

This amendment will protect these animals by preventing bad actors from transporting downed animals to livestock markets and requiring these downed animals to be humanely euthanized.

Unfortunately, because livestock sold for human consumption will bring a higher dollar than livestock sold for other purposes, greed has proven to be more important to some than the suffering of the animals or the knowledge that meat from these animals is likely to be unfit for consumption.

These animals do not deserve this treatment and we do not deserve the threat of contaminated meat at our grocery stores. As Co-Chair of the Congressional Friends of Animals Caucus, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Ackerman-Houghton Downed Animal Amendment.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment offered by my colleague from Pennsylvania, Representative Sherwood to permanently extend the Northeast Dairy Compact.

Furthermore, I am distressed that this amendment was unable to receive a waiver from the Judiciary Committee, and thus will not receive an up or down vote.

New York's dairy farmers, which make up 60 percent of our agricultural base in my home State, have been cut out of this legislation. Producers and their organizations have been concerned about the viability of the dairy industry in the northeastern States for several years.

Declining herd and cattle numbers, combined with drought and fluctuating market prices, have led to a loss of infrastructure and revenue for our New York dairy farmers. Our farmers continue to experience a reduction in farm income including the loss of at least \$200 million annually.

Our dairy farmers are relying on their inclusion in the Northeast Dairy Compact, to provide them with stability in pricing. However, that measure is not only missing from this legislation, it was not even permitted to be discussed. Time and time again, our Nation's dairy farmers have had to face the challenges of nature and an unstable market.

In response to these challenges, these distressed dairy farmers looked to the Congress to provide them with a crucial milk price safety net, by extending the Northeast Dairy Compact, and offering the preferred milk pricing structure.

Accordingly, along with my colleagues from New York and throughout the region, I anticipated the opportunity to respond to our farmers by negotiating for the inclusion of favorable dairy language in this legislation. However, this opportunity was not afforded to us.

Finally, I urge the full committee to work toward the inclusion of the Northeast Dairy Compact during negotiations in the conference.

TRIBUTE TO OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Kansas City, Missouri's most successful childcare facilities. Serving more than 400 children daily, Operation Breakthrough is Missouri's largest single site childcare center and broad based social service agency. This year, Operation Breakthrough will celebrate 30 years of helping less fortunate children develop to their fullest potential.

After working together at St. Vincent's Elementary School in 1967, Sister Corita Bussanmas and Sister Berta Sailer were approached by several economically disadvantaged working mothers that wanted affordable and quality childcare. In 1971, at the mothers request the sisters opened a childcare center in their living room, at 31st and Paseo to care for 50 children. Later that year, the Catholic Diocese closed St. Vincent's Parish. Without funds from the Diocese, the parents worked together to obtain Model Cities funding in addition to a grant from the Hall Family Foundation. Thanks to the hard work, long hours and dedication from the sisters, families, volunteers and the community, Operation Breakthrough has gone through many transformations to become the non-religious, 501 © (3) not-for-profit corporation that we know today.

In 1976, the center grew to include before and after school programs allowing parents the ability to enter and remain in the workforce. Five years later, Operation Breakthrough moved to its current location at 31st and Troost continuing its commitment to the urban core where it has added an extensive assortment of social services to meet the needs of the families and their children.

Over the past 30 years, Operation Breakthrough has assisted numerous children living in poverty by providing them a caring and positive learning environment. This not-for-profit organization offers the families and children of Kansas City the services of day care, Early Start and Head Start programs, a 7,000-volume library, a children's computer lab, health and dental services through Children's Mercy Hospital and various dental clinics, speech therapy, play therapy, occupational therapy, housing assistance, GED tutoring, parenting classes, mentoring, a clothing closet, and nutritious meals.

As the largest childcare provider in the state of Missouri, Operation Breakthrough has excelled in every aspect of its service to our community. As a direct result from the success Operation Breakthrough has shown, last years appropriation committee recognized their efforts by funding the Second Step anti-violence program and Child Abuse prevention program in the sum of \$180,000.

Today, Operation Breakthrough is a place of laughter and joy for children in need. Five

days a week from six a.m. to six p.m., Operation Breakthrough is a place which strives to provide children and their families the security and stability missing in their lives. Since 1971, Operation Breakthrough has provided the very education that will not only assist in developing these children, but also positively impact their ways of thinking and behaviors for the rest of their lives. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Operation Breakthrough celebrate thirty years of outstanding service to the Kansas City community.

AMERICA'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased a week ago to see an oped in my hometown newspaper, The Oregonian, written by the president of the American Foreign Service Association, John Naland. It highlights the work of the Foreign Service that we now know is even more important in the wake of the September 11 attack on our country.

There is a serious problem facing the Foreign Service, and it can be rectified in the FY02 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, H.R. 2500, when it goes to the House/Senate Conference. Personnel shortages in the Foreign Service Corps seriously impede our ability to conduct our nation's foreign policy. Even before September 11, our Foreign Service personnel were stretched too thinly in the face of growing demands. Work that should have been done was not getting adequate attention because of competing demands of time and energy. Personnel shortages also leave us under-trained because in choosing between training or filling a position, the system fills the position.

The Department of State calculates that the shortfall is about 1,100 people. The 2000 report on 'State Department Reform' by the Task Force chaired by Frank Carlucci and co-sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Strategic and International Studies estimated the workforce shortfall to be some 700 Foreign Service Officers or nearly 15 percent of Foreign Service requirements.

As the Foreign Service continues to promote and protect our interests abroad in these difficult days, it is vital that we appropriate funding for the Diplomatic and Consular Account in the State Department portion of the FY02 C-J-S appropriations bill that is at or above the \$3,646 million level provided by the House of Representatives. I encourage conferees to adopt this funding level.

I urge my colleagues to carefully consider the views of the American Foreign Service Association as presented here.

[From the Oregonian, Sept. 28, 2001]

DON'T FORGET THE VITAL ROLE OF DIPLOMACY
(By John K. Naland)

President Bush has vowed to use every resource at his command to defeat terrorism. In his address to the nation last week, he included four that are familiar to most Americans: military might, intelligence collection, law enforcement and financial pressure. But

many citizens might be hard-pressed to explain the practical value of the anti-terrorism tool that Bush put at the very top of his list: Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the art of influencing foreign governments and peoples to support our nation's vital interests. Never has skilled U.S. diplomacy been more needed than in the current crisis. The president has made it clear that destroying the network of international terrorists will require the combined efforts of many nations. Thus, the task of forming that international coalition against terrorism now rests on the shoulders of U.S. diplomacy.

While Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell are clearly our chief diplomats in this effort, our career diplomats stationed around the globe are implementing the detailed work. As Powell said in a Sept. 13 "all hands" message sent to all U.S. diplomatic and consular posts, "the men and women of American diplomacy will be at the forefront of this unprecedented effort . . . to break the back of international terrorism."

U.S. diplomats are now rallying key governments to apply political pressure on those countries that harbor terrorists. They are seeking to enlist foreign police forces and intelligence services in the search for the attackers. U.S. diplomats are negotiating for the military overflight and basing rights that will be needed if we must, as the president put it, "bring justice to our enemies."

Unfortunately, even as Congress does its part to fight terrorism by augmenting the budgets of our military, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, some in Congress do not acknowledge the parallel need to strengthen our diplomatic efforts. This despite the fact that diplomatic readiness is no less important to our national security than is military readiness.

Lost in the flurry of congressional activity last week was the Senate passage of a State Department appropriations bill that fell far short of what Powell requested last spring. The deleted funding was to have addressed two of the State Department's most pressing deficiencies: inadequate staffing and dilapidated overseas infrastructure. Because the House version of the bill fully funded the administration's request, a House and Senate conference committee will soon meet to decide on the final funding level.

The events of Sept. 11 underscore the urgent need for adequate resources for diplomacy, which Powell has aptly termed "America's first line of offense." As our diplomats go about forging an international coalition against terrorism, it is vital for the Congress to give them the tools they need to succeed.

John K. Naland, a career Foreign Service Officer and former U.S. Army officer, is president of the American Foreign Service Association.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wish to explain my absence today, which resulted in my being unable to vote my strong support for the Emergency Appropriations Supplemental bill. I have been in lower Manhattan, where I have observed what can only be described as wreckage from a war zone. More moving, and more powerful, than the images of shattered skyscrapers and exploding

airplanes, though, is what else I have seen. In New York, I have seen bravery and heroism that has transformed by deep sadness into a far more profound sense of pride. This may be America's darkest hour, but in many ways it is also her finest.

Much has been said regarding the cowardly nature of these attacks, which were perpetrated largely against unarmed civilians. And yet September 11 was a day of heroes too, because of the heroism of everyday Americans. The terrorists struck the innocent because they thought they would be helpless, but the opposite proved to be true.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, speaking of the Battle of Iwo Jima during another great American crusade, said famously, "Uncommon valor was a common virtue." Such was the case on September 11. On that day, a fourth plane, perhaps intended for the White House or the Capitol itself, was brought down in the fields of Pennsylvania through the courageous deeds of determined Americans, ordinary Americans, who knew they were near the end, and that their story would never be told. Uncommon valor was a virtue demonstrated in abundance by the passengers on United Airlines Flight 93.

In New York I also saw the rubble which entombs the bodies of perhaps three hundred firemen. Many of these souls perished attempting to rescue others from the doomed World Trade Center, charging up stairways filled with people fleeing downward. Their sacrifice is astounding when one considers the fact that we lose an average of 100 firefighters each year nationwide. 300 were lost in one day, in one city block. We also lost a staggering number of police officers on Tuesday, individuals who gave their lives while serving and protecting the people of their city. We will not forget them.

In New York, I brought word that the House of Representatives, the people's house, mourns with the rest of the nation. I brought word that help is on the way. Let it be heard by all of those who were touched by this tragedy that the United States Congress will give whatever aid is necessary to respond to this disaster. The Congress will also stand behind the President, united with one voice, as he pursues those responsible for this barbarity.

The terrorists underestimated the spirit of America on September 11. While they must have known of the devastating military retaliation that would follow inevitably from their actions, they clearly did not anticipate how the average American would react that day. Terrorism did not inspire terror but instead courage, selflessness, and sacrifice. Many thousands were unable to defend themselves. However, those who were able to act did so with magnificent valor. America drew strength from these people as we stared together into the abyss. During our darkest day, these Americans gave us hope.

MISSILE DEFENSE NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, How ridiculous it would be to start leaving the front door

unlocked just because burglars had recently found it easier to enter through the back window. When it comes to national defense, America will regret leaving its front door wide open.

Our military's preparation and emphasis on modern warfare proved insufficient in preventing last month's terrorist attacks. Appropriately, congress reacted by devoting greater resources to preventing future acts of terrorism and compensating for certain weaknesses. But the needs for modern defenses have not diminished. In fact, they have only become more acute.

The United States needs to broaden its response to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. It is not enough to focus on stopping terrorist attacks using commercial airlines, or the buildup of air power in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, or covert operations in Afghanistan against Osama bin Laden. The United States must not neglect building a defense against ballistic missiles and the possibility of terrorists making an unauthorized launch of ballistic missiles. Instead of the loss of six thousand lives, the United States could lose six million.

Even the accidental launch of ballistic missiles is possible, for example, from Russian nuclear-missile-carrying submarines where the command and control of nuclear missiles is much less secure than for United States ballistic missile submarines. Russian land-based or road-mobile ICBMs are also less secure than American Weapon systems and could similarly be taken over by terrorists and launched. Nor are accidents unthinkable. As recently as January of 1995 a Norwegian sounding rocket activated Boris Yeltsin's portable nuclear command briefcase for initiating a retaliatory missile strike against the United States.

In the early 1990's the United States recognized the threat of an accidental or unauthorized (terrorist) launch of ballistic missiles in President Bush's plan for building a ballistic missile defense called Global Protection Against Limited strikes (GPALS). To protect the United States from accidental or terrorist launches or rogue nations like North Korea, President Bush proposed building a space-based defense including high-energy lasers and Brilliant Pebbles interceptors. Unfortunately, Congress underfunded the program, and President Clinton discontinued it.

The United States faces serious international implications affecting its security. On September 11, the same day of the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, China signed a memorandum of understanding to provide economic and technical aid to the Taliban. For two years, Chinese companies have assisted the Taliban in its efforts to improve its telephone system in Kabul.

Unfortunately, the Congress is considering using the war on terrorism as an excuse to cut its ballistic missile defense programs, especially space-based defenses, evidently unaware of how China has threatened it with long-range missiles and is engaged in an aggressive arms buildup. China's ambitious buildup includes its DF-31 ICBM and JL-2 SLBM. China's road-mobile DF-31, which has been flight-tested and forms part of its Long Wall Project aimed at the United States, its forces, and allies particularly in the Pacific.

The war on terrorism extends to Iraq, which has helped equip Osama bin Laden with