

to conduct voluntary interviews with the expectation it might produce leads to determine the state of the Al Qaeda network in the United States.

This amounts to a vulgar form of racial profiling. Racial profiling as it was aimed at African Americans on the New Jersey Turnpike or the unconstitutional search and seizures conducted in Black and Latino neighborhoods in New York City are examples of the might of state power being used against the powerless to maximize domestic security. Events of September 11, 2001 necessitate additional vigilance on the part of law enforcement but it is dangerous to pass legislation oblivious to the rights of non-citizens since such legislation jeopardizes the rights of all American citizens.

President Bush announced on November 13, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces that the government would reserve the right of trying foreigners during the course of the war in military tribunals. Military tribunals were used during the American Civil War and in World War II. Military tribunals do not require the preponderance of evidence necessary for conviction in a civilian court or in military courts used for court martial cases. Conviction in the Military Tribunal would not require the same rules of evidence and a two-thirds vote of the commissioners could lead to a conviction even in the case of a death penalty.

As the New York Times editorial on Sunday, December 2, 2001 stated, it is very difficult to criticize a President when the nation is at war but the editorial board felt compelled to speak out against the extensive extra-judicial powers assumed by the Bush administration. A conservative columnist like William Safire, who writes for the New York Times has condemned the Military Tribunals as kangaroo courts. Safire is mindful of the spectacle of a bin Laden trial and the security risks that would entail and suggests rather dispassionately that the United States should ensure that Osama bin Laden is bombed to smithereens.

A liberal columnist like Thomas Freedman equivocates. He recognizes the danger of the extra-constitutional decrees but his position is that the nation is up against an enemy with no love for life and cannot carry out business as usual.

In a global society, there is a danger that America will project to the world that it only values the life of its own citizens. The constitution and life will be preserved for Americans but different standards will be used to measure those who are not citizens of Rome. It is a slippery slope that can readily lead to the dehumanization of others.

Treasuring the *ewei* and not the *ethey* is inextricably linked to the present human condition. That is the troubling issue in the Middle East. It is that thought process that led to the bombings in Jerusalem. Saturday night that resulted in the death of 25 Israelis and over 250 wounded. It is that same mentality that has led to the unending grieving of the 3,000 lives lost in the World Trade Center.

Some emergency measures are sorely necessary in light of the holocaust of September 11, 2001. But one of the strangest phenomenon of the latter twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century is the increasing insecurity of human life and the proposed solutions to enhance safety which seem to augment the quasi-incarcerated nature of our lives. It has prompted the expansion of the penal state with millions in prison and hundreds of thousands leaving prison to be re-integrated into an economy that is jettisoning those who are presently employed.

The military reserve now provides additional security on our streets. Airport security has been federalized and new legislation has been passed by Congress to counter terrorism. The Attorney General is convinced that expanded powers will make us more secure. This should be seen as a temporary holding action. We fought a war in yesterday to make the world safe for democracy. We need to explore a new politics and to construct a new global system to make the

world safe for Christians, Jews, Muslims and non-believers.

DUTY SUSPENSIONS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three bills H.R. 3526, H.R. 3527, and H.R. 3528, which would suspend duty on three chemicals imported into the United States.

These chemicals are used in the manufacture of corrosion inhibitors that protect metal coatings, as well as solvent-based coatings for a variety of industrial and consumer products. I understand these products are also "environmentally friendly" because they use organic molecules, instead of heavy metals, to prevent corrosion.

I have been advised that these chemicals are not domestically produced. Thus, enactment of this legislation would allow businesses in this country to reduce their costs and thereby make U.S. industries more competitive in world trade markets.

Copies of these bills are set out below.

H.R. 3526

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON (2-BENZOTHAZOLYTHIO) BUTANEDIOIC ACID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking heading 9902.32.31 and inserting the following new heading:

9902.32.31	(2-Benzothiazolythio) butanedioic acid (CAS No. 95154-01-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.40).	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2004	”.
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H.R. 3527

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON 60-70% AMINE SALT OF 2-BENZOTHAZOLYTHIO SUCCINIC ACID IN SOLVENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.35	60-70% amine salt of 2-benzothiazolythio succinic acid in solvent (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28).	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2004	”.
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H.R. 3528

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON 4-METHYL-g-OXO-BENZENE-BUTANOIC ACID COMPOUNDED WITH 4-ETHYLMORPHOLINE (2:1).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking heading 9902.38.26 and inserting the following:

9902.38.26	4-Methyl-g-oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compounded with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1) (CAS No. 171054-89-0) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28).	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2004	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

21ST CENTURY MONTGOMERY GI
BILL ENHANCEMENT ACT
AMENDMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1291, the Veterans' Benefit Act of 2001. This bill contains numerous provisions that will help our nation's veterans obtain greater educational opportunities, it increases the resources available to assist veterans with finding housing, and most importantly, the bill corrects and expands legislation to provide compensation and benefits to veterans who are disabled. I commend the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Mr. SMITH from New Jersey, and the ranking member, Mr. EVANS for their hard work in bringing this bill to the floor.

One provision in this that I am personally proud of is section 201, which removes the 30-year time limit for the presumption of service connection of respiratory cancers for Vietnam War veterans. This provision is adapted from H.R. 1587, the Agent Orange Respiratory Cancer Act of 2001, which I introduced and which was cosponsored by 47 of my colleagues.

Agent Orange has rained havoc on the lives of thousands of Vietnam veterans, causing cancer, diabetes, and birth defects. Thankfully, for most veterans suffering from their exposure to this herbicide, benefits were made available. Unfortunately, a seemingly arbitrary 30-year time limit was placed on the presumption of service connection for respiratory cancers—among the most deadly types of cancer. Those veterans who suffered from respiratory cancers that appeared 30 years after their service were denied service connection, and thus benefits and assistance for these diseases. In effect, the U.S. government told them that they were on their own.

In a recent study, the Institute of Medicine stated that there was no evidence that a time limit could be placed on the presumption of service connection, and this bill rightly makes that correction to past law. No longer will veterans who suffer respiratory cancers have to worry about their government forgetting about their service and neglecting their needs. Rare is it that common sense prevails in Congress to help those in greatest need, but I believe that this provision, and this bill, achieve such status. I thank the Veterans Committee Chairman and Ranking Member for their dedicated attention to the plight and troubles of America's veterans, for including the Agent Orange provision in the Veterans Benefits Act of 2001, and for passing this important piece of legislation.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1,
NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF
2001

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address my colleagues regarding H.R. 1, No Child Left Behind.

Although we passed this important legislation last week, I must express my reservations about certain language included in the conference report:

The conferees recognize that a quality science education should prepare students to distinguish the data and testable theories of science from the religious or philosophical claims that are made in the name of science. Where topics are taught that may generate controversy (such as biological evolution), the curriculum should help students to understand the full range of scientific views that exist, why such topics may generate controversy, and how scientific discoveries can profoundly affect society.

Outside of the scientific community, the word "theory" is used to refer to a speculation or guess that is based on limited information or knowledge. Among scientists, however, a theory is not a speculation or guess, but a logical explanation of a collection of experimental data. Thus, the theory of evolution is not controversial among scientists. It is an experimentally tested theory that is accepted by an overwhelming majority of scientists, both in the life sciences and the physical sciences.

The implication in this language that there are other scientific alternatives to evolution represents a veiled attempt to introduce creationism—and, thus, religion—into our schools. Why else would the language be included at all? In fact, this objectionable language was written by proponents of an idea known as "intelligent design." This concept, which could also be called "stealth creationism", suggests that the only plausible explanation for complex life forms is design by an intelligent agent. This concept is religion masquerading as science. Scientific concepts can be tested; intelligent design can never be tested. This is not science, and it should not be taught in our public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I am a religious person. I take my religion seriously and feel it deeply. My point here is not to attack or diminish religion in any way. My point is to make clear that religion is not science and science is not religion. The language in this bill can result in diminishing both science and religion.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
GUAM WOMEN'S CLUB

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in February 1952, a group of women set out to establish a non-profit organization designed to help improve the general education, health and welfare of the people of Guam. For the

past five decades the Guam Women's Club, working on its own and with the support of other civic and service organizations, have made great contributions towards the betterment of the island of Guam. The club was taken under the wing of the Federation of Asian Women's Association (FAWA) in 1958. Due mainly to the Guam Women's Club's affiliation, this international organization has since held four conferences on Guam.

Education is one of the Guam Women's Club's paramount concerns. The club has awarded high school, college, and university scholarships since its inception. Since 1991, three full time scholarships have been put in place—awarded annually to deserving students of the University of Guam. To acknowledge the value of the teaching profession and to honor the island's teachers in both public and private schools, the club has held numerous gatherings which came to be known as "Teachers Teas."

The club has also been very active in beautification and facility improvement campaigns. A GWC project in 1954 initiated the establishment of the Guam Museum. GWC was instrumental in the construction of facilities such as the public pool in Hagåtña. The construction of the Padre Palomo Park, for which the club received national recognition, the Lalahita Park overlooking the village on Umatac, and the beautification of San Ramon Hill were made possible through their efforts. The post office petition project they initiated culminated to the opening of a post office in Dededo, the island's most populous village.

Through both individual and group efforts, GWC members have been directly involved with community and civic undertakings. In 1963, the club received national recognition from the General Federation of Women's Clubs for their islandwide clean-up campaign. The GWC Hospital Committee donates an average 150 hours of volunteer work at the Guam Memorial hospital. GWC made significant contributions towards the transition of Guam Youth, Inc. to the Guam Recreation Commission—another project that gained them national recognition.

GWC additionally actively participates and contributes toward several local civic programs and institutions. From support organizations and facilities such as the Alee Shelter, Erica's House, Child Care Co-op, the Guam Lytico and Bodig Association, St. Domicic's Nursing facility and Rainbows for all Children to national organizations such as Crime Stoppers, the Salvation Army, the Guam Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the American Cancer Society's Guam Unit, the range of GWC's efforts and interest seems boundless. GWC is a great contributor to holiday projects such as Sugar Plum Tree and the annual Air Force Christmas Drop to sparsely populated outlying islands. A benefactor of the Guam Symphony Society, GWC is also a major contributor to the local public broadcasting stations KPRG and KGTF.

As the Guam Women's Club—the island's oldest women's club—celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the organization and its members. For 50 years, GWC has made substantial contributions toward the transformation of Guam and its people. I am confident that the island of Guam will continue to reap the benefits of GWC's endeavors for many more years to come.