

## HONORING NEIL REDUZZI

## HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and to honor a constituent of mine, Mr. Neil Reduzzi upon his retirement. For twenty-six years Mr. Reduzzi has been a devoted employee of United Parcel Service in Maryland and the District of Columbia. For the last twenty-three of these years, Neil has dutifully provided pick-up and delivery service to the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Reduzzi was recently inducted into the prestigious UPS Circle of Honor. The Circle of Honor recognizes UPS drivers who have completed a minimum of twenty-five years of active service without an avoidable traffic accident.

During his many years with UPS, Mr. Reduzzi has come to be respected and well liked by his customers and co-workers. Neil's warm disposition, diligence and dedication have been recognized and appreciated by numerous Members of Congress and Congressional staffers alike. He is looking forward to his retirement in Clearwater, Florida and to spending more time with his wife Lynn, and his family.

It is an honor to commend Neil Reduzzi on his remarkable record of service to United Parcel Service, his customers, and to the United States House of Representatives.

## FIXATION ON IRAQ DOES NOT MAKE US SAFER

## HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article.

(By Stimson Bullitt)

How best can we defend our territory, our government and our lives from present threats?

The big threat comes from the author of the most serious attack on us, al-Qaida, the network of cells scattered across much of the world.

Rather than a conventional war against another nation, to defeat this enemy calls for police action against a criminal gang, and its members through an integrated program: Intelligence to track and discover, and action to prosecute, those who undertake and plan attacks on us.

Second, restrict the most dreadful weapons. For this, we must cease our Lone Ranger approach, refusing to cooperate to limit creation and spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. As a step toward observance of a rule of law between nations, we should cease to refuse to join the International Criminal Court. Our expressed fear of being prosecuted recalls the Old Testament verse: "The guilty flee when no man pursueth."

It has been proposed that we shift our concentration to Iraq because its brutal and ruthless leadership is hostile to us and has a

record of seeking to develop deadly weapons. The proposal is to remove both the leadership and the weapons and to do so by making war against that country. How does Iraq threaten us, and what price may we pay to remove the threat?

Far off, and with no navy, Iraq cannot invade us. Nor does it have the only other means by which it directly could attack us: long-range planes or missiles. An ICBM silo can't be trundled around between hiding places and is easy to spot and to destroy. If Iraq were to undertake some, as soon as they were observed under construction, our forces should and would dispatch them like the proverbial ducks in a barrel. That's the place for preemptive strikes.

Iraq could seek to attack us indirectly by assisting al-Qaida to smuggle weapons across our border. The most destructive means would be an atom bomb in a ship's hold, incinerating one of our port cities.

However, like Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Algeria, Iraq has a Muslim population but a secular government, not a theocracy. By contrast, al-Qaida is composed of impassioned Islamist fanatics. Iraq's government may hesitate to entrust weapons to those whose dislike and distrust may turn them back against it.

Rather than seeking such a weapon from Iraq's government, disinclined to furnish one even if it had one, al-Qaida agents may be more likely to seek one from territory of the former Soviet Union, where countless and uncounted nukes are under the charge of lowpaid bureaucrats, many of whom are incompetent or criminal.

Would our prospective gain from reducing or avoiding the foregoing modest risk exceed the price that a solo invasion would impose on us?

Quantities of American soldiers' lives and taxpayers' dollars would depend on war's uncertainties, among which would be the weapons Iraq may have available to use against our invading troops. If its armed force is as strong as we are told it is, to overcome it will impose a heavy cost.

Going alone would demonstrate such disagreement that would lead to refusals of the needed cooperative action for the long, long war on international terrorism. When we act without allies, where international law calls for some degree of consent among the leading nations, our disregard of such law impairs our influence, reduces our power. If we think we can protect ourselves from cells of zealots without the willing cooperation of governments where they are located, we are nuts.

Prospective allies' unwillingness to commit combat troops to the endeavor would give us pause, raising doubt in reasonable minds. Are we really the only one right, and all others wrong?

Left with the job of rebuilding a nation unfamiliar with democratic processes or government under law, we would risk the chaos that would set Iraq's neighbors at war,

It would not stop al-Qaida's war on us but would intensify its energies. Terrorists are widespread. Iraq did not send Mohammed Atta or Timothy McVeigh, nor did it organize al-Qaida or the Aryan Nations. After Oklahoma City, we convicted two men. We did not attack Aryan Nations communities in northern Idaho or in Michigan. If England struck Boston, from which some of the IRA bombings in England have been financed, we would not approve.

To assault a nation, whether Afghanistan, Iraq or another, fails to protect our country from terrorist attacks. And it kills an unnecessary number of people. Violating human

morality reduces our claim to stand for civilized decency as a nation. Others should be killed only when necessary to defend our liberty or lives.

By violating our duty of "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," in Jefferson's phrase, we terrify and offend other nations and thereby increase the numbers and passions of those who will aim terrorist attacks against us.

Stimson Bullitt is a lawyer, developer of Harbor Steps in downtown Seattle, and former president of KING Broadcasting. He has written several books, including "To Be A Politician."

## TRIBUTE TO PETER BARTON

## HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of an accomplished broadcaster, great musician, and loving father. Peter Barton recently passed away after a long fight with cancer, leaving behind a legacy of proven leadership and innovation. As his family mourns his loss, I would like to take this time to highlight his life before this body of Congress and this nation.

Peter Barton rose to prominence through his business savvy and media industry innovations. Peter stood out because of his resourcefulness whether he was holding meetings while skiing down a mountain or making calls at 3 a.m. to discuss with a night shift manager how a show's host was behaving. His talent and inventiveness led him to the top of an array of companies, including Liberty Media Corporation, Telecommunications Concepts, Inc., as well as founding what later developed into the home shopping channel, QVC. For these impressive accomplishments, it is no wonder he will be inducted into the Broadcasting and Cable Hall of Fame in New York City.

But Peter's ability in business did not outshine his other natural gifts. After learning to play the boogie-woogie on the piano, Peter went on to learn both the electric guitar and keyboard. Throughout his life, he crossed paths with prominent musicians, playing with the E Street Band's guitarist in a middle school rock band, opening for Sha Na Na in college, and filling in for a pianist at the Brown Palace. His artistic side showed up again in his paintings and sculptures he created and used to decorate his Colorado home.

But the position Peter treasured most was his role as a husband and father. Peter's close relationship with his wife, Laura, and their three children, Kate, Jeffrey, and Christopher, influenced every aspect of his life and he often liked to credit his family as his greatest joy.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor Peter Barton's memory before this body of Congress and this nation. Peter stood out as a business and community leader, he took his own path to the top and did it in a unique way. Although Peter Barton has left us after a long battle with cancer, the many ways in which he changed the lives of family and friends and the larger community will endure.