

it can issue regulations to exempt such communications from the definition of "electioneering communications" because they are wholly unrelated to an election.

For instance, if a church that regularly broadcasts its religious services does so in the pre-election period and mentions in passing and as part of its service the name of an elected official who is also a candidate, and the Commission can reasonably conclude that the routine and incidental mention of the official does not promote his candidacy, the Commission could promulgate a rule to exempt that type of communication from the definition of "electioneering communications." There could be other examples where the Commission could conclude that the broadcast communication in the immediate pre-election period does not in any way promote or support any candidate, or oppose his opponent.

Charities exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code are prohibited by existing tax law from supporting or opposing candidates for elective office. Notwithstanding this prohibition, some such charities have run ads in the guise of so-called "issue advocacy" that clearly have had the effect of promoting or opposing federal candidates. Because of these cases, we do not intend that Section 201(3)(B)(iv) be used by the FEC to create any per se exemption from the definition of "electioneering communications" for speech by Section 501(c)(3) charities. Nor do we intend that Section 201(3)(B)(iv) apply only to communications by section 501(c)(3) charities.

But we do urge the FEC to take cognizance of the standards that have been developed by the IRS in administering the law governing Section 501(c)(3) charities, and to determine the standards, if any, that can be applied to exempt specific categories of speech where it is clear that such communications are made in a manner that is neutral in nature, wholly unrelated to an election and cannot be used to promote or attack any federal candidate.

We urge the Commission to exercise this rulemaking power consistent with the time frame specified in the bill for the promulgation of new regulations to implement the provisions of H.R. 2356. We also expect the Commission to use its Advisory Opinion process to address these situations both before and after the issuance of regulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO KANSAS CITIZENS' RESPONSE TO OUR RECENT ICE STORM

#### HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to the thousands of Kansas City-area residents who over the past two weeks rose to the challenge posed by the worst ice storm to hit the Kansas City metropolitan area in decades.

The storm, which struck our area with unprecedented fury on January 29th and 30th, cut electric power to over 450,000 area residents and caused more than \$50 million in damage in Missouri and approximately \$47 million plus worth of damage in Kansas. Seven deaths were attributed to the storm.

As the Kansas City Star described it, the storm "blasted through [and] left most of the metropolitan area a dangerous tangle of downed trees, felled power lines and snarled traffic . . . During an intense 12 hours, from 7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 a.m. Thursday, [for example,] Johnson County emergency dispatchers took 420 calls, mostly from people reporting tree limbs pulling down overhead lines. The Kansas City Fire Department dispatchers took 1,100 emergency calls in a 12-hour period; ordinarily they receive 1,400 in a month."

Mr. Speaker, our constituents dealt heroically with this unexpected calamity and we want to take special note of the outstanding contributions made by those whose job it was to respond to this crisis: police, firefighters, 911 operators, KCI airport employees, and members of the Missouri and Kansas National Guard, to note just some of them.

Medical teams dealt with cases of carbon monoxide poisoning, exposure, and injuries due to falling tree limbs and falls on ice. Homeless shelters opened their doors to neighbors left without heat and electricity and church groups, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and municipal emergency services worked overtime and went the extra mile to help those in need during this time of crisis. Countless community volunteers including AmeriCorps, the Boy Scouts, and United Way gave their time to assist in the recovery process. Whether you were in Rosedale or Brookside, Independence or Overland Park, the "Kansas City Spirit" was prevalent with neighbors helping neighbors to cope with the devastation.

Most notably, hundreds of repair crews from area utilities—including Kansas City Power and Light, Missouri Public Service, the Kansas City, Kansas, Board of Public Utilities, Independence Power and Light, Westar Energy, and SBC—worked around the clock, along with 400 out-of-state repair crews and 350 out-of-state tree trimming crews, to replace lines, repair blown fuses and clear ice-laden trees that had cut off power lines and created fire and injury hazards. In fact, it is estimated that of the 450,000 trees that line Kansas City's streets, 10 percent of them will be gone when the cleanup is complete and over 10 percent of the city's privately owned trees also will have perished. To these utility workers, the people of the Kansas City area owe a special debt of gratitude.

We also applaud the leadership of our Governors Bill Graves of Kansas and Bob Holden of Missouri along with the countless local elected officials who worked in tandem with state and federal emergency management officials in compiling the damage assessments so that our Governors could request the Federal Emergency Disaster Declaration. The President and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) acted quickly to start the process of bringing federal relief to our community so that now the full recovery can occur.

Mr. Speaker, we have proven once again Kansas City truly is the heartland of America—when our friends and neighbors are in trouble, our community comes together to address the crisis and to get the necessary job done—quickly, efficiently and effectively. We have never been prouder to represent the Kansas City metropolitan area.

#### THE OTHER HALF OF THE JOB: FINANCING OUR FOREIGN POLICY

#### TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in a recent hearing with Secretary of State Colin Powell, I raised concerns about how we are financing the War on Terrorism. While there is no doubt that there is a need for increased defense spending, I worry that necessary resources are not being made available to finance our diplomatic and development programs overseas. As this war proceeds, it will be our responsibility to establish stable democracies to fill the vacuum left by fallen regimes. It is therefore necessary to properly fund related assistance programs.

Dr. Michael McFaul wrote an article entitled "The Other Half of the Job" in the February fifth edition of the Washington Post that deals with this very issue. He contends that if we intend to urge governments to promote liberty and freedom, it is our responsibility to provide assistance to those nations to establish stable democracies, and thereby create friendly allied states. He cites the examples of Germany and Japan. Just sixty years ago they were the greatest security threat to this nation, and today, after sustained support, they are among our strongest allies.

Dr. McFaul is an expert in the area of international relations and deserves recognition for his work in promoting world peace. He is a professor of political science at Stanford University and a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His outstanding scholarship has raised awareness and given light to this, among other important issues. His insights are valuable and worthy of consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read Dr. McFaul's thought provoking article and I request that it be included in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 2002]

#### THE OTHER HALF OF THE JOB

(By Michael McFaul)

The United States is at war. President Bush therefore has correctly asked for Congress to approve additional resources to fight this war. The new sums requested—\$48 billion for next year alone—are appropriately large. Bush and his administration have astutely defined this new campaign as a battle for civilization itself, and have wisely cautioned that the battle lines will be multifaceted and untraditional.

So why are the new supplemental funds earmarked to fight this new war largely conventional and single-faceted—i.e., money for the armed forces? Without question, the Department of Defense needs and deserves new resources to conduct the next phase of the war on terrorism. The Department of Defense may even need \$48 billion for next year.

What is disturbing about President Bush's new budget, though, is how little creative attention or new resources have been devoted to the other means for winning the war on terrorism. The Bush budget is building greater American capacity to destroy bad states, but it adds hardly any new capacity to construct new good states.

We should have learned the importance of following state destruction with state construction, since the 20th century offers up

both positive and negative lessons. Many have commented that our current war is new and unprecedented, but it is not. Throughout the 20th century, the central purpose of American power was to defend against and, when possible, destroy tyranny.

American presidents have been at their best when they have embraced the mission of defending liberty at home and spreading liberty abroad. This was the task during World War II. This was the objective (or should have been the mission) during the Cold War. It must be our mission again.

The process of defeating the enemies of liberty is twofold: Crush their regimes or the regimes that harbor them and then build new democratic, pro-Western regimes in the vacuum.

In the first half of the last century, imperial Japan and fascist Germany constituted the greatest threats to American national security. The destruction of these dictatorships, followed by the imposition of democratic regimes in Germany and Japan, helped make these two countries American allies.

In the second half of the last century, Soviet communism and its supporters represented the greatest threat to American national security. The collapse of Communist autocracies in Eastern Europe and then the Soviet Union greatly improved American national security. The emergence of democracies in east Central Europe a decade ago and the fall of dictators in southeast Europe more recently have radically improved the European security climate, and therefore U.S. national security interests. Democratic consolidation in Russia, still an unfinished project, is the best antidote to a return of U.S.-Russian rivalry.

The Cold War, however, also offers sad lessons of what can happen when the United States carries out state destruction of anti-Western, autocratic regimes without following through with state construction of pro-Western, democratic regimes. President Reagan rightly understood that the United States had an interest in overthrowing Communist regimes around the world. The Reagan doctrine channeled major resources to this aim and achieved some successes, including most notably in Afghanistan. State construction there, however, did not follow state destruction. The consequences were tragic for American national security.

So why is the Bush administration not devoting greater capacity for state construction in parallel to increasing resources for state destruction? Bush's pledge of \$297 million for Afghanistan for next year is commendable, but this one-time earmark does not constitute a serious, comprehensive strategy for state construction in Afghanistan or the rest of the despotic world that currently threatens the United States.

On the contrary, in the same year that the Department of Defense is receiving an extra \$48 billion, many U.S. aid agencies will suffer budget cuts. Moreover, the experience of the past decade of assistance in the post-Communist world shows that aid works best in democratic regimes. Yet budgets for democracy assistance in South Asia and the Middle East are still minuscule. Strikingly, the theme of democracy promotion was absent in President Bush's otherwise brilliant State of the Union speech.

It is absolutely vital that the new regime in Afghanistan succeed. Afghanistan is our new West Germany. The new regime there must stand as a positive example to the rest of the region of how rejection of tyranny and alliance with the West can translate into democratic governance and economic growth. And the United States must demonstrate to the rest of the Muslim world that we take state construction—democratic construction—as seriously as we do state de-

struction. Beyond Afghanistan, the Bush administration must develop additional, non-military tools for fighting the new war. To succeed, the United States will need its full arsenal of political, diplomatic, economic and military weapons. Bush's statements suggest that he understands this imperative. Bush's budget, however, suggests a divide between rhetoric and policy.

#### RECOGNITION OF MR. BOB BAKER

##### HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 14, 2002*

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bob Baker of San Diego, California. I would like to join with the Muscular Dystrophy Association in honoring him as the recipient of the inaugural Joseph L. Hertel Memorial Award. Joseph Hertel, Mr. Baker's son-in-law, inspired this award. It is a tribute to his exceptional life and his courageous battle against Lou Gehrig's Disease.

The Bob Baker Auto Group, one of the largest automobile dealerships in San Diego County has earned a stellar reputation for its fair treatment of both customers and employees. Mr. Baker has been recognized by the industry on numerous occasions with professional commendations for his success and his contributions to the industry. Mr. Baker is also recognized for his community involvement, some of his civic duties include being a Trustee of the University of San Diego, Director Emeritus at Scripps Mercy Hospital Foundation, Advisory Board Member for Scripps Hospital Trauma Board, and Advisory Committee Member for Saint Vincent de Paul.

I would like to wish Mr. Baker continued success as he joins his family and the Muscular Dystrophy Association to fight against Lou Gehrig's Disease.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSE A. CACHADINHA

##### HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 14, 2002*

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, January 13, a celebration will occur that honors a man most deserving of our praise, respect and congratulations. Reverend Monsignor Jose A. Cachadinha of Danbury, Connecticut will be honored for his Golden Jubilee in the Priesthood.

Monsignor Cachadinha was ordained into the Priesthood in Luanda, Angola on January 13, 1952. After being ordained, Monsignor Cachadinha served the Diocese of "Nova Lisboa-Huambo" where he played an instrumental role in meeting the community's pastoral needs. In addition to his pastoral duties at the Diocese, Monsignor Cachadinha served as a Chief Chaplain in the Portuguese Army.

Monsignor Cachadinha emigrated to the United States in 1978. Since then he has been active in organizing numerous religious and cultural services for Danbury's Portuguese Community, culminating with the Inauguration of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish and Community Center in 1982. The parish and community center play a pivotal role in main-

taining and celebrating Portuguese language and culture, as well as serving the spiritual needs of the community.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 50 years Monsignor Cachadinha has dedicated himself to his church, the Lord, and the preservation of the Portuguese Catholic community.

On behalf of the 5th District of Connecticut and the United States House of Representatives, I commend Monsignor Jose A. Cachadinha on his continuous religious, spiritual, cultural and civic leadership of the people of Danbury.

#### IN HONOR OF POLICE CHIEF DEL HANSON

##### HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 14, 2002*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a law enforcement professional that is retiring after 28 years of dedicated public service. Police Chief Del Hanson, Woodland Police Department, in a career that began as a sworn patrol officer and ended as a police chief, will be honored by his department and the citizens of Yolo County on March 1, 2002 in Woodland California.

Chief Hanson began his law enforcement career in 1974 in Waukegan, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago and joined the Woodland Police Department in June of 1985 as a sworn patrol officer. Since then, Chief Hanson was promoted through the ranks of the Woodland Police Department and was sworn in as Police Chief in June of 1999.

Chief Hanson's belief in continuing education can be seen in his impressive educational achievements. Chief Hanson graduated with honors from St. Mary's College with a bachelors degree in 1991 and in 1995 received a masters degree from Cal-Poly Pomona. In addition, Chief Hanson graduated from the FBI National Academy in 1988. He is also a graduate of the Command College, which is sponsored by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

As a peace officer, Chief Hanson's career has been marked with great success. As a strong supporter of the School Resource Officer Program, Chief Hanson worked to acquire funding for two officers and created a very successful program that establishes prevention and intervention techniques on school campuses to help curb juvenile criminal behavior before it becomes more serious. Recently, Chief Hanson spearheaded the effort to acquire funding to construct a new state of the art police facility to meet the needs of the growing city of Woodland. The voters approved the funding in 2000 and the new facility will be open in late 2003 or early 2004.

Chief Hanson's law enforcement colleagues have recognized him with many awards and commendations including being named the Yolo County Bar Association's Officer of the Year in 1998 and was selected Chairman of the California Police Chiefs Association's Standards and Ethics Committee for 2001.

Chief Hanson is more than a peace officer, he is also a community leader. Chief Hanson serves as a board member for the Yolo County Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Center. In addition, he serves as a member of the