

Jack and Patti have surely inspired and they have made a difference in the lives of so many of our young people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Jack and Patti Salter for all they have done to benefit the youth in South Oakland County, and to congratulate them on this day as the new community center in Royal Oak, Michigan is dedicated as the Jack and Patti Salter Community Center.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, one of the profound issues in world affairs today relates to the widespread perception abroad that the United States has become so disproportionately powerful that we need no longer be constrained in our actions by international rules, treaties, and even traditional security partnerships. This perception has helped fuel mistrust of American motives and resentment of American power, potentially hobbling the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy at a critical juncture in world politics.

In many respects, controversy surrounding the new International Criminal Court is an apt symbol for this debate. The International Criminal Court, which came into being on July 1, will be the first global permanent international court with jurisdiction to prosecute the most heinous individual violators of human rights—genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

The United Nations, many human rights organizations, and many U.S. allies have expressed support for the new court. The Administration, however, strongly opposes it and has renounced any U.S. obligations under the treaty.

Although the U.S. has several valid concerns about the ICC—chiefly that the ICC might become politicized and capriciously assert jurisdiction over U.S. soldiers or high officials charged with “war crimes”—our belligerent opposition to the Court also carries obvious downside risks to American leadership.

America’s well-deserved reputation as a champion for human rights and extension of the rule of law has been called into question. Our efforts to play hardball in the UN Security Council by threatening to withhold support for UN peacekeeping missions unless the U.S. is granted immunity from the ICC alienated friends and allies abroad. The withholding of military assistance to members of the ICC may be seen as an attempt to undermine the court and influence the decisions of other countries to join the ICC. By demanding special treatment in the form of immunity from the ICC, the US may be seen as bolstering the perception of its preference for a unilateral approach to world affairs and a determination to operate in the world exclusively on our own terms. As a result, U.S. efforts to build coalitions in support for the war against terrorism as well as the enforcement of UN resolutions against Iraq may have been impaired.

Mr. Speaker, as an early advocate for the establishment of a permanent international

criminal court based on balanced recognition of international statutes, I confess to being chagrined both at the inability of the international community to accommodate legitimate American concerns, and the all-or-nothing approach of our government that has left us without effective means to ensure that the ICC operates in ways that are consistent both with credible rule of law principles and with sensitivity to U.S. interests designed to advance democratic governance.

The problem is that as a great power called upon to intervene in areas of the world or disputes such as the Balkans, Afghanistan and troubled areas of the Middle East, the U.S. is vulnerable to charges being leveled against actions which we might reasonably consider to be peacekeeping, but another power or government might charge to be something very different. For instance, what would happen if Serbia were to bring a case against an American naval pilot when such a pilot is operating under both a U.S. and NATO mandate? The President has suggested we should, exclusive of all other countries, be allowed a veto over applicability of international law with regard to the ICC. Many other countries, including strong U.S. allies, have angst about this demand because they see this approach as establishing the principle of one country being entitled to operate above the law.

This is not an unresolvable dilemma. When the ICC treaty was under negotiation, it was the assumption of many that the Security Council where all the permanent members have a veto would play a determinative role in bringing matters before the ICC. If such was the case, the U.S. could fully protect itself as could the other permanent members. Unfortunately, because the past administration played a confused, ambivalent role in development of the treaty, it failed to get this common sense approach adopted and put the new administration in the embarrassing position of objecting to an important treaty because of the failed diplomacy of its predecessors.

Based on discussions with representatives of several governments sympathetic to the U.S. dilemma it is my understanding that there may be an inclination to seek a reasonable compromise on treaty language, even at this late date. It would appear to be an umbrage to many countries to craft a provision excluding the U.S. alone from ICC jurisdiction, but it would seem not unreasonable on a process basis to return to a Security Council role. On this basis the U.S. and the international community should be credibly protected.

The court would function as a treaty organization founded on state consent, while respecting Security Council authority to refer any matters affecting international peace and security to the court’s jurisdiction. This approach has the advantage that it does not make a pure exception for the United States. Understandable concerns about inequitable protection of the nationals of permanent members of the Council would need to be balanced against the enhanced durability and legitimacy of the institution.

Mr. Speaker, I have long believed that laws, to be effective, must constrain governments in their foreign policies as well as individuals in domestic acts, and that in order to hold governments accountable there must be individual accountability at the highest as well as lowest levels of society. Justice must be brought to the international frontier or life for too many

will, in Hobbes’ piercing phrase, continue to be “nasty, brutish, and short.” Creation of an ICC is a step in the direction of evolving international society but it only makes sense if the United States is able to join without concern for the legitimate exercise of its global responsibilities.

The United States should thus seek revision or a protocol to the treaty ensconcing a Security Council role. Such an approach would achieve American objectives without calling for exclusive consideration.

REPRESENTATION OF TAIWAN IN THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most challenging issues facing the United Nations General Assembly this fall is representation of Taiwan in the United Nations. U.N. Resolution 2758 (XXVI) of October 25, 1971, which seated the People’s Republic of China in the United Nations, did not properly address the Taiwan issue. Recently, China has indicated its willingness to allow Taiwan to join the United Nations but only if Taiwan acknowledges the “one-China” policy.

Since the U.N. Resolution in 1971, Taiwan has not had the opportunity to join the most powerful and influential group of nations in the world, the United Nations, and this has caused harm for the people of Taiwan. They have been denied the right to be a part of U.N. work and activities. For example, while Taiwan is willing and able to contribute its resources to combat AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, Taiwan has been denied the chance to participate in U.N. sponsored HIV/AIDS conferences and other similar health organization gatherings. Taiwan has also been denied access to major international conferences such as the development conference held in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, and the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Children in May 2002. In truth, Taiwan’s exclusion from the U.N. raises serious concerns about the rights of the Taiwanese people under the U.N. Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international human rights provisions.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to speak out in support of Taiwan. Taiwan is a sovereign state and conducts full diplomatic relations with 27 member states of the United Nations. Moreover, Taiwan has membership in a number of major international organizations, including the World Trade Organization. Taiwan should be recognized for what it is—a nation that shares democratic values with the United States and a nation that deserves active participation in the United Nations.

HAPPY CENTENNIAL, BOROUGH OF BEAVER, PENNSYLVANIA

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, in 1802 a small lot of 200 acres was established as a borough in

western Pennsylvania. At the time, it was home to little more than 30 houses, but over the next two centuries, it blossomed into the strong, vibrant community that it is today.

The Borough of Beaver is currently celebrating its bicentennial, and on Saturday, September 21st, its residents will take to the streets in a beautiful parade to conclude their yearlong festivities.

The Borough of Beaver has a proud history and has produced some of the most dedicated public servants in Pennsylvania's history, including Daniel Agnew (1808–1902), a Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Matthew S. Quay (1833–1904), a U.S. Senator.

The Borough was once described as the 'the seat of justice,' and it has remained true to this name. Beaver is a community where people pride themselves in their dedication to family, faith, work and their fellow neighbors. It is a place where you could barely walk down the street without running into a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me today in wishing this strong, resilient community our best wishes as they celebrate their 200th birthday. They helped build America into the great nation that we all cherish so dearly, and they continue today as a model for all communities to look up to.

Borough of Beaver, happy bicentennial, and we wish you another 200 years of growth and prosperity!

TRIBUTE TO THE RESERVES FORCES POLICY BOARD

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the Reserve Forces Policy Board on its 50th Anniversary. The Reserve Forces Policy Board was created by the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 82–476) to represent members of the Guard and Reserve as their advocate to the Secretary of Defense and Congress. Today, it continues to provide leadership to the Department of Defense with timely and independent advice on matters pertaining to the Reserve Components. During the Gulf War and again in the aftermath of September 11th, our nation's reliance upon the Reserve components has become increasingly clear.

For its fine work as an independent source of advice to the Secretary of Defense on all matters pertaining to the Reserve components, I commend and recognize the Reserve Forces Policy Board on its 50th Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN JOHN V. STIVERS

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Captain John V. Stivers, Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station Lemoore at Lemoore, California since 1999. After a long and suc-

cessful career in the Navy, he is retiring on January 1, 2003.

Captain Stivers enlisted in the U.S. Navy in November 1970 and was assigned to NAS Lemoore as an Air Traffic Controller. Later, he graduated from the University of Idaho with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering, and was designated a Naval Aviator in 1977.

Captain Stivers's visionary leadership and unrelenting personal drive are directly responsible for the unparalleled infrastructure improvements at NAS Lemoore, and successful career of distinctive accomplishments. Additionally, his infectious enthusiasm combined with a true grasp of local issues allowed him to build an extraordinary relationship with the surrounding communities of Lemoore and Hanford.

Captain Stivers, among many other accomplishments, superbly led and directed NAS Lemoore through a critical period of regional reorganization. This included the execution of a congressionally supported plan that invested over \$500 million in construction and renovations of hangars, weapons facilities, airfield pavements, maintenance facilities, barracks and housing, Navy Exchange, Navy College, Commissary and numerous Quality of Life/Morale, Welfare and Recreation facilities. Moreover, all of these challenges were met during a period in which NAS Lemoore experienced a 30 percent growth in military personnel, with the addition of a new fleet replacement squadron and three FA–18E/F fleet squadrons.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Captain John V. Stivers on the occasion of his retirement from military duty. I wish him a favorable departure and continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG LINNEY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to Doug Linney, a young man who has dedicated his life to helping preserve California's environment. Doug was a member of my District Office staff in 1983 and 1984, so he is special to me.

Doug is being presented with the Mark Dubois Award by the Friends of the River on October 3rd. This is a most deserved honor as Doug has served California's environmental community for more than twenty years. He has been a passionate advocate, a savvy strategist, a coalition builder and an exceptional fund raiser.

Doug began his career with Friends of the River as a staff member, later becoming a member of the Board of Directors and a generous supporter. From 1988 to 1994, he was Political Director of the California League of Conservation Voters, where he worked to elect pro-environment candidates. He still serves as a board member of that organization, and also as co-chair of its Environmental Leadership Forum.

Over the years, Doug has developed expertise in the areas of water, solid waste, forestry and environmental tax reform issues, and many organizations have benefited from his knowledge and experience. In addition to his

work on behalf of the California League of Conservation Voters and Friends of the River, he has served on the boards of directors of EcoVenture and the Planning and Conservation League. He is also a Director of the East Bay Municipal Utilities District.

Doug founded The Next Generation, a public relations and campaign consulting firm based in Oakland, California. He is now president of that company. He is committed to creating a healthier environment for generations to come. We are indebted to him for caring about our future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Doug Linney whose life work is an inspiration to all of us.

TRIBUTE TO LAJOS KOSSUTH, HUNGARIAN CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM, ON THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, September 19, 2002, is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Lajos Kossuth—Hungarian freedom fighter, democratic visionary, and frequently called "the George Washington of Hungary." Kossuth is the symbol of democracy, representative government, and national independence of the Hungarian people.

On this bicentennial of the birth of Lajos Kossuth, the Hungarian government has held a parliamentary anniversary day, convened conferences, restored monuments and held historical competitions. For Hungarians, Kossuth is not only the leading symbol in Hungary's quest for a democratic society, he is also a key figure in the development of the consciousness of the Hungarian nation.

During the middle of the 19th century, Kossuth came to symbolize these democratic values and respect for human rights in the United States and in Europe as well. As an official guest of the United States government for six months in 1851–1852, Kossuth was the first non-American in our nation's history after the Marquis de Lafayette to have the honor of addressing the Senate and the House of Representatives.

American journalist Horace Greeley said of him in 1852: "Of the many popular leaders who were upheaved by the great convulsions of 1848 . . . the world has already definitely assigned the first rank to Louis Kossuth—advocate, deputy, finance minister, and finally governor of Hungary." American man of letters Ralph Waldo Emerson, in welcoming Kossuth to the town of Concord, Massachusetts, where the American revolution began said: "We only see in you the angel of freedom."

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his role as a symbol of democracy and the relationship between the American and Hungarian people, a bust of Lajos Kossuth was placed in the United States Capitol on March 15, 1990. My wife Annette was the motivating force behind that inspired effort. On that occasion in 1990 the Hungarian people were on the cusp of their liberation from the communist governments that dominated the country for the previous 45 years. Our celebration of the placement of the Kossuth statue in our Capitol building provided the occasion for us to pay