

and the rule of law as well as the rights of workers.

I strongly commend the Mayor and City Council of Richmond and the Contra Costa County Building and Construction Trades Council and its president, Greg Feere, all of whom I am proud to represent in Congress, as well as the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, for their role in standing up for the rights and well being of workers.

PROCLAMATION FOR DAVID
ANTHONY FUCALORO

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New York's outstanding young men, David Fucaloro. The Boy Scouts of his troop will honor him as they recognize his achievements by giving him the Eagle Scout honor on Friday, December 7th 2001.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

This award is presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Mr. Fucaloro, and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition. Congratulations to Edward and his family.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION TO
THE COUNTRY OF TURKEY

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution to express my appreciation for Turkey's offer to provide special forces in support of Operation Enduring Freedom—the war against terrorism.

As a member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization located closest to Afghan-

istan, Turkey is the first Muslim country to offer direct military participation in Operation Enduring Freedom. Turkey's offer is further proof that our coalition against terror is not a war against Islam, but a war against evil.

Mr. Speaker, during this critical time of international cooperation, it is encouraging to see Turkey, a key Muslim ally, offer to join forces with our forces to combat a heinous world evil—terrorism. I welcome this offer and urge the passage of this resolution.

FRANCE'S LAW AFFECTS
FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I take this opportunity to salute France's historic leadership in the defense of human rights. After the events of September 11th, as freedom-loving people wrestle with the scourge of terrorism, they will look to countries like France to see whether the torch of human rights is being held high. Therefore, mindful of France's historic work and current commitments to defend human rights, it was with remorse and surprise that I observed this summer the National Assembly's approval of the law for the "Prevention and Repression of Cultic Movements."

As participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), France and the United States share the commitment and responsibility to observe and uphold religious freedom, including the right of the individual to profess and practice religion or belief. Through my work as Co-Chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, I am alarmed by recent developments in Europe that impinge on this fundamental freedom. Recently, it would appear that certain OSCE friends and allies have forgotten that religious movements can play a positive role in society, providing impetus for important social change. For instance, the role of the Catholic Church in Poland during the cold war or the activism of some churches and religious leaders in the Southern United States during the Civil Rights Movement offered vital moral and ethical guidance and support.

Mr. Speaker, particularly in Western Europe, we have observed an increase in laws calibrated specifically to target religious groups. The United States shares with Western Europe core values regarding human dignity and rights, and we gratefully acknowledge Western Europe's traditional openness toward religious minorities. However, the development of "anti-cult" laws threatens this tradition.

At the same time, I understand and appreciate the dangers of criminal activity operating under the guise of religion. However, I strongly believe that any religious movement violating the rule of law should be prosecuted using mainstream law enforcement tools, as opposed to special laws or extra-judicial investigations not in harmony with the core values enshrined in the OSCE's Helsinki Final Act and other international documents regarding human dignity and rights. In sum, I am concerned about vaguely crafted government regulations against religious organizations and adherents that serve to foster intolerance against individuals because of their beliefs.

In France, such a law entered into effect this summer.

Provisions of the law, Mr. Speaker, provide governmental entities and private citizens the ability to apply civil and criminal sanctions against any so-called "cult" or its de facto leader. Other extensive powers include the removal of basic civic freedoms if an individual is found guilty of using "techniques likely to alter judgment." Despite the law's obvious bent against minority faiths, its broad powers, combined with the vague wording, could permit arbitrary application and abuse.

Overall, I find the creation of such a law, especially in a mature democracy like France, alarming and incongruent with the nation's long history of supporting human rights. I had the opportunity this past summer to meet with the President of the National Assembly, Mr. Raymond Forni, as well as one of the key author's of the bill, Mme. Catherine Picard, and shared with them these concerns. Considering France's position as a world leader, this domestic action will cause repercussions elsewhere, such as in emerging democracies which will have and look to French leadership on these matters.

Often, the U.S. Government and Congress are criticized for "meddling" in the internal affairs of another sovereign nation. I feel certain detractors in France will level the same argument. However, the OSCE Moscow Concluding Document (1991) speaks directly to this issue, declaring "The participating State emphasize that issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law are of international concern, as respect for these rights and freedoms constitutes one of the foundations of international order. *They categorically and irrevocably declare that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension * * * are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned.*" [emphasis added]

Mr. Speaker, religious believers in France have already offered concerns about the effects of the new French law on their right to profess and practice their faith in their own country. Statutes of this nature, which target individuals with unpopular belief systems, are antithetical to democracies in the twenty first century. Accordingly, I join them in urging French authorities to fully respect France's commitments as an OSCE participating State when implementing the new law.

AFGHAN WOMEN'S RESOLUTION

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution commending the work of organizations led by Afghan women that are providing substantial education, health and relief services during a time of humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. This resolution also urges the President to ensure that any new government established in Afghanistan include women as full and active participants.

Since 1996, when the Taliban regime took over, the women of Afghanistan have lived in absolute fear. To be a woman in Afghanistan

under the Taliban's rule is to be considered little more than chattel. Women are banned from receiving an education, holding a job or engaging in conversations outside the home. They can be arrested for venturing outside their house without a male relative or stoned to death if they are married and accompanied by an unrelated male. The Taliban enforces these draconian decrees in a brutal and capricious fashion that does not begin to resemble due process or a fair judicial system.

Prior to the Taliban's rule, women held careers as doctors, nurses, and teachers. They were free to exercise their rights as citizens, move about, and speak freely. Many of them were considered leaders in their communities, educated, and well-respected. Since 1996, these women have gone into hiding. They are forced to be mere shadows of their former selves.

To women like myself who live in a free democracy, these severe restrictions of movement, speech, and dress are unimaginable. And, without question, the laundry list of blatant human rights violations would not be tolerated against any other population in the world, particularly not in the United States. So how can we, as decent, intelligent people stand by and watch?

Thankfully, a few courageous organizations led by Afghan women are taking action. These organizations are often clandestine in nature and strive to improve the status of women and girls in Afghanistan through underground circles. At this time, it is by their valiant efforts alone that many women and girls in Afghanistan have received an education or health and relief services.

One of the most prominent examples of such an organization is the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan, or RAWA. Established in 1977, this organization offers relief to the women and girls of Afghanistan by running primary and secondary schools for refugee girls, creating mobile health teams in Pakistan, and running handicrafts, carpet and tailoring workplaces.

Engaging in these modest activities, however, is only one way in which RAWA serves Afghan women. Despite the risk to their own lives, many RAWA activists have also carried video cameras under their burqas to record executions of Afghan women and other similar punishments. In many cases, these videotapes have been the key to exposing the inhuman acts of the Taliban and proving to the Western world that these women need help.

While efforts like RAWA's relieve some of the worst excesses of the Taliban's regime, however, they do not fix the problem. Afghan women will never regain their freedom in the future unless a constitutional democracy is restored in Afghanistan and Afghan women play a leadership role in rebuilding their country.

Fortunately, for the first time since the Taliban regime took over, the U.S. is in a strong position to make this happen and to provide substantial help to Afghan women.

As our government fights to eliminate the Taliban and those who support them in Afghanistan, we must ensure that not only are the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan preserved, but that their full citizenship is restored.

In addition, we must call upon the U.S. government and the United Nations to provide direct funding to these Afghan women's organizations. If provided, this funding would

strengthen their ability to deliver services and to enhance their role in fostering a more civil society. Finally, we must urge the Administration to encourage any new government in Afghanistan to include women as leaders.

After five years of enduring the wrath of the Taliban regime, it is time to restore basic human rights to all Afghan people, especially women and girls, and to end these repressive policies. The women of Afghanistan have proven their ability to lead; they simply need the opportunity to exercise it.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Rep. ROSELEHTINEN and myself, I am proud to introduce H.Res. _____ and urge my colleagues to support it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to personal business in my District, I am unable to be present for legislative business scheduled for today, Wednesday, November 7th. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on (1) Rollcall No. 429, H.R. 2998, the Radio Free Afghanistan Act; (2) Rollcall No. 430, H.R. 852, designating the Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and Courthouse; (3) Rollcall No. 431, H.R. 3167, the Gerald B. H. Solomon Freedom Consolidation Act; and (4) Rollcall No. 432, H. Con. Res. 262.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEE HARTWELL

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay very special tribute to a truly outstanding individual from Seattle, Washington. On October 8, 2001, Dr. Lee Hartwell, president and director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2001 for his pioneering work in yeast genetics.

Dr. Hartwell's three-decade devotion to the study of and his insight into yeast cells provide the foundation for understanding how normal cells divide and the mechanisms leading to the uncontrolled growth of cancer cells. He has consistently contributed experimental and theoretical insights. Thanks to Dr. Hartwell's groundbreaking efforts, scientists have a fundamental understanding of how cancer cells mutate. This research is allowing the development of approaches that predict, prevent or reverse that mutation so that someday we can develop cancer cures. Today, the yeast related research of Dr. Hartwell and his colleagues is being used at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center to develop drugs for use against cancer and other diseases.

Dr. Hartwell is a man of great accomplishment. After earning B.S. at the California Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he did postdoctoral work at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies. In 1968 he joined the Univer-

sity of Washington's faculty and, since 1973, has been a professor of genetics at that institution. He joined the faculty of Seattle's Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in 1996 and became its president and director in 1997.

Dr. Hartwell is the recipient of many honors including the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award, the Gairdner Foundation International Award and the Alfred P. Sloan Award in cancer research. The 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine is the ultimate recognition of his life's work.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dr. Lee Hartwell, a man whose dedication and achievements are a credit to the State of Washington, our country, and indeed the world.

A TRIBUTE TO ELIE WIESEL ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RECENT ARTICLE IN "PARADE" WITH REGARD TO TERRORISM AND RESISTANCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the evil, despicable, barbaric terrorist acts that are still producing fear among the people of our country—and the tragic scale of which we still have not fully realized—were not motivated by the zeal we usually associate with individual acts of crime. These acts were not committed with the purpose of enrichment. They are not logical responses to America's actions, real or imagined, abroad. Rather, they were the result of a kind of deep hatred towards our freedom loving life style and our proud democratic traditions.

This hatred is almost incomprehensible to the modern mind. As my good friend author Elie Wiesel has recently eloquently pointed out, the terrorism we have until now experienced is only the tip of the iceberg. If the terrorists could, they would take us all out. Their hatred is an all-encompassing drive to deprive mankind of freedom and safety. The terrorists do not intend to stop halfway.

Elie Wiesel, the holder of numerous academic titles, recipient of many distinguished honors and awards—among them the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1986—and author of several world renowned books, was only fifteen years old when he and his family were deported by the Nazis to the Auschwitz concentration camp. His mother and younger sister perished while only his two older sisters survived. He wrote about his experiences in the death camps in his internationally acclaimed memoir, "Night," and in 1978, President Jimmy Carter appointed him as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Holocaust.

A dedicated supporter of Israel, Elie Wiesel has also seen it as his duty to defend the causes of various persecuted minority groups. For this reason, in 1986 along with his wife, Marion Wiesel, he established the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity. Through his indefatigable efforts Mr. Wiesel has continuously reminded us of our duty to hold life sacred, to honor liberty, fairness and peace and to resist fanaticism in whatever shape we might encounter it. In submitting to the CONGRESSIONAL