives of thousands of innocent men, women, young children, and senior citizens. We have grieved...
since that time; and in our grief other symbols have risen up to demonstrate our solidarity with the victims, and those symbols are those familiar stars and stripes, the American flag. As those symbols have risen, they have lifted the human spirits of our population.

It is one of the tragedies of events like this that the fire and the degree of destruction will tragically not leave remains even for the loved ones who are left behind. They will be left with memories. They will be left with horrifying images, with photographs; but they will not have even the bodies, in many cases, of their loved ones to cherish. But this body today has an opportunity to give at least something to the survivors and the families, and that something is something very precious. It is an American flag. It is a flag that will have been flown over this Capitol, that stands for the entire world as a symbol itself, a symbol of freedom.

As we look up each day in the weeks to come and we see the flags symbolizing that freedom over this building, we can know, and the families of the victims can know, that those flags stand for them, they stand for future generations, and they stand for the best this country has to offer.

With this resolution, the Congress is authorizing the giving of those flags to the survivors’ families from this terrible accident; and it is our hope, however small the gesture may seem, that in some small way those flags can lift the spirits of the families as they have lifted the spirits of the Nation for many years past and for years to come. I commend the authors of this legislation. I encourage all Americans to fly their own flags over their homes and businesses, and I hope that in some small way those flags can lift the spirits of the families as they have lifted the spirits of the Nation for many years past and for years to come.

I commend the authors of this legislation. I encourage all Americans to fly their own flags over their homes and businesses, and I hope that in some small way those flags can lift the spirits of the families as they have lifted the spirits of the Nation for many years past and for years to come.

Mr. Ney. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Baird. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Ney. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to point out, and I would be remiss if I did not do this, that though we have authored this resolution, myself, and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hoefer), I want to note that this tremendous idea, this tremendous gesture, this idea of the Congress to help communicate with these families that we care that they paid the ultimate price, was the idea of the gentleman from Washington. He brought it to us. And I just wanted to commend the gentleman for this idea. Although we have authored it, we really appreciate the thoughtfulness of the gentleman in proposing this.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus). Is there objection to the recognition of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This resolution may be cited as the “Terrorist Victims Flag Memorial Resolution of 2001.”


(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) In general.—At the request of a surviving victim, or the family of a deceased victim, of the terrorist attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001, the Representative of such victim or family may provide the victim or family with a Capitol-flown flag, not to exceed one flag per victim or family, and together with the certificate described in paragraph (4).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which the Committee on House Administration approves the regulations issued by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (b).

(3) COST.—Flags shall be provided at no cost to the victims or their families. Such funds as may be necessary for the administration of this program, including the issuance, purchase, and delivery of flags provided pursuant to this resolution, are hereby authorized to be appropriated from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

(4) CERTIFICATE DESCRIBED.—The certificate described in this paragraph is a certificate which is signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Representatives providing the flag, and which reads as follows: “This flag has been flown over the United States Capitol, in memory of those who perished, and those who were injured, as a result of the terrorist attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001. It is presented to the surviving victims, and the family, of those who lost their lives, with profound sorrow on behalf of the United States House of Representatives.”

(b) REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of adoption of this resolution, the Clerk shall issue regulations for carrying out this resolution, including regulations to establish procedures (including any appropriate forms, guidelines, and accompanying certificates) for requesting a Capitol-flown flag.

(2) APPROVAL BY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—The regulations issued by the Clerk under paragraph (1) shall take effect upon approval by the Committee on House Administration.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall only apply to victims of the terrorist attacks which occurred in the United States on September 11, 2001.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this resolution—

(1) the term “Capitol-flown flag” means a United States flag flown over the United States Capitol in honor of the deceased or surviving victim for whom such flag is requested;

(2) the term “Representative” includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress; and

(3) the term “victim” means a person who lost his or her life in, or due to, the attacks of September 11, 2001, or who sustained physical injury due to the attacks, but does not include the aircraft hijackers and any other person determined to have taken part in those attacks.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. J. Dennis Hastert,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on September 14, 2001 at 3:56 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of an Executive Order and a Proclamation concerning the emergency declared as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
Jeff Trandahl,
Clerk of the House.

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY BY REASON OF CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS AND ORDERING READY RESERVE OF ARMED FORCES TO ACTIVE DUTY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107–118)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621), I hereby report that I have exercised my authority to declare a national emergency by reason of the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States; and a copy of my proclamation is attached.

Further, I have authorized, pursuant to section 12302 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service within the Department of the Navy, to order to active duty units and individual

September 14, 2001

17174
September 14, 2001

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FARR of California (at the request of Mr. GEHRKE) for today and September 15 on account of personal business in the district.

Mr. KLECKA (at the request of Mr. GEHRKE) for today on account of official business in the district.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KLECKA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SENSENBRENNER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HALDEN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. McKEEVER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. TANCREDO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. TANCREDO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HANSEN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ERICKSON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KIRK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TANCREDO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DEAL of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

SENIATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Joint resolutions of the Senate of the United States for the purpose of encouraging and providing for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2133. An act to establish a commission for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education.
H.R. 2882. An act to provide for the expeditious payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of his or her injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, September 17, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?
There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF SEPTEMBER 12, 2001

The RECORD of September 12, 2001 contained a statement by Representative CUBBESON in which the Government Printing Office erroneously inserted the word “not”. The online version of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has been corrected and the corrected statement follows:

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, the House is meeting today to lend 110 percent support to our Commander-in-Chief, President George W. Bush. Every Member of Congress is completely unified in our support for President Bush to do whatever is necessary to rescue those who are still missing and to identify and reward those responsible for this atrocity, hunt them down, and bring them to justice.

These attacks are an act of war against the people of the United States. We will eradicate these terrorists wherever they may be and punish anyone who harbored them, anyone who gave them a nickel, and anyone who gave them comfort and aid.

Members of Congress are furious and outraged, but we will be thoughtful and deliberative in our responses. Above all, we will support our Commander-in-Chief.

As Congress and our President decide how America should respond, we must be sure to remember Benjamin Franklin’s warning that those who “give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.”

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

3621. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the annual animal welfare enforcement report for fiscal year 2000, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2155; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3622. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, “Efficient Facilities Initiative of 2001”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3623. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to the reduction of recurring reporting requirements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3624. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2001 Purchases from Foreign Entities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3625. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2001 Purchases from Foreign Entities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3626. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation regarding FHA-insured multifamily housing mortgage and housing assistance restructurings; to the Committee on Financial Services.

3627. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting an appropriation report; to the Committee on the Budget.

3628. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on Federally Funded Research and Development Centers’ Estimated FY 2002 Stake-years of Technical Effort; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3629. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation on the Workforce.

3630. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Innovation, Department of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Federal Perkins Loan Program, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3631. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Injury Prevention and Control-Related Programs and Activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3632. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the biennial report on the quality of water in the Colorado River Basin (Progress Report No. 20, January 2001), pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1596; to the Committee on Resources.

3633. A letter from the Secretaries—Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the Coastal Zone Management Program; to the Committee on Resources.

3634. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on...
Grant-In-Aid for Fisheries; to the Committee on Resources.

3635. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the 2000 annual report on the activities and operations of the Public Integrity Section, Criminal Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 529; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3636. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a feasibility report of the Ocean City, Maryland and Virginia, project, to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3637. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a feasibility report for Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet, Brigantine Island, New Jersey; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3638. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace: Chillicothe, MO [Airspace Docket No. 91–ACE–4] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3639. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace: Olathe, KS [Airspace Docket No. 91–ACE–2] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3640. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace: Cabool, MO [Airspace Docket No. 91–ASO–9] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3641. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Establishment of Class E2 Airspace: Greenwood, MS [Airspace Docket No. 91–ASO–11] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.


3643. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Hackensack River, NJ [CGD01–01–062] (RIN: 2115–AA87) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3644. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: State Route 84 bridge, South Fork of the New River, mile 4.4, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida [CGD07–01–073] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3645. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana [CGD06–01–019] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3646. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois [CGD01–01–106] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3647. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Ouachita River, Louisiana [CGD08–01–020] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3648. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Lake Pontchartrain, LA [CGD06–01–020] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3649. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Harlem River, NY [CGD01–01–011] (RIN: 2115–AE47) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3650. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Captain of the Port Detroit Zone [CGD09–01–049] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3651. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Lake Erie, OH (2115–AA97) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3652. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Safety Zone; Wings Over Lake Air Show, Michigan City, IN [CGD09–01–068] (RIN: 2115–AA97) received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3653. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Detroit Zone [CGD09–01–049] received August 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3654. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to the operation and management of the Department of Defense’s power computer systems on Armed Forces installations worldwide; to the Committees on Armed Services and International Relations.

3655. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Outreach to Gulf War Veterans Calendar Years 1999 and 2000; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans’ Affairs.

3656. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a Report on Defense Health Program Obligations of FY 2000 Emergency Supplemental Funds; jointly to the Committees on Armed Service, and Appropriations.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker.

H.R. 1408. Referall to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than October 5, 2001.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

H.R. 2888. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 2001 for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, and for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 2889. A bill to extend FHA-insured multifamily housing mortgage and housing assistance restructuring authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. THOMAS):

H.R. 2891. A bill to preserve the continued viability of the United States air transportation system; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 2892. A bill to suspend for 1 year the payment to States of a bonus to reward decreases in illegitimacy ratios under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 2893. A bill to provide for demonstration and evaluation of, and dissemination of information concerning, promising approaches to promoting and supporting in-kind, commuted, and responsible fatherhood, promoting and supporting healthy marriages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.
By Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SHEPHERD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BEREZINSKY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COOKSEY, Ms. ROS-LEHMTNEN, Mr. DREIER, Mr. SHIMkus, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. KIRK of Illinois, Mr. FORBES, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ISSA, Mr. OSE, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PARKINSON, Mr. CHANE, and Mr. PLATTS):

H. R. 2894. A bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to increase the maximum amount of an award paid under the Department of State reward program in connection with the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. WEXLER):

H. R. 2895. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require that the screening of passengers and property on flights in air transportation be carried out by private security contractors under the control of the Federal Aviation Administration, to expand the Federal Air Marshal program of the Federal Aviation Administration, to establish requirements for carry-on baggage on flights in air transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PAUL:

H. R. 2896. A bill to provide for the safety of United States aviation and the suppression of terrorism; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H. R. 2897. A bill to provide for the granting of posthumous citizenship to certain aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence who died as a result of the hijackings of 4 commercial aircraft, the attacks on the World Trade Center, or the attack on the Pentagon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAPANO:

H. R. 2898. A bill to amend the Act of June 1, 1948 to provide for reform of the Federal Protective Service, to enhance the safety and security of federal, state and local emergency response personnel and the public at large, and to authorize the Department of Homeland Security, within any facilities under the control of the General Services Administration, or airports under the control of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARMY (for himself and Mr. GEPhardt):

H. J. Res. 64. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States; to the Committee on International Relations; considered and passed by the Senate.

By Mr. DOINOR (for himself, Mr. ARMY, Mr. GEPhardt, Mr. T. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. CONVEX, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FUSCALDO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LAHood, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HORN, Mr. PELOSI, Mr. ISSA, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Ms. LOFGEARN, Mrs. MORELIA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KILDER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KIRK, Ms. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PITTS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. BUCK, Ms. DELAHUNT, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PARCELL, Ms. WAR- TERS, Mr. JOHN, Mr. HINCHey, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MEERS of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MAST HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. WU, Mr. BACA, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. JACKSON-Lee of Texas, Mr. BERKLEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MOORE, Mr. FALEOMAVAAVA, Mr. LAFAULCE, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Ms. CLAYTON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ROYALI-ALLARD, Mr. BERERA, Mr. CARL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MATTeson, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CONDINA of California, Ms. KIDD, Mr. PHIFPS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. BOUCHEU, Mr. BARD, Mr. SCHRIFT, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. RECKELAND, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. MCMULATION, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LAMBERT, Mr. LAMSON, Ms. EDDIE BRENICK JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MILLREDNER-McDONALD, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. REEVE, Mr. LANGavin, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ESCH, Mr. LAHROSE of Washington, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. DREIER:

H. Con. Res. 227. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the establishment of a National Day of Remembrance; to the Committee on Government Reform;

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. LARGENT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BURS of North Carolina, Mr. MARKAY, Mrs. CURBIN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SHIMkus, Mr. ESCH, Mr. DEMOULIN, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. JOHN, Mr. BURGER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BASS, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. PITTs, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. BALL of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WAX- MAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. HAKMAN, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KLECKA, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. BARTON of Texas:

H. Res. 238. A resolution condemning any price gouging with respect to motor fuels during the hours and days after the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. NEY (for himself and Mr. HOYER):

H. Res. 239. Resolution providing Capitol flown flags to each surviving victim, and the family of each deceased victim, of the terrorist attacks which occurred on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on House Administration; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. R. 19: Mr. GRAVES, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. VITTER.
H. R. 239: Mr. CANTOR.
H. R. 270: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H. R. 356: Mr. PASTOR.
H. R. 576: Mr. REYNOLDS.
H. R. 535: Mr. SHOWS.
H. R. 557: Mr. BARRETT.
H. R. 599: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. R. 721: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H. R. 781: Mr. HALL of Ohio.
H. R. 961: Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. NRY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. EHRHILL, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. WYNN.
H. R. 1097: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H. R. 1037: Mr. KELLER.
H. R. 1097: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. LATOURETTE.
H. R. 1149: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BACA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BREMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. MILLREDNER-McDONALD, Ms. SACNCE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. MCMULATION, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. MEERS of New York, and Mr. COOK of North Carolina.
H. R. 1158: Mr. ENGLISH.
H. R. 1238: Mr. MCMINIS and Mr. KELLER.
H. R. 1357: Mr. BISHOP, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. PORTMAN.
H. R. 1377: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H. R. 1388: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H. R. 1476: Mr. OWENS.
H. R. 1545: Mr. SPEYER.
H. R. 1629: Mr. MEHREEN, Mr. MEERS of New York, Mr. ROTTMAN, Mr. PASTOR, and Mrs. WILSON.
H. R. 1645: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. MASCARA.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

September 14, 2001

H.R. 1733: Mr. Carson of Oklahoma.
H.R. 1744: Mr. Calvert, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Hartz, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Nadler, and Ms. Baldwin.
H.R. 1754: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 1711: Mr. Vitter.
H.R. 2036: Mr. Reynolds and Mrs. Davis of California.
H.R. 2057: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 1758: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 1744: Mr. Calvert, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Hartz, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Nadler, and Ms. Baldwin.
H.R. 1754: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 2057: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 1744: Mr. Calvert, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Hartz, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Nadler, and Ms. Baldwin.
H.R. 1754: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 2057: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 1744: Mr. Calvert, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Hartz, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Nadler, and Ms. Baldwin.
H.R. 1754: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 2057: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 1744: Mr. Calvert, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Hartz, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Nadler, and Ms. Baldwin.
H.R. 1754: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.
H.R. 2057: Mr. Buyer, Mr. Udall of Colorado, and Mr. Gordon.

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 3 by Mr. Turner on House Resolution 203: Cynthia A. McKinney and Frank R. Wolf.
EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT EVERY CITIZEN IS ENCOURAGED TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

SPEECH OF
HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 12, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, H. Con. Res. 225, and commend the gentle lady from Missouri, Congresswoman EMERSON, for drafting this measure.

I extend my condolences to the thousands of victims and their families throughout our Nation who have suffered from these terrorist attacks, and, particularly, to my colleague from New York, Mr. CROWLEY, who lost his cousin, John Moran, a New York City fire fighter, who died on Tuesday at the tragedy at the World Trade Center. Our prayers are with you and your family, and we commend your cousin John for paying the ultimate price for those in need. Our Nation’s fire fighters, law enforcement, and emergency personnel are the pillars of our community. Our entire Nation mourns when we lose any brother or sister in uniform.

Following the barbaric terrorist attacks on our great Nation, earlier this week, thousands of Americans joined together to donate their time, services, and blood to the victims of this tragic day. These charitable acts reflect the compassion of the American spirit and the respect for life we share as a nation.

This resolution further calls on our American citizenry, to raise up the flag of our Nation as a symbolic gesture of the solidarity of our Nation and as a proclamation to the cowards who perpetrated these heinous attacks that we, as a nation, continue to stand as the beacon of freedom in this world. Their attempt to bring chaos and terror to the hearts of Americans has only brought forth the great sense of patriotism, liberty, and kindness which stands as the cornerstone of our Nation.

I proudly join the Members of this House and millions of Americans in supporting this measure and calling for all our neighbors to display, with pride, resilience, and solidarity, the stars and stripes of the United States of America.

God bless the American people and the United States.

ATTACKS AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTER AND THE PENTAGON

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I saw the worst of the world, but I saw the best of America. The police, fire and rescue workers, and the average person just trying to help showed the world what America is made of. They showed that our values will survive any attack.

The murderers behind this will also find out what Americans are made of. They will learn that freedom is stronger than fear. They will learn that our democracy is stronger than terror. And they will learn that America—and Americans—are stronger than them.

God Bless the men and women working hard to help the fellow Americans. God Bless the victims of this attack. God Bless America.

PRAYER FOR WORLD TRADE CENTER DISASTER

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the following prayer is from the website spirituality.com. It can inspire us all.

WORLD TRADE CENTER DISASTER: MY PRAYER FOR MY BROTHER
(By Laura Matthews)

At the moment I write this, I’ve just heard that one of the World Trade Center buildings has collapsed. My brother works in that building, and there’s been no word. I’ve been in touch with my family around the country, and we’re all praying. This is my prayer for my brother.

Where can my heart go when there is no news, and perhaps no hope? I must go to the one almighty God. I must know His almighty presence.

I dig deep into what I know to be true. There is only one God, divine Life, holy Love. The God that my brother loves and serves is the God that connects us all—terrorist and victim alike. My thought now is echoing with God, that oneness that fills all space, in offices, stairwells, plazas, airplanes. I refuse to conceive of any space that is not filled with God. I place my brother in that space, wholeheartedly. He can’t leave that space, it surrounds him and upholds him and guides him.

I see my brother continuing to walk through life, as he has every day until now and will forever, with the glory of God shining through him. I’m not seeing his life as something that can end. I’m seeing it as eternal, as full, complete, ideal. I’m clinging to this, because the thought that there may be death to deal with in my family’s future cannot be the final word. The final word must be Life. It must be God.

God is there, in New York, in Jerusalem, in Washington, in Baghdad. God is here with me in Boston. It’s not a bunch of gods scattered all about, but the one God, literally filling all space, blanketing all creation. I touch that one God in thought and I’m touching all creation. And that God is holding my brother close, with all the others—all of them. It’s not only my brother or our family. It’s entire buildings, entire cities, entire countries. I’m putting it all in the divine space, everyone, every action, every life-span. That space contains nothing but Love and Glory. The pain, fear and confusion are nothing within that holy place.

My brother and all the people involved are in that holy place. I am holding them there in thought. It is the structure of Love that surrounds them, and it cannot be destroyed.

(Later the author got word that her brother was five minutes away from his office when the building was hit.)

HONORING THE HEROISM OF AIRLINE PILOT JASON DAHL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, we experienced the most vicious and horrific terrorist attack on our soil in America’s history. This deliberate and systematic assault on innocent American citizens resulted in numerous fatalities. One of the hijacked planes, United Airlines Flight 93, en route from Newark to San Francisco, crashed into Stoney Creek Township in Pennsylvania. Jason Dahl—a resident of Ken Caryl, Colorado—was the pilot of that plane. While three other hijacked aircraft made it to their intended targets including the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, this aircraft did not. While we may never know exactly what transpired on that aircraft and particularly in the cockpit of Flight 93, Jason Dahl, in one manner or another, gathered the courage and bravery to resist the attack and avoid another massive strike on America. Due to his selfless act of sacrifice, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Jason Dahl today and recognize him as a hero worthy of this body.

Last week, Jason floated an e-mail to his colleagues requesting a switch in flights because he wanted to spend more time with his family. Since no one was able to take the flight from Newark to San Francisco, Jason fulfilled his responsibility and as a result he, his co-pilot, 38 passengers and five flight attendants were led to their death by the terrorists on-board.

Jason Dahl resided in the Ken Caryl Ranch area in Colorado. He was well respected and liked by his neighbors. Never shying away from the opportunity to extend a helping hand, Jason was a dedicated husband to Sandy, father to Matt, his son, and friend to many. Furthermore, he was a “standards” captain for United Airlines. This special role allowed Jason to not only fly aircraft, but also provided
the opportunity to teach and test other pilots. Many of his counterparts recognized Jason as a very capable and skilled captain.

Mr. Speaker, the wishes of the terrorists aboard United Flight 93 may never be understood, but we can deduce that something went wrong in the pursuit of their ultimate objective. Jason was probably the reason behind the failure of their mission, and in so doing, he saved American lives. While many people died in this tragedy, we must recognize the greater triumph of the situation and the battle against terrorism that was claimed in this particular moment. Mr. Speaker, Jason Dahl emerged as a national hero on September 11 and I would like to acknowledge his patriotic sacrifice. My warmest regards and deepest sympathies are extended toward his family at this time of remembrance. Jason Dahl will be remembered as a hero who gave his life to America and we will all miss him dearly.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROVIDING FOR EXPEDITED PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED OR INJURED IN CONNECTION WITH TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Tuesday, September 11, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, December 7, 1941. September 17, 1862. November 22, 1963. Pearl Harbor—The Day which Lives in Infamy. The Battle of Antietam—America's Bloodiest Day. The Assassination of President Kennedy—The Loss of America's Innocence. These dates have profound meaning in the Nation's eternal memory. They had an immeasurable impact on the American way of life, and the effects remain with us today. Transcending tragedy, the horrific events of these dates reach to a level that changes everything we know and ever will know about our world, our country, and ourselves.

Hoping against hope, we prayed that this terrible list would not grow, but we must now add Tuesday, September 11, 2001 to the grim list.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday our great Nation suffered the most violent and costly attack on American soil in our nation's history, and our lives will never be the same. The attack was aimed at the heart of our country, and the attackers hoped to break the spirit of our citizens.

The cowards who attacked us clearly misunderstood the strength of character and resolve of the American people. We do not back down in the face of hardship, and we will prevail over our enemies, no matter how long it takes.

Terrorists may shatter our buildings, but they cannot shatter our commitment to the values we hold most dear: freedom, democracy, liberty, opportunity, and community. Today not only to defend ourselves and punish those who attacked us, we must also commit to rebuild the lives and the innocence that have been shattered. As the scope of the devastation becomes clearer, our task will only grow more serious and important, but I know that we will rebuild our world.

As we move forward to rebuild what has been shattered, we must put our world back together in a way that is mindful of not only our profoundly rich history and traditions but is also mindful of that which connects all of humanity. We are bound by the assistance and efforts of countless rescue workers who are risking their lives to rescue victims; I commend their courageous work and believe that their efforts should be examples to us all as we each make our own contributions to the recovery efforts.

Finally, we must not let feelings of anger and frustration rob us of the very things that make our country great. Make no mistake, we will find those responsible for these terrible attacks, and hold them responsible. In doing so, however, we must be thoughtful, careful, and deliberate. We must and will remain vigilant in the defense of the liberties of our citizens. America can be safe and free, and our best days remain before us. God bless America.

PROVIDING FOR EXPEDITED PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED OR INJURED IN CONNECTION WITH TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Thursday, September 13, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of H.R. 2882 expediting payments to the families of the brave public safety officers killed or injured in the line of duty during the heinous acts of terrorism against the United States which occurred on September 11, 2001. Our Nation owes these heroic men and women our deepest gratitude and we extend to their families our sincerest and heartfelt sorrow for their loss. As our Nation comes to grips with the shocking enormity of these attacks, our dedicated public safety officers remain on the front line of the massive search and rescue efforts underway. They are leading a tireless search for our fellow citizens and for their fallen comrades. At this time of national tragedy, let us acknowledge the ongoing sacrifices that our Nation's brave public safety officers continue to selflessly endure in the name of freedom and humanity. And may the ultimate sacrifice of their comrades never be forgotten. We pray for the safety of our public safety officers and the safe return of their fellow officers who remain missing. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.
The events that took place on September 11, 2001 will never be forgotten. It is the duty of our nation not only to remember that day, but also to honor those individuals whose lives were so quickly lost. Joe Lopez was a loving and honorable man. My heart and prayers go out to Joe’s friends and family during this time of mourning. They can rest assured that we will come together as a Nation to see that the proper course of action is taken against these criminals. This senseless act of Joe was an outstanding member of his community and a heroic role model for others. I would like to extend my deepest sympathy and warmest regards to Maclovio “Joe” Lopez’s family and my thoughts and prayers along with those of our Nation are with them.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Ms. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, due to the horrific and incredible attack on the World Trade Center, I traveled to my district to offer assistance and comfort to my constituents in this time of great tragedy. Because of my absence from the House on September 13th, I missed rollcall votes numbered 338, 339 and 340. Had I been present, I would have wholeheartedly voted in favor of the resolution condemning the terrorists attacks against the United States and extending Congress’ deepest condolences to the victims of these heinous and cowardly actions; I would have voted in favor of H.R. 2882, the measure that expedites payments of benefits for the public safety officers killed or injured; and H.R. 2884, the legislation that extending tax benefits for the September 11th victims. In addition, I would have voted “aye” on the resolution urging people to fly the U.S. flag.

My thoughts these past days and in the coming weeks are with all those in my beloved city whose lives have been affected by the tragedy in lower Manhattan. I join everyone in our city in praying for our many friends who are missing and injured and for their loved ones.

It is an honor everyday to serve in the House of Representatives as a representative of the greatest city in the world. As soon as I learned of the attacks on the Trade Center, I drove to Manhattan to be with my family and offer assistance to my friends and neighbors. My heart is warmed by the response of our city—the rescue workers, the medical response teams, the orderly evacuation of lower Manhattan by the people who work and live there and the thousands who have gone to blood donor centers.

All New Yorkers will forever remember the bravery of the rescue workers who rushed into lower Manhattan as the Trade Center towers burned. It is apparent that many hundreds of these firefighters, cops and medical personnel may be among the thousands now unaccounted for by witnesses to countless selfless acts by these heroes on a daily basis. Today we are awed by their response to the tragedy and heartbroken by their fate.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The victims at the Pentagon and of the air highjackings are also in our thoughts and prayers.

We are the most diverse city in the world but today we are united as one. We stand squarely with the President, our Governor and Mayor and pledge to bring the perpetrators of these tremendously cruel acts to justice.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. Speaker, due to official functions scheduled in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, I am unable to return to Washington; therefore I respectfully request a leave of absence from business for Friday, September 14. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on H.R. 2888, the bill providing emergency supplemental appropriations, Rollcall No. 341.

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE (AVC) INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS
HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the American Veterans Committee (AVC). The American Veterans Committee is an outstanding organization of American veterans with ongoing concerns and interest in our foreign policy and international affairs. I submit for the RECORD their International Affairs Platform and Resolutions, as prepared by the American Veterans Committee, International Affairs Commission and adopted by the American Veterans Committee (AVC) National Board at the National Board Meeting, Tuesday, August 26, 1997, with appropriate changes as of August 2001.

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE (AVC) INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PLATFORM

We, the members of the American Veterans Committee (AVC), believe that in international affairs the objectives of the United States of America (US) is the maintenance of peace with justice for all. The world must avoid the holocaust of nuclear war. The restoration of international relations with the People’s Republic of China, the end of the Cold War, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the fall of the Berlin Wall brought much hope of the avoidance of nuclear war—at least among the major powers—in the foreseeable future. Many international problems remain including the threat of international terrorism, and the US has been active—along with the United Nations—in dealing with hostilities in the Middle East and the Balkan States, Central and Southeast Asia, such African states as Somalia, Rwanda and Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo), and in Central America and the Caribbean. The work of the US has aided in establishing and restoring elective governments wherever possible.

Within that framework, US foreign policy, like US domestic policy, must seek always to enhance social justice and the welfare of the individual, in all classes and without regard to race, religion, ethnicity, language, gender, sexual orientation, or age. Our policies must strive for realisation of the values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a world in which all might eat and sleep in safety, live under and vote in an elective government, with realistic hope and opportunity of attaining their reasonable aspirations.

I. THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD GOVERNANCE

The United Nations, in spite of the recognized areas which require strengthening, continues to be the best hope for peace in the world. American support of the UN must be an essential part of our foreign policy. The authority of the UN must be strengthened in a process in which selected elements of national sovereignty will be progressively transferred, in that will enhance the fundamental freedoms and the well-being of all the peoples of the world. AVC supports the following principles, reforms and programs for stronger UN:

1. International law governing disputes and conduct of UN member states, and other states, with one another should be improved, clarified, codified, and obeyed. The US and all member states should work within the UN for the development of clear, well understood and respected international law. All member states should accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to interpret and implement international law.

2. Debtor states must pay their UN past and current dues and assessments.

3. The effectiveness of the UN must be improved through better financing, including such mechanisms that will bring in appropriate revenue from developed nations of the world.

4. The UN structures for dispute mediation and conflict prevention and resolution must be strengthened.

5. Further international cooperation for peace and sustainable development should be enhanced.

6. Movement should be made toward a genuine career UN civil service.

7. The influence of civil society at the UN should be strengthened.

8. The integrity and independence of the Office of the Secretary General, as expressed in the UN Charter, are crucial to the strength and effectiveness of the UN. The US should oppose any attempt to weaken the powers of this office. AVC commends the leadership of the present Secretary General, Kofi Annan, in making the organization work more effectively... and extends its very best wishes to him on his election to a well deserved second five-year term.

II. WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION (WVF)

AVC points with pride to and pledges continuing support for the World Veterans Federation (WVF), a worldwide organization of former combatants whose activities are a remarkable example of private international cooperation on which lasting world peace and justice can be built. AVC thus is proud to have been one of those veterans organizations that helped establish WVF more than a half century ago, and took part in the recognition of the WVF 50th Anniversary, and looks forward to the 24th General Assembly in South Africa in 2003.

III. THE RIGHTS OF AND RESPECT FOR WOMEN

Since its establishment in 1944, AVC has always had women among its members and...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 14, 2001

LEADERS. AVC in its Platform is guided by the 1995 Beijing Conference and its "Platform for Action," which set forth a new agenda for the development and empowerment of women for later generations. AVC strongly supports the efforts of the UN to continue the peace process begun at Camp David in 1979, continued at Madrid in 1991, further affirmed at Oslo in 1993, reflected further in the Wye Memorandum. The agreements flowing from Camp David in 2000, and now the services of a US representative, the US should continue to press for relaxation of China's stern measures against a free press.

IV. NUCLEAR TESTING AND DISARMAMENT AND THE TREATY BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Complete elimination of nuclear weapons testing and non-proliferation of international controls on this most dangerous technology must be the goal of American foreign policy. Our world finds itself in the unique and unenviable position where one generation can make life on Earth unlivable or way of life upon any country of Latin America to direct their own destinies.

V. THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES

Inevitable differences have arisen and will continue to arise between the US and its allies, but these are differences which can be and must be resolved around the common purposes. In its negotiations, the US should seek the rights and privileges of the willing partner. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in a world considerably different from the world of today. AVC supports the reassessment by the NATO nations of their membership. Its continued organization and operation should reflect the changing purpose. AVC is clearly aware of the division with respect to the issue of expansion of any new NATO members to bring them up to a stage of military equality with other NATO nations. Further, AVC is well aware that even the discussion that did not lead to approval of any specific new nations to become a part of NATO. Further, AVC recognizes the importance of the continuing discussion of NATO and Russia in the belief that a closer relationship with respect to a broader membership, while at the same time being aware of the concern of Russia with respect to broad membership that may also include former Soviet republics. Finally, very careful consideration should be given to expediency of NATO actually becoming a part of the UN.

In Latin America we must make every effort to erase the image of the US as a provocative, patronizing, and paternalistic benefactor or interloper in the economic and political development of those nations. It should be the objective of the US foreign policy to create instead an image of a US that wants to be a good partner as well as a good neighbor, not as an invader. Latin America work out their own destiny.

The US should, at every turn, encourage the UN or the Organization of American States (OAS) to be the forum in which to resolve differences and disagreements among or within our Latin American neighbors. We must show a renewed desire to impose our own form of government or way of life upon any country of Latin America. The US nevertheless continues to believe in the effectiveness of a democratic form of government for all people at the very least to enjoy adequate food and shelter, education and health.

VI. THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

At the beginning of the second millennium, the US must continue to be willing to help the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America to direct their own destinies. This was expressed in the Wye Memorandum. The US should continue to help and support the efforts of the developing nations. And the services of the UN specialized agencies, for example, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the many NGOs that has given us a perspective on the global needs of the developing nations. Thus, every consideration must be given to the problem of AIDS, especially in the developing countries where it has already become a world problem.

The US should use every opportunity to impose our own form of government, and with respect to the AIDS problem, the US as well as other developed nations must make every effort to provide pharmaceutical supplies to combat the AIDS epidemic at a cost reasonable to be met in the developing nations.

The gap between the social and economic levels of the developing countries and those of the developed countries to widen. The decline in relative socioeconomic position of the developing nations, accompanied as it is by a population explosion, has contributed to their slow progress and the outbreak of violence and disorder in many areas of the world. Africa faces particularly difficult problems. African institutions, such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU), have confronted these problems and deserve the continuing support of the US and the other leading states.

Acknowledging that the ability of the US to undertake services in assistance of all foreign countries is limited, its efforts to aid developing countries should be targeted, with the emphasis directed at points of greatest potential for success. Priority should be given to those countries which can make the most rational and productive use of such aid, humanitarian considerations aside under conditions of famine and natural disasters. In evaluating the effectiveness of US aid, due weight should be given not only to economic considerations but also to the strengthening of democratic institutions and the consolidation of efforts on a regional basis.

Only when asked and when it is clear that armed force is necessary to thwart a takeover by powers inimical to the survival of a nation and developing nations should the US furnish military assistance. Even then, it should be clear that the approval of the UN and support of the regional organizations.

VI. RUSSIA AND CHINA

The end of the Cold War, creating Russia and fourteen other independent nation states, has caused a monumental improvement in the international relations of the US and Russia and the Eastern European states as well. With many problems remaining, all have moved toward democratic governments and market systems no longer identified as communist.

China also does not seem as threatening as it has in the past—as the "free market economy" has penetrated even the most remote areas. At the same time, quarrels between the US and China—both with respect to independence of Taiwan and "human rights"—are expected to continue. Trade between the US and China is expanding, an indication of a changing market economy in that nation. The US should continue to seek this relationship to continue to press for relaxation of China's stern measures against a free press.

VII. ISRAEL AND THE ARAB STATES

AVC strongly supports the efforts of the US to continue the peace process begun at Camp David in 1979, continued at Madrid in 1991, further affirmed at Oslo in 1993, reflected further in the Wye Memorandum. The agreements flowing from Camp David in 2000, and now the services of a US representative, the US to continue the peace process begun at Camp David in 1979, continued at Madrid in 1991, further affirmed at Oslo in 1993, reflected further in the Wye Memorandum. The agreements flowing from Camp David in 2000, and now the services of a US representative, the US should be made at the UN.

Acknowledging that the ability of the US to underwrite services in assistance of all foreign countries is limited, its efforts to aid developing countries should be targeted, with the emphasis directed at points of greatest potential for success. Priority should be given to those countries which can make the most rational and productive use of such aid, humanitarian considerations aside under conditions of famine and natural disasters. In evaluating the effectiveness of US aid, due weight should be given not only to economic considerations but also to the strengthening of democratic institutions and the consolidation of efforts on a regional basis.

Only when asked and when it is clear that armed force is necessary to thwart a takeover by powers inimical to the survival of a nation and developing nations should the US furnish military assistance. Even then, it should be clear that the approval of the UN and support of the regional organizations.

VIII. WORLD TRADE

Unlimited global economic growth through global free trade in a global free market is an American goal. Whatever the means to reach this goal—the goal must provide for all people to have at the very least enough to eat and a decent place in which to live. The creation of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), presumably, was meant to create the means for the world to live a decent place to live would be a result of new monetary and financial direction. In reviewing the historic and almost legendary Bretton Woods' Conference and succeeding meetings on global financial structure, AVC reflects on the one hand what the World Bank and the IMF have accomplished and at the same time what the US and the world community have failed to attain. The brave new world of global financial institutions, translational corporaions, and free trade, while having benefited some people, has not necessarily given more attention to the substantial reduction of the ever widening distance between the rich and the poor.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 14, 2001

17184

(NAFTA) have the support of those who point out that new jobs are created and the world is moving in the direction of bonap programs; at the same time, those who oppose both focus on the loss of jobs in the US, the erosion of labor and environmental standards. NAFTA favors continued probing public discussion of WTO and NAFTA.

X. GLOBALISM, REGIONS, AND SUB-REGIONS

As the world is and has been organized, AVC has already confirmed its support for the UN and the realization of the direction of world trade. At the same time, we note such other organization as (1) nations brought together in the Helsinki Accords 1975; (2) the European Union; (3) the OAU, that is, the Organization of African Unity; (4) the nations in Southern Asia brought together in a pact more than a score of years ago; and (5) the OAS, that is, the Organization of American States.

With respect to subregions, AVC notes the Stability Pact of Southeastern Balkan nations—Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and of late Yugoslavia Serbia, as well as Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania—that have seen civil and other strife du bly, Fact is, at the 23rd General Assembly of the WVF, the Conference approved the establishment of the Standing Committee on Women of Asia and the Pacific (SCOW-Asia/Pacific) and other Standing Committees for other world regions.

Again with respect to the OAU, AVC notes the reassuring meeting of the OAU Ministers of State 8-10 July 2000 and the subsequent meeting of OAU Heads of Sate 10-12 July 2000 and the agreements with respect to economic, political, education, and health problems and issues in the nations that met in Lome, Togo, West Africa.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS RESOLUTIONS

I. THE UNITED NATIONS—SUPPORT WITH REFORM

Recognizing that the American Veterans Committee for Peace and Social Justice has been the westernmost and a staunch supporter of the United Nations (UN) since its inception in 1945 and has taken a very active role in the World Veterans Federation (WVF), which has awarded AVC twice in a single year, by the AVC in the capacity of a non-governmental organization (NGO) at the UN;

Recognizing further and commending the UN for the establishment of the War Crimes Tribunal, now embracing Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and noting that in carrying out the objectives of the UN position Slobodan Milosevic has been brought before the War Crimes Tribunal for crimes against humanity;

Recognizing nevertheless that time as brought the need for reform of a number of the systems and activities of the UN and those of some of its member states; and observing further that some member states and even our own 51.6% of the US, have failed to meet their financial obligations as dues-paying members in the UN;

Resolved by AVC:

1. THAT debtor states should pay their dues in full to fulfill their treaty obligations; that stringent consequences for continued non-payment must be instituted.

2. THAT the UN must be improved through better financing. Careful consideration must be given to such proposals as the following: (a) a treaty among member states establishing partial or full participation of UN peace-keeping and other programs through a worldwide tax on airline tickets and the value of ocean freight; (b) a surcharge on international postage items; (c) national legislation within member states to ease the way to voluntary individual contributions at all levels to include the recognition of diversity of cultures. And, further, with the elimination of political appointees, level-by-level over a period of years, with other well-established professional criteria including maintenance of a high-level of performance;

3. THAT the influence of civil society at the UN be strengthened through measures such as a biennial Citizens' Assembly at the UN representing all non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Citizens' Assembly would develop concepts and proposals for transmittal to and discussion by the General Assembly with widest possible participation of NGOs. It might be noted, has always made its contribution to the UN operation by serving as an NGO.

4. THAT isolationism within the US be fought in all its forms, as the US with over five percent of the world's population needs the service of a necessary and vital bridge to the rest of the world;

5. THAT the organization of the UN be strengthened through measures including a stark example of bureaucratic waste within the UN itself and setting a precedent for other comparable action as warranted.

II. US RATIFICATION OF UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS Covenants

Supporting since the adoption by the UN nearly a half-century ago of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," philosophy and concept of human rights for all people all over the globe; Supporting further the UN Human Rights Covenants on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights—as well as the UN Human Rights Covenants on Civil and Political Rights; Noting that more than 15 nations of the world have ratified the UN Human Rights Covenants;

We further note that the US became a signatory to the UN Human Rights Covenants during the administration of President Jimmy Carter;

Respectfully urges the President of the United States to take all immediate and reasonable steps to move the US not only as a signatory but also as a nation ratifying both UN Human Rights Covenants (a) Economic, Social, and Cultural as well as (b) Civil and Political Rights.

III. US RATIFICATION OF RELEVANT CONVENTIONS

Recognizing the importance of the UN Conventions on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other international conventions and treaties which promote the human rights of women and their desire for full equality with men in all pursuits of life;

AVC calls for the US Senate (a) to endorse the CEDAW which would make the US a signatory to the CEDAW and (b) to support the international code of conventions promoting the rights and interests of women;

AVC affirms the preposition spelled out in The Platform For Action that human rights are universal and equally applicable to women; the inherent and indivisible rights of women must be affirmed by the international community, and support the Missions Statement from Beijing that “equality
between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and prosperity, and is a prerequisite for equality, development, and peace.” [N.B. The previous statement flows from the UN 4th International Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China, September 1995.]

IV. THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION/US AND THE WORLD FEDERALIST ASSOCIATION

Recognizing for decades that the World Federalist Association (WFA) in the US and World Federalism elsewhere in the world have appropriately emphasized the global nature of the Earth and our life thereon;

Recognizing further that the work of the UN Association (UNA)/US in its support of the UN itself has similarly reflected an understanding of the global nature of the world;

Observing that both of these organizations have emphasized the great need of peoples to work together for a better world while their governments work together in the UN for peace and security;

Having members of AVC also in positions of leadership in the WFA and likewise in positions of leadership in the UNA/US;

Believing today that the WFA position is still sound and that its national and regional meetings are productive, having produced recent leadership in advancing the international criminal court, the Hague Appeal for Peace, a UN readiness force, and adequate UN funding . . . likewise noting the effectiveness and value of the results achieved by the national and regional assemblies of the UNA/US;

AVC finds that both the work of the UNA-US and the World Federalist Association have goals and programs that lead to a stronger and more productive relationship of the peoples in the nations of the world; and, therefore, AVC supports both of these organizations.

V. US SUPPORT FOR THE REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICT ON CHILDREN

Noting with satisfaction the release of the important study of the “Impact Of Armed Conflict On Children” by the WVF;

Reaffirming AVC’s traditional support for strict adherence to international humanitarian laws and human rights standards in situations where war occurs;

Reaffirming further our support for the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child;

Pleased that the WVF is a part of the Coalition Against the Use of Child Soldiers and the findings of the Report ‘Impact Of Armed Conflict On Children.’

AVC also supports the Coalition Against the Use of Child Soldiers and the findings of the Report ‘Impact Of Armed Conflict On Children.’

VI. BAN ON “ANTI-PERSONNEL” MINES

Noting that the US used the phrase “global humanitarian tragedy caused by the indiscriminate use of land mines”;

Reviewing the long-standing position of AVC in support of the total ban of land mines, or anti-personnel mines;

Noting at the same time that generals of the US Armed Forces established that land mines hurt the US more than they helped our Armed Forces;

Accepting that the advocacy of the WVF and other civil organizations have sustained injuries and even death from land mines;

AVC together respectfully urge the President of the United States to adopt a strong position with the goal of eliminating land mines, or anti-personnel mines, from our global life.

VII. WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION—A HALF CENTURY OF AVC SUPPORT

Reviewing with gratification the more than half century history of the WVF and the formation of AVC in WVF in 1950 as well as the continuing AVC membership now in 2001;

Reviewing also the long and consistent support of WVF in behalf of veterans as well as those who have suffered on account of war—the WVF program always including support of the UN;

Recalling the guidance of WVF by the CREDO created by the late UN Undersecretary General Ralph J. Bunche . . . the CREDO having the celebrated phase “None can speak more eloquently for peace than those who have fought in war”;

Noting that WVF has consistently brought veterans together on the world to its General Assemblies, Council meetings, and such special meetings as the 1990 Conference on the Mediterranean held in Malta, and observing WVF’s celebration of its 22nd General Assembly (Paris 2000);

Taking pride in the fifty-year leadership of WVF Presidents and Secretaries General;

The American Veterans Committee continues to support without reservation the World Veterans Federation and looks forward to continuing membership and contribution to the WVF;

VIII. THE SOUTHEAST BALKIN STATES

Having goals of peace, security, and development in the Balkans and well aware that what was once Yugoslavia is now Yugoslavia/Serbia (including Montenegro), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia and further recognizing that this European sub-region also includes such nations states as Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Turkey;

Noting with appreciation that the US has long supported the UN’s efforts to promote peace and economic stability in the Balkans;

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive regional approach to the Balkan States which emphasizes the security and cooperation of the region;

Having goals of peace, security, and development in the Balkans and well aware that what was once Yugoslavia is now Yugoslavia/Serbia (including Montenegro), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia and further recognizing that this European sub-region also includes such nations states as Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Turkey;

Noting that the US has long supported the UN’s efforts to promote peace and economic stability in the Balkans;

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive regional approach to the Balkan States which emphasizes the security and cooperation of the region;

Noting the clear and strong support for the application of sanctions that are necessary to bring about peace and stability in the Balkans;

Observing that the US has resumed relations with Germany, Japan, and Vietnam and is working toward relationships with Russia subsequent to the Cold War;

Believing that the Helms-Burton Act has not been and will not be effective in achieving its stated goals, and further believing that this Act of Congress has only created conflict between us and our close allies;

Noting further that the Stability Pact will be one of the most important tools to achieve peace and economic and social development of Palestine as well as all other nations as they too seek peace and improvement of the quality of life for their peoples.

X. CUBA

Noting that the US has resumed relations with Cuba for more than forty years and that all efforts to remove him and change his regime have been and continue to be futile;

Recalling that the US has resumed relations with Cuba for more than forty years and that all efforts to remove him and change his regime have been and continue to be futile;

Noting that the US has resumed relations with Cuba for more than forty years and that all efforts to remove him and change his regime have been and continue to be futile;

HONORING RICHARD “AL” SEAGLER

HON. SCOTT McNINNS OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. McNINNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Richard “Al” Seager for his service to our great nation in World War II. Anticipating that he would get drafted, he courageously enlisted with the Navy. It is my pleasure to pay tribute to Mr. Seager for the sacrifices he made in preserving the freedom of our nation.
As the tail of the creature rose behind the yawl's rear, Howard Park did not see a whale's tail but the back fin of a shark. The 60-foot beast was a shy, basking shark, and the slowly moving boat had startled it. Howard Park said the image of this giant tail rising out of the water would remain with him forever.

There were also sites of extraordinary beauty. The Parks had not seen land for 19 days when they approached the Marquesas Islands. They waited until dawn to pull into port, giving them the opportunity to watch the sunrise over the volcanic peaks of Hiva Oa. Describing what they saw, Howard Park said, "There were high, high mountain peaks and indescribably beautiful vegetation."

Why undertake such an intimidating journey? The answer lies within the heart and soul of mankind. We are inquisitive, and we dream. Throughout history men have sought to find out what lies beyond the next hill—what waits to be discovered beyond the horizon, and they have followed their dreams into reality.

That might we know the unknown we have traveled to the depths of the oceans and have reached far beyond our own globe to the distant stars. It is our nature to dream—and to try and satisfy that dream.

The Parks have experienced the journey of a lifetime. And why not? Life is a finite adventure. There is only one, certain end. We should make our voyage as sweeping, as productive, as positive, and as exhilarating as possible.

Reflecting on life's adventure, Theodore Roosevelt said, "He must long greatly for the lonely winds that blow across the wilderness and for sunrise and sunset over the rim of the empty world. His heart must thrill for the saddle and not for the hearthstone. The joy of living is his who has the heart to demand it."

I commend Howard and Rieta Park on their exceptional achievement. As we go through life, may we, like the Parks, treasure images that will remain with us forever. And like Theodore Roosevelt, may we realize that the joy of living is his who has the heart to demand it.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. NICK LAMPSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 11, 2001

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to express for the people of Southwest Texas and for myself our sympathy for those who have lost loved ones in the horrible tragedy our country suffered yesterday.

I have received many messages of well wishes and sympathy from constituents and friends throughout the world. A member of the French parliament, for example, asked me to please transmit his profound sympathies to the U.S. Congress and the American people.

We thank you all for your prayers and support. The United States of America is strong, and will not be shaken by such a cowardly act which killed so many of our countrymen.

But, Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about a slightly different message than my colleagues have spoken of so far, a message about children. As adults, we have the ability to process this tragedy much differently than how our children process this. We must be sensitive to our children's needs, and give them an opportunity to discuss their feelings. I'd like to take a moment to paraphrase a column by Cordelia Anderson that I received this morning:

As adults, we need to be calm and focused for the children. We need to receive support from other adults, so that we are able to effectively guide our children. We must talk with our kids and listen to them, find out what their fears are, what their concerns are, and then try to address them as directly and as calmly as possible. We must try to reassure them that there are adults there to help them and to protect them, and after giving them time to talk and to share, to return them to their regular routine of school. Our children are worth the time that we take to do this, and it is indeed important.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the police, the firefighters, the emergency personnel and the magnificent citizens who sacrificed their lives or who are still helping in this disaster. My heart and the hearts of my constituents go out to the people of New York and of Washington, DC. I urge my fellow citizens to support our President as we take swift and decisive action against the persons who perpetrated this tremendously horrendous act of cowardice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this resolution, and I ask that God bless America.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Joey Bishop is not only an excellent athlete, but he is also a World War II soldier. He began his career in the boxing industry in 1939 at the Dick Mettee Gym training boxers. In 55 years, Joey Bishop won 250 amateur bouts, 38 senior bouts, and has refereed 3,500 bouts. The age of 72, his record of 288 wins and 0 losses remained unscathed when he retired after defeating Canadian Welterweight Champion Boysie Phillips. This most impressive victory gave him the Indianapolis Senior Boxing Welterweight Championship belt.

Joe Bishop is not only an excellent athlete, but he is also a World War II Army Veteran. He participated in the Special Services Boxing Unit, and won the Pan American Lightweight belt in 1943, and the Pan Am Welterweight title in 1944. Joey has also served for over 15 years on the Ohio Boxing Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk today to pay tribute to Joey Bishop. It is a privilege and an honor to represent such a fine American, and I will always consider Joe as my friend.
In our Darkest Hour, America Stands United and Strong

HON. TONY P. HALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. Speaker, like my constituents in the Dayton, Ohio, area, and all Americans, I am shocked and horrified by the brutal terrorist attack on our Nation on September 11. I am saddened for the victims and their families.

It was an act of pure evil. And yet even this evil is not so great that it consumes the good which still abounds in our great Nation.

Carl Sandburg wrote, "I see America, not in the setting sun of a black night of despair ahead of us. I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun fresh from the burning, creative hand of God. I see great days ahead, great days possible to men and women of will and vision."

I am profoundly moved by the spirit of the American people who have responded to the crises with a generosity almost unimaginable. I am uplifted by the mood among members of Congress who have abandoned all partisan differences to pass critical legislation. I am deeply proud to see how our leaders are working together around the clock.

In my district, citizens are calling me to ask if they can give money back to the government to assist with an antiterrorist campaign. A company in the Dayton area which manufactures protective equipment for firefighters is donating boots, gloves, and masks to the New York fire department. High schools in my community set up collection barrels at the football games for people to give food and equipment for the rescue effort.

At this darkest hour, all of America is acting as one in a way I've never seen before. In our unity, we are strong—strong enough to rebuild from this attack and strong enough to overcome the terrorists behind it—and to emerge stronger than before.

In one of his fireside chats in 1940, just before America entered World War II, President Franklin Roosevelt said, "We defend and we build a way of life, not for America alone, but for all mankind."

Once again, Americans are called to defend themselves and civilization itself. I am proud to say that we are up to that challenge.

Muslims Love Peace as Much as Anyone

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, almost 60 years ago during World War II, our Nation imprisoned Japanese Americans in internment camps simply because of their ethnic background. Today, we are all rightly horrified by this action. In the wake of this week's tragedy, we must not repeat this chapter in our history. Arabs and Muslims are NOT all terrorists bent on destroying our Nation. They too desire to live in peace with their families and communities. In fact, millions of Arabs live in this great land—2.2 million of whom are Arab Christians.

Our Arab and Muslim compatriots in our nation also weep with pain and sorrow as they grieve the loss of loved ones. Many of them fled their homes and came to the United States as refugees to get away from the very same types of people as those who attacked our country.

In the past few days, the outpouring of deeply sympathetic support and condolences my office personally has received has come from Islamic nations such as Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Egypt, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Western Sahara, and Algeria, and from Palestinians.

As our great nation pulls together, let us not turn to hate and violence, but to the underlying spirit of courage and compassion that has made this country a beacon of freedom and hope for a new life. Justice must and will be implemented—but it will be against those who deserve it, the savage terrorists—not our fellow Arab and Muslim citizens and friends here and around the world.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MIGUEL RAMIREZ

HON. GENE GREEN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week, our Nation has experienced much human tragedy. Although my hometown of Houston, Texas was spared the devastation that occurred in New York City and in Washington, D.C., we did suffer from a tremendous loss. Today, I rise to pay tribute to Miguel Ramirez.

On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, Aldine High School lost Miguel Ramirez, one of its most promising ninth grade students. Miguel had been preparing for an afternoon football practice session before he collapsed.

Miguel was new to Aldine High School, but he quickly embraced the school and its traditions. He was an honor student and was enthusiastic about football. Despite the fact that Miguel Ramirez was only fourteen years old, he made a lasting impression on his family, his friends and his teachers.

Recently, the Houston Chronicle reported on the impact Miguel had had on his football teammates. I would like to share the following excerpt:

"We had a meeting this morning, and the attitude of the team is that they wanted to go out and win a game for Miguel," said freshman coach Mark Muilenburg. "There really wasn't any hesitation about them wanting to play and we talked about that as a team. Miguel was a guy that was always at practice and a guy that always wanted to play. He just started playing this year, and he was so proud of this and so proud of the fact that he was on a team."

Mr. Speaker, the loss of any life is sad, but the loss of a young life is truly tragic. Even in death, Miguel will continue to lead through the contributions he has left behind, the relationships he has forged, and the example he has set.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences to the Miguel Ramirez family, especially to his parents David and Maria, and to his many friends and classmates at Aldine High School.

HONORING FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS FOR THEIR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO OUR NATION

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest thanks and appreciation to all of the firefighters and law enforcement officials who have volunteered their expertise in the wake of the tragic events of the past several days. Tuesday, September 11, 2001 will live in the hearts and minds of Americans for generations to come. To challenge democracy is to challenge the very core of all that we cherish. Communities across our nation have come together, united by a single truth: the spirit of America, though tested, can never be broken.

The men and women who serve as firefighters and law enforcement officers face risks that few of us can truly comprehend. Each day, they must be ready to perform under intense pressure—literally in life or death situations as we have all witnessed in recent days. Their commitment and dedication cannot be questioned.

Perhaps this is best illustrated in the faces of the many firefighters, police officers, and emergency personnel, who have volunteered their time and efforts throughout the past several days. I speak not only of those directly involved with the rescue efforts in Lower Manhattan, but to the many departments nationwide who have offered assistance with equipment, rescue teams, and various other forms of support. Many of these dedicated men and women have gone to their communities sponsoring blood, clothing, food and water drives. They have been an inspiration to us all and yet when asked why you will always hear the same reply: "It's my job." In my home state of Connecticut, the thousands of men and women who serve our local fire and police departments have continually been on hand—ready and willing to do all that they can for our neighbors and I thank them for their incredible work. I want to especially commend the approximately eighty firefighters from the Third Congressional District of Connecticut who are now directly assisting in the New York rescue effort.

It is with great pride and the deepest admiration that I rise today to pay tribute to these men and women and to thank them for their tremendous efforts on behalf of our communities and our nation. I stand today to urge all Americans to thank their local fire and police departments for all that they do for us every day.
FOURTH PRATHAM GALA

HON. NICK LAMPSON
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend those associated with the fourth Pratham Gala held last month in Houston, Texas. Pratham is affiliated with the UNICEF and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, with the mission to achieve “Universal Primary Education” in Mumbai by the year 2000.

This mission is now growing in scope and scale. Throughout India, individuals, corporations and the state governments are taking the initiative to ensure that every child in their respective cities receives a formal education.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a recent article from the Indo-American News regarding the recent successful Gala in Houston and again add my congratulations.

[From the Indo-American News, Sept. 3, 2001]

**PRATHAM CONTINUES TO BUILD MOMENTUM AND FUNDS**

(By Bidisha Roy Banerjee)

Houston—Targeted to reach out to the slum-children across Asia, Pratham has found tremendous amount of success in such a short time. The support Pratham received so far has been overwhelming and much more than anticipated. Since the last gala, Pratham has made great strides in both India and USA.

Not only has Pratham doubled the number of children it reaches (180,000 to date), it has also successfully established programs in 12 cities and nine rural areas with another seven cities added this year. Several Pratham chapters have spread in a number of cities and college campuses in America.

The fourth Pratham Gala in Houston served as an evidence that a

Emerged by radio show hostess Meena Dutt, the event started with an invocation by Uma Mantravadi, singer and attorney, who performed a beautiful selection of songs.

The first speaker of the event, Vijay Goradia, Chairman of Pratham USA was introduced by Meena Dutt as the “man who does not want to speak; a man who contributed the major chunk and the man who brought Pratham to Houston.”

Goradia amused the audience by mentioning a conversation that he overheard just before the program started.

Three kids were discussing how they could contribute to Pratham. The first one said he would draw a circle, throw his allowance in the air, and donate to Pratham and keep the rest to himself. The second kid said the same. The third kid, a Gujarati boy, said he would draw a square, stand outside it and throw away all of his allowances in the air. Whatever dropped outside the square, he would keep for himself.

Goradia lauded Pratham for its tremendous achievement in the last four years and boasted that the leadership was increasing the maximum amount in the last four years. Other cities are now taking cue and following initiative. It is replicable in lot of different cities. I hope and wish Houston will continue to lead the way and show what

**Extensions of Remarks**

September 14, 2001

Vaghul said that “India is the world that binds us together. On one hand, it evolves a sweetness and pride on the other, sadness. A sadness because a country with so much potential cannot reach the top positions to poverty. The solution for all this is selflessness and greed in every sector which is pulling our country down. May Pratham is the human nature but unless a counter balance is achieved we will not be able to come up again. In Houston I see the counter balance. The element of selflessness, the love and compassion which I see in Houston, travels across the oceans and lights the heart of hundreds.

We have missed the industrial revolution of the 19th century because we were not the masters of our own destiny and we were afraid of being taken over. When we woke up, it was impossible to catch up with the revolution. But in the 21st century, we have 200 million qualified individuals, with the revolution. But in the 21st century, we have 200 million qualified individuals, and we can turn this 20 million into 200 million and race with the entire universe. This is where Pratham is needed.”

Congressman Nick Lampson’s commitment to the South Asian community goes much beyond the duties of his elected office. Pratham was honored to have him grace the event with his presence. Nine years as a teacher, Congressman Lampson believes that “teachers are blessed because they see the future everyday from their students.”

Congressman Lampson cited the example of Parveen Shakti who is a Bridge Course teacher at Zakariya Bandar in Mumbai. Coming from an illiterate family, Parveen’s dream was to become a teacher. And Pratham gave her that chance, encouraged her to pursue that dream by teaching at Pratham. And following a request from the committed community members who have played a key role in the fast expansion of Pratham, Lampson said “You are touchstone to the child that you teach and the child that you donate. Your commitment is giving a person your vision and role.” Congressman expressed his wish to travel to India to see if the same type of program can be initiated in other countries.
September 14, 2001

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

17189

Ohio is losing one of its most respected citizens. Fortunately, she is just retiring and moving to Nevada, but it is a loss of Montgomery County nonetheless.

Dr. Sarah E. Harris has been a stalwart of Montgomery County and the Miami Valley of Ohio all of her life. She exemplifies what it means to be a public servant. Her life has been dedicated to serving others and improving the lives of all of her neighbors. She has been an example of someone who gave their time and energy to make a difference. Like a good neighbor, Dr. Harris was there.

She is also a good friend and I will miss her a great deal. I have had the pleasure of working with her for many years, in a variety of capacities. She has worn a number of hats in her lifetime and is still retiring early. We thought we had a few more good years left and I am happy that she will return to Dayton to continue her relationships and work on bringing our community closer together.

As she has stated, “nobody likes to lose an election, but I think it catapulted me into different things.” Yet another testament to her commitment to our community is that she did not leave public service, after leaving elected office. She continued her work as the director of our chapter of the National Conference on Christians and Jews, now the National Conference on Community and Justice.

Her recent service as co-chair of the Dayton Dialogue on Race Relations (DDRR) continued her dedication to improving the lives of people from all backgrounds. She has brought all of her talent, energy and diplomatic skills to bear on this current initiative. I am pleased that U.S. District Judge Walter Rice, County Commissioner Vicki Pegg and City Commissioner Dean Lovelace will continue their work and be joined by former Common Pleas Judge Adele Riley.

I am particularly touched by Dr. Harris’ tireless work with this latest endeavor. She has volunteered full-time to ensure the success of the DDRR and its signature dialogue groups. These groups meet in people’s homes, with people of all ethnic backgrounds. They have conversations about their personal experiences with issues of race in an informal setting. Instead of just speaking of black and white, people are building relationships that will allow them to think of friends who happen to be of a different race.

The last time I was together with Dr. Harris was on the steps of the United States Capitol. We were there for a conference on “Connecting Communities for Reconciliation and Justice,” sponsored by Initiatives for Change and Hope in the Cities. I was proud to have her introduce me to her fellow participants and glad to have her representing Dayton at this international gathering.
I join with all of the residents of Montgomery County in wishing her and her husband a wonderful retirement. She has truly earned it. I thank her for her selfless service to our community. She is a true public servant and I am honored to count her as a friend.

WORLD TRADE CENTER AND PENTAGON TERRORIST ATTACKS

HON. WM. LACY CLAY OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, like most of my fellow Americans, I am at a loss for the appropriate words to express how angry, how appalled and how deeply saddened I am about the violence that was committed against our country this week.

And yet, I see acts of resolve and courage around me—the rescue workers risking and losing their lives, the long lines of blood donors, the American flags waving proudly from houses, from barns, from cars and from schools—I realize that no mere words can make the American commitment to freedom any stronger than it already is.

This country was the target of a faceless, voiceless aggressor who stole the lives of thousands of innocent people but who now lacks the courage to stand up and tell us who they are or why they did what they did.

But let this enemy rest assured that we are not a nation in hiding and have not become the victim of helplessness or fear. Rather, we are a country that is finding tremendous strength from some deep place in our collective spirit, and that strength will take us in the coming days, weeks and months where we as a nation need to go.

As for the thousands of people who lost loved ones in this senseless tragedy, I wish I could personally speak to each one, shake their hands and tell them what heroes they and their loved ones are in this country’s eyes. But they probably already know that. If not yet—they will in time.

There is one thing I can say with certainty and that is this: America is on the threshold of a nation need to go.

PROVIDING FOR EXPEDITED PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED OR INJURED IN CONNECTION WITH TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

SPEECH OF
HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 13, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this President, this nation and this legislation. The devastating and cowardly attack on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, the American people, and free democratic societies everywhere must be responded to with the swift justice and mighty force of the United States military and our allies. We must continue to stand together to make it through this most difficult time. We must also support the victims, families and the search and rescue teams currently working tirelessly in New York as well as the on-going investigations of these deplorable acts. Yesterday, we voted for the Victims of Terrorism Relief Act of 2001 to provide tax relief for the victims of this heinous attack on our soil. In addition, we passed legislation that will expedite payments of certain benefits to public safety officers. These are just two of the necessary steps to ensure the largest possible benefit to the families of those who have paid the greatest possible price. Today, we must focus on the vast work that remains to be done. None of this, however, will be feasible without significant resources that are dedicated to their intended purpose.

As we enter into a potentially prolonged attack on terrorism and its sponsors throughout the world, we must be prepared for the consequences of this significant decision. We must take steps to ensure that the resources are available to secure our skies and protect our people. These steps must include funding for fortifying our military, upgrading our intelligence and security needs, unilaterally supporting those who are suffering from the effects of the devastation of a few short days ago. The supplemental funding that
September 14, 2001

we are voting on will support our military, rebuild our city, and assist those who are suffering. Mr. Speaker, I stand with my colleagues, united with our President and in defiance of those who believe that they can threaten our freedom. I support this legislation and pray for the victims, the rescue workers and all Americans.

TERRORIST ATTACKS

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to profoundly condemn the cowardly act of violence that besieged our nation yesterday. Today, we stand as a nation to resolve to continue our way of life. National symbols of power were shaken, but the true strength of the country, our people, remain solid.

We will act swiftly to determine those responsible for this cowardice and retaliate against those who did this evil. We continue to support our Commander in Chief as he leads us through this truly horrible time for our nation.

I commend those citizens of all walks of life who became America’s heroes yesterday as they worked to rescue the injured and console families of victims. Our thoughts and prayers are with those who are injured, those who lost their lives, and those who are courageously involved in rescue efforts. We will come together as a nation by giving blood, donating our time and services to help the afflicted, and flying our American flags proudly.

Members of Congress and citizens across the country today refuse to be frightened and demoralized as we attempt to pick up the shattered pieces of our lives and restore some semblance of normalcy to our daily routines.

However, this indeed is a dark time for America, which has generated grave memories that will last forever. What is important now is that we face and learn from this solemn chapter in our history. We must reassess our national security apparatus and come to terms with those lapses in security that allowed these terrorists to take root on U.S. soil. But, make no mistake, the rest of the world should know—and know so resoundingly—that the United States will not tolerate cowardly acts of terrorism.

I agree wholeheartedly with the President that we will make no distinction between those who committed this barbaric act of cowardice and those who harbor and give them sustenance. All of the perpetrators of these dastardly deeds must come to feel the full force of our power—unleashed in all of its awesome might.

I stand behind the President at this moment of national sorrow. As a nation we are united in our unyielding determination to prevail against terrorism and those who support it.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO TERCERA IGLESIA BAUTISTA ESPANOLA

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tercera Iglesia Bautista Espanola, a landmark Bronx institution and a historic house of worship that celebrated its Centennial anniversary September 15, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, Tercera Iglesia Bautista Espanola was founded between the years of 1900 and 1902. As one of the first Baptist churches of its kind, serving a largely Hispanic congregation, it has become an invaluable part of Hispanic-American history and American history in general. Located on Alexander Avenue, the church stands as a beacon of true beauty in the heart of the south Bronx.

Throughout its 100 years of existence, Tercera Iglesia has been a model of excellence with its numerous and far-reaching community services. Not only are Bronx residents able to come to Tercera Iglesia for spiritual enrichment and fellowship, they can come to the church for assistance with life’s daily trials. The church’s pastor, Reverend Dr. Jose D. Rivera-Tormos serves as a pillar of the community and as an exceptional spiritual guide for his congregation. Reverend Rivera-Tormos is blessed with a dedicated and competent staff of church officials who go beyond the call of duty daily.

Mr. Speaker, beyond Tercera Iglesia’s wealth of community programs and remarkable religious activities, it’s very structure makes it a priceless institution. The building was designed at the turn of the century by architects Ward and Davis who implemented modern techniques in its construction. A delicate balance of elaborate decor in the entrance and simple rustic design throughout other parts of the church make it a unique structure worthy of commemoration.

For the past century, hundreds of thousands of Bronx residents have found solace and aid within the walls of Tercera Iglesia Bautista Espanola. I hope that all of my esteemed colleagues will join me in honoring this sacred and historic institution on its centennial anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO BARRY RASCOVAR

HON. BENJAMIN L. CAR Din
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Barry Rascovar, one of the most well-respected journalists in Maryland who recently retired from the The Baltimore Sun. For more than 20 years, Barry’s strong editorial voice has reverberated throughout Maryland. His insights and knowledge of Maryland politics and politicians have made him twice a week a "must read" for anyone who cares about Maryland.

Barry graduated with honors from Dickinson College and holds an M.S., with honors, from Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. He also holds a Doctor of Humane Letters degree from both Towson University and Villa Julie College. Barry started out as a reporter on The Baltimore Sun’s city desk in 1969. He quickly moved to covering the Maryland General Assembly in Annapolis and to news editor of The Baltimore Sun’s Washington bureau. Since 1979, Barry has been deputy editorial page editor of The Baltimore Sun, shaping the voice of Maryland’s largest daily newspaper.

We are fortunate that Barry has many talents. He is the respected author of “The Great Game of Maryland Politics,” and he edited and authored “Marylanders of the Century”. He also has helped the younger generation understand the intricacies of government as an adjunct professor for the Department of Government and Public Administration at the University of Baltimore.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in saluting Barry Rascovar, an award winning journalist who has the respect of those he worked with and those he covered. His 32-year career in journalism helped make The Baltimore Sun a respected and knowledgeable voice in our region. His retirement is a tremendous loss to all those who admire and respect his intelligence and integrity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, beyond Tercera Iglesia’s wealth of community programs and remarkable religious activities, it’s very structure makes it a priceless institution. The building was designed at the turn of the century by architects Ward and Davis who implemented modern techniques in its construction. A delicate balance of elaborate decor in the entrance and simple rustic design throughout other parts of the church make it a unique structure worthy of commemoration.

For the past century, hundreds of thousands of Bronx residents have found solace and aid within the walls of Tercera Iglesia Bautista Espanola. I hope that all of my esteemed colleagues will join me in honoring this sacred and historic institution on its centennial anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO BARRY RASCOVAR

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in light of the tragic events of September 11th, I would like to present a letter that my son, Chris Johnson, wrote:

"There’s so much to say about the 4 plane crashes on Tuesday, it’s hard to know where to start. First of all, I feel very, very sad about the horrible loss of life in these crashes. I am also feeling very grateful for the courage of many Americans—both on board the planes that crashed and among the rescuers who have volunteered to help in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania.

Tuesday’s attacks on our country were sickening acts of evil. They make me feel angry and revengeful and protective of my family, friends, neighbors and fellow Americans. I am also feeling very grateful for the courage of many Americans—both on board the planes that crashed and among the rescuers who have volunteered to help in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania.

There’s so much to say about the 4 plane crashes on Tuesday, it’s hard to know where to start. First of all, I feel very, very sad about the horrible loss of life in these crashes. I am also feeling very grateful for the courage of many Americans—both on board the planes that crashed and among the rescuers who have volunteered to help in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania."
country. My dad called us from Washington, D.C. right after the third hijacked plane hit the Pentagon building. They had just evacuated the Capitol building and he was calling to say he was OK. I wasn’t worried. I have a lot of confidence in my dad and I know that he is a survivor. I think the citizens of our country should feel the same and remember that our elected officials are working dutifully to do all that they can to help keep our country safe and protected. Our President and our Congressmen, now more than ever before, need our full confidence and support.

My mom’s best friend lives in an apartment building in New York City, right across the street from the World Trade Center. She called my mom Tuesday night to tell her she was alive. She ran outside of her apartment Tuesday morning in her pajamas, to see what was wrong and saw the second plane fly into the tower right over her head. She reported to my mom that she ran for her life down the street and then over the Brooklyn Bridge (barefoot and in her pajamas!) to safety across the bay. She said that the steel and glass was raining down from the sky onto her head. She was instantly so shock that the glass windows of her apartment building were melting down the side of the building. She has lost everything she owns, but she is alive. We just thank God she is alive.

Many people, thousands, are not alive today. They did not survive this horrible, cruel, evil attack on our country. They have mothers and fathers and children who are heartbroken and suffering a horrible loss. While nothing can be done to bring these lives back to their families, Justice—and I mean, Justice—must be done! This will get harder and harder as time passes. Army recruiters were struggling to attract sufficient numbers of quality men and women, and recruiting advertising appeared increasingly ineffective. Understaffed Army divisions faced the challenge of having too few people to train properly, and the difficulty of dealing with increasingly more frequent deployments with an insufficient number of personnel. Pay was inadequate, and the Army appeared ill-positioned to effectively recruit America’s future military heroes. Today, that bleak picture is dramatically changing for the better, in large part because Tim Maude found the methods, means, and support within the Army, the Department of Defense, and on Capitol Hill to turn things around.

Throughout his 34-year Army career—from the day he enlisted to when he became the chief of personnel—Tim Maude served in a series of assignments that groomed him to successfully meet the Army’s most complicated personnel challenges. His list of accomplishments is long. His contribution to the Army will be lasting. Quite simply, he made a difference.

There are no words that can lessen the sorrow his family, friends, and colleagues are experiencing. It is always difficult to cope when someone is taken before their time, but the sense of loss is somehow amplified by the tragedy of these horrific circumstances. I hope that his family is comforted by the knowledge that he was admired, respected, and appreciated by all of us who knew him on Capitol Hill. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting General Maude. We will miss him.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL TIMOTHY J. MAUDE
HON. JOHN M. McHUGH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a heavy heart to salute Lieutenant General Timothy J. Maude, the Army’s deputy chief of staff, who is among the 74 Army personnel missing and presumed killed in the September 11th attack on the Pentagon.

The horrible violence done to America by the terrorist attack of September 11th hits sharply home when we learn that good Americans, like Lieutenant General Timothy J. Maude, the Army’s deputy chief of staff for personnel, have been lost in this senseless act of terror. Tim, as he invariably introduced himself, was on duty at the Pentagon when a terrorist-piloted aircraft slammed into his office. We were grateful to learn that America’s Army has lost a dedicated professional. A true friend to America’s soldiers is gone. The nation will miss this patriot.

I knew General Maude professionally, as he often testified before my Subcommittee on personnel. I am the first to acknowledge the intensity, creativity, and commitment that marked his professional life were indicators of the quality of his heart and soul, as well. I know he will be deeply missed by the many who called him friend.

From my perspective, when the Army chose him to be its senior military personnel specialist of national tragedies, Maude was the right man to meet the challenges the Army faced. Then, the future of the all-volunteer Army—active, Reserve, and National Guard—was seriously in question. Army recruiters were struggling to attract sufficient numbers of quality men and women, and recruiting advertising appeared increasingly ineffective. Understaffed Army divisions faced the challenge of having too few people to train properly, and the difficulty of dealing with increasingly more frequent deployments with an insufficient number of personnel. Pay was inadequate, and the Army appeared ill-positioned to effectively recruit America’s future military heroes. Today, that bleak picture is dramatically changing for the better, in large part because Tim Maude found the methods, means, and support within the Army, the Department of Defense, and on Capitol Hill to turn things around.

Throughout his 34-year Army career—from the day he enlisted to when he became the chief of personnel—Tim Maude served in a series of assignments that groomed him to successfully meet the Army’s most complicated personnel challenges. His list of accomplishments is long. His contribution to the Army will be lasting. Quite simply, he made a difference.

There are no words that can lessen the sorrow his family, friends, and colleagues are experiencing. It is always difficult to cope when someone is taken before their time, but the sense of loss is somehow amplified by the tragedy of these horrific circumstances. I hope that his family is comforted by the knowledge that he was admired, respected, and appreciated by all of us who knew him on Capitol Hill. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting General Maude. We will miss him.

STATEMENT ON H. CON. RES. 225—EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT EVERY CITIZEN IS ENCOURAGED TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 13, 2001

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to vote for this resolution that I co-sponsored with my colleagues urging people to fly the American flag. Tuesday’s act of terror is one of the greatest challenges in the history of our country. In times of austerity, in times of national tragedy, there is no greater we have ever seen on U.S. soil—it is important to unite, to come together, to combat, indeed, to ‘rally around the flag.’

In light of the tragedy that has struck directly to American democracy and American freedom. It is a symbol of the courage and the bravery and the essential human kindness of our people. Its display—especially at times of national tragedy—is yet another in a number of spontaneous and supporting, very human responses that we have witnessed in the last 48 hours.

Let the flags around the country as they fly and are displayed in neighborhoods and on our buildings, send the signal that the United States remains united. We are so sorry and in such sorrow at the horrible loss of life and the unspeakable agony of those affected by this event. We are equally determined to ensure that the perpetrators of this crime will be found and properly punished. We will do everything in our power to make sure that what happened a couple days ago never, ever happens again. Finally, we are determined to adjust and adapt to this new world to give our government and our country and our people and institutions the support and unity which all of us need at this most trying moment for America and the American people.

To CITY OF KEWAUNEE
SPEECH OF
HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 10, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 788 is special legislation which transfers a surplus piece of Federal property to the City of Kewaunee, Wisconsin. This piece of property is no longer needed as an Army Reserve Center nor is it needed for any other federal government purposes.

I would like to thank the Gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Green, for working with me to address my concerns regarding this piece of legislation. I know it was his desire to have H.R. 788 passed prior to the House breaking for summer recess. However, by waiting until today, we were able to work together over the recess period and produce a stronger bill.

The bill before us is significantly different from the bill as it was originally introduced. I will highlight the differences quickly. The bill specifies that the property must be used and occupied only by the City, or by another local or State government entity approved by the City. In addition, the bill includes a reversionary clause which states that, during the next 20 years, if the property is not used as intended, it will revert to the federal government. Furthermore, the bill states that the property cannot be used for commercial purposes.

In the 1949 Property Act, Congress lays out how surplus federal property is to be disposed. GSA is instructed to sell property for the most profit possible. Monies received are used for a number of things including environmental clean-up and land preservation.

However, the Act also listed a number of ways a piece of property can be transferred free of charge under what is called a “Public Benefit Conveyance” exception. Congress decided that the public interest in giving property away “for public benefit” outweighs potential profit from public sale. Included in the 1949
September 14, 2001

17193

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Hon. James P. McGovern
Of Massachusetts
In the House of Representatives
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. McGovern. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the week I offered remarks on three of my constituents who were lost in Tuesday's tragic attacks. As the days have progressed, I have learned that other people from my district were also killed.

I would like to take just a minute of the House's time to honor two people: Linda M. George and Christopher Zarba.

Linda George, 27, was one of seven employees from the TJX Companies who died on American Airlines Flight 11, which was hijacked and crashed into the World Trade Center.

Christopher Zarba, 47, was from Hopkinton. He was a software engineer for Concord Communications, Inc. He was also killed on American Airlines Flight 11.

His loss has been deeply felt by his family and his colleagues at Concord. Saturday would have been his 48th birthday.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join me in mourning the loss of these and every victim of Tuesday's tragedy. Our deepest sympathies go out to their families at this difficult time.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

URGING TOLERANCE IN THE WAKE OF TUESDAY'S ACTS OF TERRORISM

Hon. Hilda L. Solis
Of California
In the House of Representatives
Friday, September 14, 2001

Ms. Solis. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the terrorist acts perpetrated in New York City and Washington, DC, I am heartened by the American people's extraordinary display of kindness and cooperation. I have been moved by how our diverse Nation has come together in a united show of support—honoring the memories of our children and adults, Christians and Muslims, Jews and Buddhists, Hindus and Catholics, Latinos and Caucasians, Asian Americans and African Americans.

However, I am concerned about reports of anti-Arab and anti-Muslim acts and rhetoric by some in our communities. American Muslims and Arab Americans share our commitment to the American ideals of freedom, justice, and...
democracy. They live, work, and have established businesses in our communities. Their children attend schools alongside our children. They support our community organizations. They are our neighbors and our friends.

Acts of discrimination only serve to divide our Nation and weaken our strength. Our Nation is made stronger when we embrace our diversity. We know that any discrimination stands in direct opposition to the ideals our founders set forth in the declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

Today I joined my Congressional colleagues in cosponsoring a resolution condemning acts of hatred or discrimination against people of Middle Eastern and South Asian descent. The resolution encourages “people of every faith and heritage to stand together in this time of national crisis.”

I urge all United States citizens to reject misguided acts of prejudice and to continue their unwavering support for our Nation and its ideals of freedom and peace.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND TRUST OF NAPA COUNTY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous contributions of the Land Trust of Napa County over the past 25 years. The Land Trust has experienced great success since two of its founders, F.S. (Si) and June Foote, realized their hopes of preserving the environmental identity of the Napa Valley.

In 1976, Harry Trammer, Vic Fershok, John Whitridge joined the Feetes as founding board members just as other land trust organizations were beginning to have success across the nation. From its humble roots in the Feetes’ living room, the Land Trust of Napa County has now become a model for land trusts around the country.

The Land Trust achieved great success because of the hard work of its members and the dedication of people in Napa County to protect and enrich the environment in which they live. The first piece of land donated to the Land Trust was a 640-acre parcel on Mt. George in eastern Napa. Since then, the Land Trust has succeeded in securing over 25,000 acres of land for future generations of residents in the Napa Valley.

At a time when commercial and residential development of land is destroying the natural characteristics of agricultural lands and open space, the Land Trust has been instrumental in preserving the Napa Valley’s unique beauty and heritage. By purchasing land, the Land Trust works to monitor and enforce programs for conservation easements. Its monitoring program, for which it has recently hired an Easement Monitoring Coordinator, is used by organizations in the Bay Area, across California, nationwide to develop a standard monitoring and enforcement process.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the Land Trust of Napa County’s 25th Anniversary, I would like to recognize its outstanding contributions to our generation and future generations in the Napa Valley.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
HOW WILL WE ACT?

HON. NICK SMITH
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the comments of my Chief of Staff, Kurt Schwartz, which reflects the feelings of many Americans in reacting to the terrorist attack. “Will we forget? Will the sick, sinking feeling fade? Will we once again fail to follow through on fine words and dramatic promises? Or will “Remember the Trade Center” replace “Remember Pearl Harbor?” Will we act with resolve, or will we do too little? As Margaret Thatcher noted at another time of crisis, “This is no time to go wobbly.” We have implacable enemies. We must deal with them implacably. They do not hesitate to spill blood, including their own. We must not hesitate to return their wrath. Anything else is futile.

Democracy is self-absorbed, and can under-estimate threats from abroad. But it can also rouse itself to righteous anger in crisis. Our duty is to direct that anger, give it purpose, use it to defend democracy and freedom. Before forgetfulness seeps in.

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELIEF ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF
HON. DANNY K. DAVIS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 13, 2001

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to offer my support for H.R. 2884, Victims of Terrorism Relief Act of 2001. We have all heard and read stories of the heroic acts of these individuals, which bestows a sense of pride in my heart. We must never forget the innocent lives that were lost. We must hold the thoughts of these victims in our hearts forever.

My prayers go out to the families and friends of the victims of these horrific events. On that day when their freedom was denied and their lives destroyed, we must serve as motivation to restore the very principles for which this country was originally founded. Yet it is certain that this is a very important and difficult issue to resolve. While the administration strategically prepares to protect our country, we must now protect the rights of these victims. We owe this to our citizens. Tax relief for these victims is a must. It now is time to rebuild America to restore the liberty and justice for all.

While the World Trade Center no longer is standing, the Statue of Liberty stands strong for the remembrance of each of you. Mr. Speaker, Justice and human decency will prevail for all allowing, us to all heal in time.

HONORING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE POST OF OAKLAND,
CHARLES W. FOSTER, ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BARBARA LEE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, September 14, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and a long valued member of the Oakland and Bay Area community, Chuck Foster, Executive Director of the Port of Oakland who is retiring from the Port after a long and distinguished career.

Mr. Foster arrived in the Bay Area more than thirty years ago, having been stationed there during his service as a Naval aviator. He joined the Naval Reserves upon release from active duty and retired 15 years later with the rank of Captain.

Given Mr. Foster’s substantial aviation training while in the Navy, it is natural that much of his career after leaving the Navy focused on transportation matters, especially those in aviation. He served as the Assistant Director of Aviation at San Jose International Airport before being appointed the Director of Aviation at Oakland International Airport. He held that position for five years, until he was promoted to Deputy Executive Director of the Port. In 1995, the Board of Port Commissioners of the Port of Oakland appointed Mr. Foster Executive Director, responsible for the overall management of the Port’s aviation, maritime and commercial real estate divisions and all aspects of Port administration.

My friend Chuck Foster provided a unique combination of leadership and commitment that has nurtured the growth of the Port of Oakland, and in turn, the Bay Area region. Under his skillful leadership, the Port of Oakland’s three divisions experienced extensive growth and the Port embarked upon an extensive, unprecedented expansion.

During Mr. Foster’s administration, Oakland International Airport has proposed a terminal expansion and reconfiguration project, as well as the development of a light-rail rapid transit link between BART and the airport. Additionally, the Port’s Maritime Division acquired four of the world’s largest Super Panamax cranes, initiated the deepening of Oakland Harbor to 50 feet and converted 530 acres of military land into commercial terminal facilities which serves as a model of base-closure economic conversion. Presently, the Commercial Real Estate Division has begun its project to convert more than 1000 acres of property into a thriving waterfront neighborhood.

Chuck Foster’s dedication and service to the Bay Area community does not end with his efforts at the Port of Oakland. Throughout his career, he has served on various boards and otherwise been active with various business and charitable community organizations. Whether his talents are directed towards his efforts with the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, California Council for International Trade, International House at the University of California, Berkeley or the Summit/Alta Bates Medical Center, he has approached all of these activities with the same dedication, vision and passion.
Over his career, Mr. Foster has traveled extensively throughout the world, and his success in his business dealings for the Port is matched only by his role as an ambassador for the Bay Area and the Nation. He is the best of what America has to offer the world—committed to partnership and sound relations with those who are engaged in the growing world community.

I am most appreciative to Chuck for the way he has attempted to address the needs and concerns of the residents of Oakland, particularly in West Oakland. The presence of residential neighborhoods in areas adjacent to industrial activity will always create tension and Oakland has been no exception. However, Mr. Foster saw to it that community groups had not only a voice, but a role to play in the Port’s various activities and expansion projects. He has always sought to achieve a proper balance between economic growth and community needs. He formed community advisory panels for both the airport and seaport development planning processes and opened a Port office in the West Oakland neighborhood most impacted by the Port’s maritime activity to ensure appropriate community outreach. These efforts have created an atmosphere of more than simply goodwill, but one of cooperation and a sense of community.

Mr. Speaker, as Charles Foster leaves behind a long and rich history at the Port of Oakland, I would ask that Congress join me in expressing our thanks to him for his 15 years of service there and his earlier contributions to the nation in uniformed and civilian life. I am proud to recognize Chuck Foster’s esteemed accomplishments and to extend my best wishes to him in his well-earned retirement.

Providing for expedited payment of certain benefits for public safety officers killed or injured in connection with terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001

Mr. Davis of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to express my support of H.R. 2882, to ensure that our public safety workers have coverage as a result of the recent terrorist acts. It is my belief that it is our responsibility to redress this situation in a timely fashion.

At the onset of the horror that we experienced on the eleventh day of this month, a victory was won in the hearts of all Americans. These brave individuals are winning the War each and every second. True honor and patriotism shall be bestowed upon them. By now, we have all seen the bravery and extraordinary effort that the Fire Fighters and Police Officers in New York and Washington as well as the rescue workers in these areas. The amount of courage that has been displayed by these individuals is incredible and will forever be remembered. It is now our responsibility in light of the current circumstances to make sure that the families of these public safety workers feel the confidence that the Congress will help ease their burden. I commend each and every one of these workers and their commitment to excellence as shown over these events.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, join me in praising our fallen public safety officers for their extraordinary commitment to the community. They have earned and deserve our recognition, respect and praise. We will never forget these workers.

Expressing sense of Congress that every citizen is encouraged to display the flag

Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the September 11, 2001, World Trade Center and Pentagon tragedies, including the aircraft crash in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, will forever scar the face of democracy, freedom, and the circle of human dignity. But as a nation of Americans who have faced the greatest degree of adversity throughout our history, we shall, once again, overcome.

This legislation demonstrates to ourselves and to the world, our collective resolve to overcome this tragedy and to stay the course in our journey to the mountaintop, so that all peoples of the world may one day live free from the tyranny of hopelessness, lawlessness, and apartheid.

In our unified show of support for the sacrifice made in the name of freedom, by those we have lost, we ask all people of this great Nation, regardless of race, color, economic status, or religious denomination, to fly the American flag for the next 30 days.

I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support this legislation.