

# REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 856

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 856.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Pease). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

# RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on the Budget:

SEPTEMBER 4, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Effective immediately I do hereby resign my assignment on the Committee on the Budget to take a new assignment on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

Sincerely,

BRAD SHERMAN,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

# ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 221) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 221

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and that they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the following Member: Brad Sherman of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO]?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. FAZIO of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to inquire from my friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], what the schedule for next week would be.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce we have concluded our legisla-

tive business for the week. The House will meet on Monday, September 8, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour, and at 2 p.m. for legislative business. Members should note that no recorded votes will be held before 7 p.m. on Monday night.

Just after 2 p.m. on Monday, the House will consider the following three suspensions: H.R. 976, the Mississippi Sioux Tribes Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1997; H.R. 700, a bill regarding the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; and we will take up the Senate amendment to H.R. 1866, Need-Based Educational Aid Antitrust Protection Act of 1997.

In consultation with the minority, we have agreed to resume consideration of amendments to title I of the Labor-HHS appropriations bill on Monday evening. Debate will be between 6 and 10 that evening. As I mentioned earlier, we do not expect any votes until 7 p.m. on Monday, September 8.

On Tuesday, September 9 and the remainder of the week, the House will consider the following bills, both of which will be subject to a rule: H.R. 2267, Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1998; and H.R. 2378, Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1998.

Mr. Speaker, meeting times for next week are as follows: On Tuesday, September 9, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for morning hour and 10 a.m. for legislative business; on Wednesday, September 10, and Thursday September 11, the House will meet at 10 a.m. There will be no legislative business and no votes on Friday, September 12.

Mr. Speaker, next Wednesday, September 10, the White House will be hosting the annual congressional picnic. Members should be assured that we will have our last vote by approximately 6 p.m. that evening, so Members and their families can join the festivities.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me ask the gentleman, that date of September 10 is also the date at which time the ethics moratorium, most recent, expires. Would the gentleman indicate to us whether he believes the ethics reform package is going to be brought to the full House next week, or will there be some effort to extend that ongoing moratorium?

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, at this time we are having discussions within our conference. I am not prepared to answer that either yes or no. By early next week we should make a valid decision on that.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Would the gentleman give us the latest status of the rule on the commerce bill? I understand there is that very contentious issue of the census and the method by which it is taken. Is there a current encouragement that we will have a rule that can be broadly supported on that bill?

Mr. HASTERT. There is a hearing today, but they have not made a final

decision on that bill. We expect them to take final action either Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, if I might ask a couple of questions, one is, my understanding is that with respect to the current appropriations bill that is under consideration, on Monday we will only do title I. Hopefully, we will finish title I.

If for some reason we finish title I early, title II and title III will be carried over and will be begun on Tuesday; is that right?

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the agreement we have and that we will follow is we will do title I and hold over other titles until Tuesday.

Mr. MILLER of California. If I might ask another question, once again absent from the agenda is any reference to campaign finance reform. Can the gentleman tell us what might be suggested there for either next week or the remainder of the session?

Mr. HASTERT. I am not prepared at this time to tell the gentleman. We have no definite answer to that specific question.

Mr. MILLER of California. If the gentleman would continue to yield, I would just want to say that in that case, Members should expect to have a continuation of procedural and other votes being called throughout next week in an effort to try and get the leadership to tell us when and how they are going to address campaign finance reform before we adjourn.

So Members ought to expect that some of those votes may come without notice.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Reclaiming my time, I yield to the gentleman from Texas, the majority whip, [Mr. DELAY].

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PASSING OF MOTHER TERESA

Mr. DELAY. I was just informed that Mother Teresa passed away. I would ask that we suspend for a moment of silence in the memory of Mother Teresa, who has done so much for so many people around the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will rise. The House will recognize the passing of Mother Teresa with a moment of silence.

## EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TERRORIST BOMBING IN JERUSALEM ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 146) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the terrorist bombing in Jerusalem on September 4, 1997, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 146

Whereas on September 4, 1997, three terrorist bombs exploded almost simultaneously on the Ben Yehuda street pedestrian mall in Jerusalem, killing at least four innocent people and wounding over 190 others; and

Whereas Hamas claimed responsibility for this bombing; and

Whereas despite a clear U.S. call that Palestinian commitment to fight terror must be constant and absolute, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat convened a national unity conference on August 20, 1997, in which he embraced leaders of the Hamas and Islamic Holy War movements; and

Whereas in the four years that the Oslo process has been in effect, it is clear that the leaders of the Palestinian Authority have yet to implement in any sustained manner the specific pledges they made in numerous agreements to: prevent incitement and hostile propaganda; combat terrorist organizations and their infrastructure systematically and effectively; apprehend and punish terrorists; and confiscate illegal firearms: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress

Expresses its outrage at this latest attack on civilian Israelis, extends the deepest sympathies of the Congress and the American people to the families of the victims and to the people and Government of Israel at this tragic loss of innocent human life, and expresses the commitment of the American people to remain dedicated to Israel's security in the face of this brutal and heinous act of terrorism;

Demands that Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority systematically and comprehensively eliminate the terrorist infrastructure and combat terrorist activities of members of all terror groups operating in areas under its control and fulfill the commitments the PLO made to Israel, the United States, and the world; and

Informs PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the leaders of the Palestinian Authority in the strongest possible terms that choices must now be made: either they do what they solemnly pledged to do as part of the Oslo process to fight terror and the terrorist infrastructure in a consistent, serious and sustained manner, or the entire peace process, relations with America, and the hopes of the Palestinian people for a better future will be seriously jeopardized; and

Urges Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to underscore to the Palestinians one distinct message: the Palestinian Authority must fulfill its most important single obligation of fighting terrorism relentlessly with all the means at its disposal; and

Believes that all United States assistance to the Palestinian Authority, whether direct or indirect, should be suspended until such time as substantive compliance with its commitments under the Oslo agreements is achieved.

Mr. GILMAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. I am pleased to yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 146.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the pending legislation, House Concurrent Resolution 146, which condemns the latest bombing against Israelis which occurred just yesterday. Once again, a heinous terrorist attack, this time at a busy pedestrian mall in Jerusalem, has claimed innocent lives. Three terrorist bombs exploded almost simultaneously on Ben Yehuda Street yesterday afternoon, killing at least 4 innocent people and wounding almost 200 others. The Gaza-based Hamas terrorist group claimed responsibility for this bombing.

Regrettably, the House considered similar legislation just a few short weeks ago.

During the August recess, a number of my colleagues joined with me in visiting Israel, where we paid our respects to those who were still hospitalized from the July 30 attack. We also visited the Machaneh Yehuda market where the bombings took place.

Today's act of terrorism occurred once again in the very heart of Jerusalem. If Machaneh Yehuda market is where Jerusalem people buy their fruit, meat, and vegetables, the Ben Yehuda Street pedestrian mall is where they shop, where they bank, and where they socialize, another busy street in Jerusalem.

This resolution before us condemns this bombing. Despite a clear United States call for Palestinian leaders to wage a war on terror, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat convened a "national unity conference" on August 20, 1997, in which he kissed and applauded leaders of the Hamas and the Islamic holy war movements and warned that Palestinians were prepared to resume their violent revolt against Israel.

Since the signing of the declaration of principles between Israel and the PLO on September 13, 1993, over 200 Israelis have been brutally murdered in terrorist acts, many of which were plotted by individuals in areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority, repeatedly calling into question the PLO's compliance with its commitments.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly clear that the leaders in the Pal-

estinian Authority have yet to implement the specific pledges they made in numerous agreements to prevent incitement and hostile propaganda, to combat terrorist organizations and their infrastructure systematically and effectively, to apprehend and punish terrorists, and to confiscate illegal firearms.

Mr. Speaker, Congress did not reauthorize the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act, due to its conviction that the PLO was not complying with its commitments. This measure that is now before us expresses our collective outrage at this latest attack on civilian Israelis, and makes several recommendations.

We extend our deepest sympathies to the families of the victims and to the people and the Government of Israel with regard to this tragic loss of innocent human life. We express the commitment of the American people to remain dedicated to Israel's security in the face of this brutality and heinous act of terrorism.

Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority must systematically and comprehensively eliminate the terrorist infrastructure in areas under its control, and it must fulfill the written commitments that the PLO made to Israel in Oslo, and to the United States and to the entire world.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the leaders of the Palestinian Authority must understand that Congress speaks in the strongest possible terms. The choices must now be made. Either they do what they solemnly pledged to do under the Oslo agreements to fight terror and the terrorist infrastructure in a consistent, serious, and sustained manner, or the entire peace process and relations with our Nation will be further undermined.

Our legislation also urges Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in a forthcoming trip to the Middle East to underscore to the Palestinians one distinct message. That is, if the Palestinian Authority does not fulfill its most solemn, single obligation of fighting terrorism relentlessly with all the means at its disposal, relations with our Nation will be seriously jeopardized. This legislation also expresses a belief that all U.S. assistance to the Palestinians be halted until such time as substantive compliance to their commitments under the Oslo agreement will be achieved.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], our ranking minority member, and the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], our distinguished committee colleague, for their close involvement and original cosponsorship of this bill. I also want to thank those who cosponsored House Concurrent Resolution 146 on such short notice.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to voice strong support for this measure, and request its urgent adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to first acknowledge the great assistance and aid in drafting this resolution of the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], who cannot be here at the moment, without whose assistance and work this would not have been drafted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York, for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I have just recently gotten back from a trip to the Middle East, which I took with the gentleman from New York, Chairman GILMAN, and had the opportunity there to express my sense of outrage over the previous bombings in Jerusalem on July 30, and certainly my outrage is even more intense after the spate of bombings yesterday.

Let me tell my colleagues what I said to Mr. Arafat face to face on August 21. It was the day after he convened his so-called unity conference, and kissed the leader of Hamas, and embraced all the people in the Palestinian camp, including those who support terrorism.

I was very unequivocal and forthright, and told Mr. Arafat that he had to make a very important decision; that we in the Congress would not continue to fund the Palestinian Authority, we would not continue to fund any of these activities, unless he went after the terrorists, unless he went after them actively, unless he moved to break up their infrastructure, unless he fulfilled his commitments under the Oslo accords.

I have not been convinced, sadly, that he has fulfilled his objectives. We understand and we know that he can go after the terrorists if he so chooses. He has, unfortunately, this year chosen not to do so. Last year there were some times when he went after the terrorists. He went after them, he tried to break up their infrastructure, but we have not seen him do it at all this year.

When the Palestinian population was rioting in the town of Hebron, the riots went on for days and days and days, and when Mr. Arafat decided there was enough, he moved his police in and they effectively were able to quell the rioting. We know that there can be effective measures taken by Mr. Arafat to destroy the Hamas terrorist infrastructure. He chooses not to do so.

I would say to Mr. Arafat what I said to him face to face, and I will say it again and again. The ball is squarely in his court. He can no longer talk out of 16 sides of his mouth. Either you support terrorism or you do not. Supporting terrorism does not mean that you have to be the one to plan the actions. Supporting terrorism means that you know actions are being planned and you do nothing to stop it, you do nothing to destroy it, you do nothing to break it up.

Mr. Speaker, let us be very clear. The peace talks, the Oslo accords, the underpinning of the Oslo accords was combating terrorism. Terrorism cannot be equated with anything else. It cannot be equated with the building of homes, it cannot be equated with closures, it cannot be equated with collective punishment, so to speak. Terrorism has to stand by itself. If terrorism is not eradicated, if terrorism is not gone after, there can be no peace process, there will be no peace process, and there will be no peace.

Mr. Arafat has to decide. Terrorism cannot be used as a legitimate negotiating tool. That is what he is doing. He is looking the other way. He is winking at terrorism. He is saying, I did not plan it, I did not do it, I am not at fault. That is not enough. That is not good enough. How many more people are going to be killed and maimed, innocent people, including American citizens, killed and maimed by terrorist bombs?

I went in the latest trip to Hadassah Hospital and saw some of the victims. One of those victims was a 15-year-old Arab boy who had his leg blown off in the market in Jerusalem. Bombs do not know the difference between Arabs and Israelis or Americans or anybody else. Bombs kill and maim people.

I say to Mr. Arafat and to those with him in the Palestinian Authority, we in the U.S. Congress are not going to stand idly by and pretend there is business as usual. No leader of any country can continue to accept innocent civilians being blown up wantonly in the street.

I say that enough is enough. We are at our wit's end. Our patience is over in this Congress. Until we see the Palestinian Authority and Mr. Arafat actively go after the terrorists, actively break up the Hamas infrastructure, and actively do the things that we know he is capable of doing, we will not believe that he is serious in combating terrorism.

So I support this resolution wholeheartedly. I said it to him face to face, to Mr. Arafat face to face, on August 21, and I say it now in the U.S. Congress, exactly what I repeated to him, except I think it is even more important now. We will not stand for terrorism. We insist that the Palestinian Authority and Mr. Arafat live up to his commitments under the Oslo accords to fight terrorism, get at the root of terrorism.

If he does not do that, then there can be no peace process and the blame will rest solely at the foot of Mr. Arafat. The ball is in his court. He has to decide what he wants to do. Let us see some serious going after terrorism before I will vote for one more red cent for the Palestinian Authority.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

I rise in strong support of this resolution. I commend him, as well as the ranking member of the committee, and all my colleagues who have worked on behalf of this resolution. I certainly extend my condolences and condolences from the people of the 15th Congressional District to the people of Israel who have, again, been victimized by the terrorists, and in particular, by this very, very ugly form of political terrorism, the suicide bomber.

I had the opportunity as well to go to Israel in August and visited with the Prime Minister, Mr. Netanyahu, as well as the defense minister and the Arab negotiators. I additionally had the opportunity of visiting the Jerusalem market where the bomb exploded in July, and I personally, along with my wife, we were at the Ben Yehuda Street where this recent bombing occurred.

I can tell all of my colleagues that this is the most vicious, despicable form of terrorism that is imaginable, where you send suicide bombers into shopping markets where innocent men, women, and children are, and as very correctly pointed out by our colleague, Palestinians are actually in the area. They are blowing themselves up, in some instances.

Mr. Speaker, this is a form of mindless terrorism. What is extremely disturbing about all of this, as has been indicated by the previous two speakers, there is abundant evidence that Mr. Arafat has the ability to put a stop to this; that he has actually attended a meeting and spoken in support of Hamas, and Hamas has taken credit, responsibility, for this act. For Mr. Arafat to claim to be in support of peace, in my opinion, is hypocrisy. Some people have risen up and said he should return his Nobel Peace Prize, and I would say he should, at this point.

Just a few minutes ago in this body we rose and had a moment of silence in recognition of Mother Teresa, a woman who is recognized the world over for her work on behalf of the poor and the innocent, and the sacrifices she has made in her life in respect of human life. Yet, just 1 day ago we can see that others in another place in this world decided that they were going to take brute force in their hands and kill innocent women and children, innocent elderly people.

The problems that exist in the Middle East are serious, but they will not be moved forward, peace will never occur in the Middle East, as long as there are people in Hamas, in the PLO, that are willing to resort to these kinds of heinous acts in order to fulfill their ends.

I encourage all my colleagues to support this resolution. I again commend the chairman and the ranking member and all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their work on behalf of this. I rise in strong support of this, and in opposition to terrorism in any place in this world.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for his strong, supportive arguments.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this latest atrocity in Jerusalem tears the heart out of all civilized people. It is another example of terrorism, which is a crime against all of us. It is not only a crime against all of us and against all concepts of civilized life, it is a crime against peace, and it is intended to be a crime against peace.

The whole campaign by Hamas and Islamic Jihad in the last 2 years has been a campaign of terror, to make sure there will be no peace accord between Israel and the Palestinians and the neighboring Arab countries. Unfortunately, Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization, has played into their hands, into the hands of the terrorists, and has done so deliberately.

He has his own political problems in the Palestinian constituency. We all appreciate political problems, but that is no excuse for allowing murder. It is no excuse for winking at murder, for encouraging murder. If the peace process collapses, as it seems to be doing, it will be on Mr. Arafat's head. The blame and the blood will be on his hands for playing with the terrorists.

We must all remember in looking at this the key element of the entire Middle East peace process. The key element is land for peace. Israel will trade land to the Palestinians, will give up sovereignty, will give up control of land, and how much land and which land is to be debated, to be discussed, to be negotiated, but will give up land in return for peace.

□ 1430

But this is not a symmetrical process. Land is tangible and once given up is very difficult or impossible to recover. Peace is a promise. So the peace process is that Israel gives up tangible land in return for a promise. And the peace process says we will spend a few years developing confidence.

But what kind of confidence can Israel develop that she will be allowed to live in peace and security once she has given the Palestinians everything they are going to get, everything they want; if she is continually attacked and if men, women, and children in the streets of Israel are continually attacked by terrorist bombs; and if Mr. Arafat holds a day of unity with the terrorists, with the bombers, and kisses one of their leaders; if Mr. Arafat, when there is a terrorist bombing and the world is aghast, says to his people, Round up the usual suspects, and a week later releases them; when Mr. Arafat has broken every commitment so far he has made under the Oslo accords?

Mr. Speaker, remember some of those commitments, some of the easy ones. Arafat and the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization is supposed to repeal those provisions of the Palestinian charter that call for the destruction of Israel and for the murder of its entire population. They have not done so. A document that calls for genocide, they cannot repeal. They promised to do so in 1993. They did not do it.

When Israel gave up Hebron, withdrew her troops from Hebron last year, the promise was that they would repeal that charter within 2 weeks. That is a year ago and they have not done so. There cannot be an agreement, there cannot be a peace process if Arafat and Company continue to wink at terrorism and do not bring everything to bear, all their forces to bear to stop it.

We know that Arafat talks out of both sides of his mouth and uses violence and the threat of violence as a negotiating weapon. As the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL] said before, when the stone-throwing mobs and the mobs that were shooting at Israeli soldiers last year with slingshots and other weapons were suddenly told by Mr. Arafat, "Stop," they stopped.

There can be no peace process if Arafat does not finally decide, if he is not persuaded by American pressure, by other pressure, by maybe common sense, that he must stop trying to coddle the terrorists, he cannot do business with them, and if there is going to be a peace, he must crack down and do everything in his power to stop the terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, in the United States we have gone a long, long way in turning our eyes; to give him the benefit of the doubt; to say maybe he is not coddling the terrorists; let us continue giving him aid. But I think we have come to the end of that road. We should have come to the end of that road a while ago.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this resolution, and I say to Ms. Albright, the Secretary of State, and the President, the one major purpose of that trip next week to the Middle East must be to convince Mr. Arafat that if the peace process is not going to be broken down, war resumed, and everyone blaming him, he must crack down on the terrorists. He must be seen doing it, and there must be confidence that there is someone there worth negotiating with and not simply a snake in the grass.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS].

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], my good friend and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, it seems we were here just a few weeks ago dealing with an identical resolution, at which time we all hoped that perhaps we saw the last

of these monstrous terrorist attacks on innocent women, children, and the elderly in the streets of Jerusalem.

Apparently, Mr. Speaker, the series of outrages have not yet ended. But the hypocritical charade of Yasser Arafat is at an end. This corrupt dictator who has misconstrued the patience of the Congress and the American people must now understand that our patience has been exhausted. We will no longer tolerate his embrace of the leaders of terrorist gangs. We will no longer tolerate the double-talk that on American television emphasizes the importance of the peace process, while in the streets of Gaza and the West Bank whips up sentiments of hate, violence, and bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Albright is going to the region at a critical moment. She has the full support of this body and of the American people in making it clear to Yasser Arafat that the game is over. This corrupt dictator can no longer play along with the goodwill and the patience and the genuine desire of the American people and the American Congress to see a peace evolve between the Palestinians and Israel.

Mr. Speaker, we will not tolerate one more school girl's body torn apart by terrorist bombs without full, significant retaliation. The infrastructure of the terrorists must now be destroyed by Arafat. If it will not be destroyed by Arafat, it will be destroyed by the Israeli defense forces, because to continue this series of terrorist attacks in the city of Jerusalem is simply unacceptable by the civilized world.

Mr. Speaker, our President spoke forcefully and eloquently on this subject. The American people are united behind the policy of firmness. Yasser Arafat must understand that the clock has now struck 12. He will either destroy the terrorist infrastructure or that infrastructure will be destroyed for him.

As the only survivor of the Holocaust ever elected to this body, I witnessed at close range the mass murder of 6 million innocent people. I am sick and tired of seeing this process repeated piecemeal in the streets of Jerusalem.

Our patience is now at an end. We have suspended aid, but that is only step No. 1. This Congress and the American people are determined that the bloodbath in the streets of Jerusalem can no longer continue. We are anxious for peace, but for peace to take place the terrorists must be exterminated, their infrastructure destroyed, their embrace ended, and a truly genuine attempt at reconciling the long-suffering people, the Palestinians and Israelis, must at long last begin.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, along with the gentleman from

New York [Mr. GILMAN], I had a chance to visit in Hadassah Hospital Intensive Care Ward with several of the victims of the last atrocity in Mahane Yehuda Market, and I saw not only the pain but the indiscriminate effect of these acts of terrorism.

One of the individuals we visited was an Arab boy, the other a Lutheran minister. And just as that memory seared of looking at the faces of those, and the hands still burned, of those who suffered from that atrocity, we face another atrocity at Ben Yehuda Market, and 7 deaths and over 100 wounded.

There is something that can be done, not to ease the suffering of the families, but at least to say: Never again. It is time for Yasser Arafat to change that Palestinian charter the way the gentleman from New York pointed out. It is time for him to crack down on the Hamas' infrastructure the way the previous gentleman from California remarked. And it is time for Mr. Arafat to go to every Arab capital and say, Now is the time to end hatred and venom against the Jewish people from Tehran to Libya, because Israel has already made unforced territorial concessions.

Mr. Speaker, there is more that the United States can do. Yes, our Secretary of State can and should go to the Middle East to focus exclusively on security for Israel and for an end to terrorism. But there is one other thing we can do.

There was a besieged city in the early 1960's, Berlin, and our President went there to show solidarity and he said, "Ich bin ein Berliner." Now Jerusalem and its people are under siege from terrorism and there is something of equivalent import we can do, and that is move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem now, without reservation, without condition, and making it plain that we stand with the citizens of Jerusalem as they stand against terrorism. It is time for everyone to do what they can to make amends for this tragedy.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. SHERMAN] for not only his comments today, but for being with us when we went to the hospitals to pay our respects to the victims and also to conduct a memorial service at the marketplace where the last bombing took place. And, Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank all of my colleagues for their support of this measure.

It is with a great deal of outrage and frustration, however, that we once again have to consider this kind of legislation. Let us hope and pray that we will not have to take up any more measures extending our sympathies to the families of the people of Israel as a result of the violence at hands of terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to turn over the balance of my time to the gentleman from Nebraska

[Mr. BEREUTER] vice chairman of our Committee on International Relations, and that he be permitted to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] before he leaves, that I want to express my appreciation for the gentleman's efforts in bringing this to the floor. It is my hope that this resolution will help lead from the crossroads where we are now, whether we will go down the road to war in the Middle East or to peace, that this resolution will be a milestone, hopefully, on the road to peace.

Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous adoption of the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart in full support of this resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the terrorist bombing in Jerusalem yesterday.

I am, like many of my colleagues, a strong advocate for a negotiated peace in the Middle East and have felt with each attack a renewed sense of urgency to move forward in this process.

On the behalf of the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I offer the families of the people killed and the people injured our sympathy, but also our encouragement in their search for a lasting peace built on the work set forth in Oslo.

The rule of chaos and lawlessness must not win the day, or the dawn of the next century will not bring the unlimited promise that peace in the Middle East could offer this generation and the next.

I have two school age children who understand that unrest anywhere in the world threatens the security of the world that they will some day inherit. I would hope for the children of the Middle East that the conflicts of the past not be adopted as their own, but left in the past where they belong.

I would ask that all Americans join in the efforts to bring all sides in the Middle East peace process back to the negotiating table. That those who cater to or support terrorist activities are working against the Palestinian people and preventing them from reaching their full potential.

I would also ask that all who have influence on the parties to the peace process aid them in moving toward each other and not be controlled by the bombmakers.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor of the concurrent resolution now before this House expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the terrorist bombing in Jerusalem on September 4, 1997.

The choice in the Middle East is clear: PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat must do everything possible in his power to aid Israel in fighting the scourge of terrorism or the peace process begun so hopefully in Oslo will die at the hands of Hamas suicide bombers.

That the peace process has been in trouble in recent months, there can be no doubt. That fault can be found with both parties in implementing their commitments under Oslo, there can be no doubt as well.

But now is not the time to engage in verbal score keeping. Now is the time for a clear commitment by Chairman Arafat to keep his solemn pledge to combat terrorism.

The blood spilled on Ben Yehuda Street demonstrates all too vividly that the leaders of the Palestinian Authority have not implemented the promise made in the context of the Oslo peace process to: First, prevent incitement and hostile propaganda; second, combat terrorist organizations and their infrastructure systematically and effectively; third, apprehend and punish terrorists, and fourth, confiscate illegal firearms.

Chairman Arafat's solemn promise to do everything possible to fight terrorism is at the heart of the peace process. It was his sacred oath to the Israeli people. He must keep that promise for the Israeli people to keep their faith in Oslo.

I urge my colleagues to support this concurrent resolution. Its message is clear: There can be no progress toward peace nor American support for the Palestinian Authority unless Chairman Arafat fulfills his obligation to fight terrorism. The hopes of both Israelis and the Palestinian people depend on Chairman Arafat fulfilling his promise of peace.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to the families of those caught in the senseless bombing that shattered the fragile peace and security to which so many in Israel cling.

Yesterday, three suicide bombers entered the main pedestrian area in Jerusalem and within minutes of each other set off three bombs killing themselves and three and injuring at least 165. The injury toll is still climbing.

Watching the carnage, I shuddered how just last week I had walked down some of the very same streets where this violent attack occurred. In fact, I shopped at the stores located in this crowded area and spoke with the shopkeepers about the recent United States warning against travel to Israel. Those streets are crowded with tourists from around the world; residents out for a stroll or enjoying a quiet lunch, and students. Within walking distance of this area is the hotel where I stayed.

Senseless and cowardly acts of terrorism like this bombing must stop. They do nothing to advance peace in the Middle East.

This time, apologies like those given after the July 30 bombing will never bring about a peaceful resolution. The Palestinian Authority must honor its solemn promise to combat terrorism. If this does not happen, America will be forced to reconsider its willingness to deal with the Palestinian Authority.

Knowing how it feels to have your life turned upside down by violence, I would like to extend my deepest sympathies and ask the American people to keep the families of those injured and killed in their prayers.

□ 1445

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support for the resolution. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. GIBBONS]. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the concurrent resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 8, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR  
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON  
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

KOREAN AIR FLIGHT 801 TRAGEDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, while the rest of the Nation has turned its attention to other matters, we on Guam are still reeling from the aftermath of the worst air disaster in our island's modern history.

On August 6, 1997, at approximately 1:42 a.m. Guam time, a Korean Air Boeing 747 enroute from Seoul to Guam crashed into a hill 3 miles short of the runway at the airport. The jumbo jet carried 254 people, 228 of whom have perished. The last victim of flight 801 was Mr. Chung Yong-hak, who died on September 3 while being treated at Brooks Army Medical Center in San Antonio, TX.

I rise today to express the people of Guam's condolences to the family and friends of the crash victims. We shared their pain most intimately, not only because it was on our soil but also because the people on that plane were not

entirely strangers. Nationalities and citizenship aside, there were mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, aunts and uncles, friends and neighbors who were coming home or looking forward to a visit.

Guam is a small community and a significant number of our population were touched by the loss of someone known to them in some way. Among the dead, eight were returning Guam residents of Korean descent. And among the survivors, there were four returning home.

Last December I had the pleasure of sitting with Mr. Kenneth Kim of Tamuning as his daughter, Yuri Kim, was being sworn in as an officer of the American Foreign Service. Yuri's first assignment is at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. She traveled to Guam, first to await word and then to mourn the death of her mother, Jane, who was among the passengers of that ill-fated flight.

Mrs. Jane Wha-Young Kim was active in community service affairs and served as president of the Guam Korean Women's Association. She was laid to rest on August 18, 1997, and is survived by Kenneth, Yuri, and her son, Yong Sae. The Kim family will carry on and I, along with their friends, will offer solace as best as I can.

The Dahilig family has also been severely affected by this tragic event. Mr. Mike Dahilig of the village of Dededo, his sons, Richard and Michael, his father-in-law Young Min Kim and his many brothers and sisters are making preparations to inter Mike's wife Joung-Ok and their 1-year-old son Mitchell.

I want to express to them again and to all the families of Korea Air Flight 801 our deepest condolences. Whether to respond to the ravages of typhoons or earthquakes, the people of Guam have always pulled together as a community and worked cooperatively to attend to one another's needs.

In the early hours of August 6, our abilities were challenged to the maximum, but I stand proudly today to say that civilian and military personnel and volunteers from all sectors of our community joined forces, not merely as a consequence of training and function but in the spirit of kindness and compassion.

By 6 a.m. on the morning of the crash, more than 500 civilian and military rescue personnel were on the site, which is in plain view from the roadside on Nimitz Hill but inaccessible by motorized vehicles. Rescue personnel, carrying what equipment they could manage, clambered down a steep ravine and up the other side. Desperately trying to reach survivors, they trekked for a mile and a half through mud and swordgrass.

To reach the crash site, bulldozers widened a narrow utility road leading to a navigational beacon just yards from the crash site. Additionally, cranes were utilized to lift debris and wreckage so that victims and survivors

could be reached. None of the first rescue personnel ever gave up hope of saving lives. As if unsatisfied with the toll on human life, the crash of Korean Air Flight 801 also claimed the life of an Air Force volunteer who suffered a heart attack while assisting at the crash site.

Mr. Speaker, America can be proud of its men in uniform, men and women in uniform, who were stationed on Guam. The Navy, on whose property the crash occurred, the Air Force, the Coast Guard, the Guam National Guard, and the U.S. Army all responded quickly, professionally, and compassionately.

The U.S. Army delegation was composed of airline crash investigators from the Army Central Identification Lab in Hawaii who just happened to be on Guam to examine a World War II B-29 crash site.

Men and women from nearly every department and agency of the Government of Guam rallied to meet the crisis, either as professionals or volunteers. The Guam Fire Department, the Guam Police Department, Guam Airport Authority, Office of Civil Defense, Departments of Mental and Public Health, Public Works, Parks and Recreation, Labor, Corrections, Youth Affairs and the Energy Office, the Governor's office, all allocated equipment, supplies, and personnel to meet the rescue and treatment efforts.

Guam's business community also offered their full support. From Continental Airlines to small businesses like a McCrory Store, Little Future, Boonie Dog Designs, numerous establishments offered their time and energy. Churches of every religious denomination, nonprofit, civic organizations, and educational institutions lent their support.

As a result, the Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross was able to deliver more than 9,000 meals to crash site workers and offer nearly 2,000 grief support encounters in the 7 days following the crash. No one likes to point out that this is an opportunity to see the community work together, but the people of Guam certainly could be proud of their effort.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

AUGUST 11, 1997.

His Excellency KIM YOUNG SAM,  
*President, Republic of Korea, Presidential Palace, Seoul, Korea.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY, The courage, strength and stamina of Asian-Pacific people in times of adversity are legendary. Sadly, we know that the great people of the Republic of Korea must again call upon these inherent qualities to bear the terrible tragedy of the loss of Flight 801. In this, we, the people of the Territory of Guam, join you in pain and sorrow, and offer this message of hope: we have unfaltering confidence in the legacy of the Korean people to triumph over adversity. Together, we shall attend to the painful and difficult tasks at hand; together, we shall endure this tragedy; and together, we shall grow stronger in respect and friendship.

On behalf of all the people of Guam, we send our deepest and most heartfelt condolences to you, the families and friends of all