

activities could have substantially contributed to or caused the cancer or beryllium disease of a covered employee.

**TITLE III—RELIEF FOR CLAIMANTS UNDER ANY SUBTITLE OF THE ACT**

Section 301—When medical records necessary for processing a claim cannot be produced by DOE or a DOE contractor, this section authorizes DOE or DOL to consider affidavits (coupled with other available information) in evaluating medical evidence for a claim.

Section 302—Requires that the Secretaries of DOL and DOE maintain resource centers and outreach programs relating to the availability of benefits until September 30, 2004. Or, in the case of an under-served area, such center shall be maintained until demand is exhausted.

Section 303—Authorizes an Office of Ombudsman in the DOL to assist claimants with all three agencies, and directs an annual report to DOL and Congress on recommended improvements. Appointment by Secretary of Labor.

**“SAY ‘NO’ TO UNESCO” ACT**

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the “Say ‘No’ to UNESCO” act.

This bill expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should not rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Mr. Speaker, in 1984 President Ronald Reagan withdrew the United States from membership in that UNESCO, citing egregious financial mis-management, blatant anti-Americanism, and UNESCO’s general anti-freedom policies. President Reagan was correct in identifying UNESCO as an organization that does not act in America’s interest, and he was correct in questioning why the United States should fund 25 percent of UNESCO’s budget for that privilege.

Those calling for the United States to rejoin UNESCO claim that the organization has undertaken fundamental reforms and therefore the United States should re-join. It is strange that in the 18 years since the United States left UNESCO, we only started reading about the beginnings of reform in the year 2000. Are we to believe that after nearly two decades of no change in UNESCO’s way of mis-managing itself things have changed so much in just two years? Is it worth spending \$60 million dollars per year on an organization with such a terrible history of waste, corruption, and anti-Americanism?

Mr. Speaker, even if UNESCO has been “reforming” its finances over the past two years, its programmatic activities are still enough to cause great concern among those of us who value American sovereignty and honor our Constitution. Consider the following as a partial list of UNESCO’s ongoing highly questionable activities:

UNESCO meddles in the education affairs of its member-countries and has sought to construct a UN-based school curriculum for American schools.

UNESCO has been fully supportive of the United Nations’ Population Fund (UNFPA) in its assistance to China’s brutal coercive population control program.

UNESCO has designated 47 U.N. Biosphere Reserves in the United States covering more than 70 million acres, without Congressional consultation.

UNESCO effectively bypasses Congressional authority to manage federal lands, by establishing management policies without Congressional consultation of approval.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all members of this body will join me in opposing renewed United States membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization by co-sponsoring the “Say ‘No’ to UNESCO” act.

**STATEMENT ON H.R. 4727**

**HON. JEFF FLAKE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, 2002, I voted against legislation to authorize the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002. This bill is just another example of federal involvement in projects that are already being conducted by the states. The bill inserts federal management and funding into the already operating state-level programs that ensure the safety of the nation’s dams. It establishes a review board to oversee and monitor state implementation but authorizes \$35 million in government spending. Like many federal programs, the government seeks to lure states with federal tax dollars into ceding control of state responsibilities. The problem is, this program—and the additional spending—does nothing more to ensure the safety of dams than what individual states already do. State and local officials in Arizona determine what is required to ensure the safety of their dams, and what works in some instances might not work in others.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. TERRY EVERETT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, due to events that required my return to my district, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 400—On agreeing to H. Res. 525, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the 107th Congress should complete action on and present to the President, before September 30, 2002, legislation extending and strengthening the successful 1996 welfare reforms.—“yes.”

Rollcall No. 401—On agreeing to H. Res. 524, expressing the sense of the House that Congress should complete action on the Permanent Death Tax Repeal Act of 2002.—“yes.”

Rollcall No. 402—On motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 337, Recognizing the Teams and Players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their Achievements, Dedication, Sacrifices, and Contributions to Baseball and the Nation.—“yes.”

Rollcall No. 403—On motion to Instruct Conference on H.R. 3295, the Help America Vote Act.—“yes.”

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, America awoke to the worst terrorist attack in history. As we went to work and school, we left with a feeling of security that we have long since forgotten. By the time we returned to our families, our lives and our Nation had forever changed. It had been many years since America felt so insecure, so vulnerable. On that morning, the American people’s resolve was put to the ultimate test. Everything appeared to be so uncertain that day. Who would do such a thing? Why would they do it? Is there more to come? How can I protect my family?

But there was much that was certain that day. America made a promise to the victims and their families, to future generations of Americans, and to the world. The American people promised that this action would not go unanswered. We promised that this action would only strengthen and unite us, not divide us. We would respond forcefully to those who were responsible while tending to our neighbors, our fellow countrymen. Together, you and people across northwest Missouri and our Nation donated blood for the victims, and donated money for their families. Together, we prayed for those who lost so much that day. We prayed for our soldiers who stood ready—preparing to defend our freedom.

As we stop to remember that terrible day, some of the pain and fear has subsided. But our determination to defeat those who seek to terrorize us must never fall victim to the passage of time. In the coming months, the American people will face a choice: Live up to our responsibility by making tough choices and sacrifices to continue our assault on terrorism, or quit now and hope that they choose to stop planning future attacks. The American people should never have to endure such a tragedy again. As we have learned over the past year, we can do something about it. We must never mislead ourselves that we have to wait to be attacked again to continue our defense from terrorism. The more than 3,000 lives lost is all the justification we need to have to defend against a certain threat of terrorism. The United States must remain vigilant and prepared, so that we remain forever free.

**H.R. 2982**

SPEECH OF

**HON. VITO FOSSELLA**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 2002

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2982 authorizing the establishment of a memorial within the District of Columbia to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States.

Words are generally inadequate to give voice to the loss we suffered on September 11, 2001. Today, we will try to leave a more worthy token.

The enormity of what happened last year is still difficult to grasp, especially to those of us in the communities most directly affected. The