

released in October called Hamas and some 20 other militant groups terrorist organizations, but said few had assets in the United States.

It is difficult to assess how effective the administration's new campaign will be in slowing Hamas. Officials said the group relied on American charities that solicit funds in many mosques around the country for tens of millions of dollars each year. Hamas has long said that the money goes to social causes, easing the suffering of Palestinians. The Treasury and F.B.I. say they have evidence the money is siphoned to the organization's terrorist arm.

The State Department says that Hamas also receives some funding from Iran, but even more from wealthy patrons in Saudi Arabia and Palestinian expatriates in the gulf. The success of the Bush administration's crackdown will depend largely on its ability to persuade those countries to follow suit.

Mr. Bush and Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill said today that they believe many Muslims who contributed to the Holy Land Foundation did not know where their money was going. "Innocent donors who thought they were helping someone in need deserve protection from these scam artists," Mr. O'Neill said at the White House. The Treasury also announced action against the Al Aqsa Bank and the Beit al Mal Holdings Company, a bank that it described as "direct arms of Hamas."

So far, a half dozen banks in the United States have frozen \$1.9 million of the Holy Land Foundation's assets, Treasury officials said today.

In Richardson, F.B.I. agents and local police officers stood guard outside the Holy Land Foundation offices as movers removed items such as file cabinets, office furniture and computers in accordance with President Bush's order.

Movers using a tractor-trailer arrived with the seizure notice at about 8 a.m. and worked into the night.

Steven Emerson, an expert in Islamic terrorist networks, said that the United States knew as early as 1993 that Hamas leaders were "meeting in America and using Holy Land Foundation as a conduit to raise money for terrorism, recruit support, and undermine the U.S.-sponsored peace process."

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MESA

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA) of the University of California for being selected as one of the five most innovative public programs in the country by Innovations in American Government, a project of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, the Ford Foundation, and the Council for Excellence in Government.

I have long supported MESA, which helps educationally disadvantaged students to excel in math and science. MESA encourages students to develop an academic path to college and attain baccalaureate degrees in math and

science fields. Parents are encouraged to become involved and learn that college can be a reality for their children. In addition, MESA brings in industry representatives in science fields to introduce the students to science-based career options.

Eighty-five percent of MESA's graduating high school seniors go on to college, compared to only fifty percent of California's graduating high school seniors overall. Seven other states have established programs based on California's MESA model. Today, more than twelve percent of the nation's historically underrepresented students who attain baccalaureate degrees in engineering are MESA students.

The Innovations in American Government program identifies outstanding problem-solving and creativity in public sector programs. This year 1,200 programs were nominated for the award. These programs underwent an extremely rigorous assessment process before Innovations determined its winners.

I applaud MESA on its accomplishments and wish the program continued success in helping California students succeed.

HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OP- PORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for S. 1793, the HEROS Act, which will help provide relief from student loan deadlines and administrative requirements to victims and their families of the September 11 terrorist attacks, and for members of the military who are called up for active duty in response to those attacks. S. 1793 provides the Secretary of Education with the authority to waive specific aspects of the student aid programs to make sure that these people are not adversely affected financially by being victims of these attacks or being on active duty.

S. 1793 is similar to H.R. 3086, which passed the House in October by a vote of 415-0. The authority granted by the HEROS Act is similar to authority granted during Desert Storm, and expires on September 30th, 2003. The HEROS Act addresses issues of loan repayment for individuals directly affected by the attacks, and the student aid eligibility for these individuals, while ensuring the integrity of the student loan programs. The Secretary may help such individuals by reducing or delaying monthly student loan payments, or by lifting obligations for repayment by military students, or other actions that help such borrowers avoid inadvertent technical violations or defaults.

The HEROS Act would also allow the Secretary to help institutions and organizations participating in the Federal student aid programs that are affected by the attacks so that they may receive temporary relief from certain administrative requirements. For such institutions, some administrative requirements may

be rendered unreasonable to meet as a result of the September 11 attacks.

Congress will also have the opportunity to learn about the effectiveness of these waivers, as the Secretary will be required to report on the waivers granted and make recommendations for any statutory or regulatory changes that may help provide these students relief in the future.

As we all know, September 11 had a devastating impact on our Nation and our economy. The HEROS Act will provide crucial relief to those students who were victims of this horrible event, and will also protect the eligibility of students serving in the military. By helping military students remain eligible for student aid, we can help ensure that our next generation of leaders is properly prepared to face an increasingly interconnected global environment, and can help rebuild our nation and protect against future attacks. The HEROS Act thus is looking to the future, while helping those burdened by our recent past and I support S. 1793.

REGARDING MONITORING OF WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this resolution.

I want to be very clear: I strongly support inspection of Iraqi weapons facilities. This resolution, however, is not the best way to accomplish that goal.

We clearly stand at a moment in history when we must reinvent our foreign policy to meet new challenges. Renewed arms inspections of Iraq should be part of that new matrix, but smarter sanctions and humanitarian engagement must also be undertaken.

Engagement is crucial. We should work with our allies to forge a policy that strengthens the cause of peace and stability in the Middle East.

There are some who call for an invasion of Iraq. I am strongly opposed to such a step.

Opposition to a United States assault on Iraq is found not only in the capitals of the Middle East but throughout much of the rest of the world as well.

International leaders such as United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan and former South African President Nelson Mandela have strongly voiced their opposition to such an attack, arguing that the only lasting solutions lie in collective international efforts.

As Kofi Annan said earlier this month, "Any attempt or any decision to attack Iraq today will be unwise and could lead to a major escalation in the region." President Mandela warned that bombing Iraq would be a disaster that would inject "chaos into international affairs."

Therefore, I must oppose this resolution not because I oppose inspections but because I believe it is too inflammatory and will make inspections less likely, not more likely.

This is the wrong resolution at the wrong time. At this moment we face a crisis in the