

Jackson has also written extensively on issues of concern to educators, with particular concentration on minority students and the community, academic preparation and student performance.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to note that Dr. Jackson is married to Florence E. Jackson, and is the proud father of two children: Eulaynea and Terrance.

Mr. Speaker, as Black History Month comes to an end it is only fitting that we honor a man who has done so much—and continues to do so much—to shape so many young lives. Dr. Edison O. Jackson is that man and he is nationally recognized as a leader in education. As such he is more than worthy of receiving our praise and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

INTERNET FREEDOM AND
BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT ACT
OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2002

The House in committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1542) to deregulate the Internet and high speed data services, and for other purposes:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1542, the Internet Freedom and Broadband Deployment Act of 2001. This important and timely legislation will expedite the roll-out of high-speed Internet access across our nation, foster competition, and bridge the digital divide that separates neighbors, communities, and regions from the benefits of the information age.

Opponents of this bill argue that it will unfairly favor certain technologies within the broadband industry. On the contrary, H.R. 1542 is designed to eliminate the unfair conditions which currently exist within the industry by offering consumers an expanded and guaranteed alternative to cable and satellite-based broadband technology. This legislation simply creates a level playing field for the different enterprises which comprise the broadband industry to freely and competitively offer their technologies to the American people.

Moreover, opponents wrongly assert that by eliminating the prohibitive regulations that currently stifle roll-out of DSL broadband technology, this legislation will destroy local service providers who enjoy reduced rates and access to existing technology as set forth in the 1996 Telecommunications Act. On the contrary, H.R. 1542 does not prevent local exchange carriers from accessing any existing or future customer using the telephone network. However, to ensure local competitors are fairly and adequately protected from the change in the 1996 law, I fully support the Buyer-Towns Amendment. This amendment further protects the local competitor by guaranteeing their continued right to access high-speed data services over fiber lines as they presently do.

It is evident that H.R. 1542 is good for America. Our future competitiveness in the global market depends on our access to and utilization of data and information systems, which begins at the individual level which this legislation addresses.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to vote yes for expanded access by voting yes to this bill.

500 DAYS IN CAPTIVITY—AND
STILL COUNTING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 28, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 500th day of captivity of Elchanan Tannenbaum—one of nine Israelis now held captive by terrorist groups and regimes that sponsor terrorism. A husband and the father of two, Elchanan is the only Israeli civilian to be counted among Israel's missing. He is being held in Lebanon and is presumed to be alive.

As we all know, Mr. Speaker, terror has many faces and takes many forms. Sometimes terror targets large numbers of people in spectacular acts of destruction as we saw on September 11th. At other times it seeks to achieve its goals by targeting a single individual. Mr. Tannenbaum was such a target, as was the American journalist Daniel Pearl, whose brutal murder has sickened and saddened us all. Mr. Tannenbaum's Hisbollah captors have proudly announced their crime, with their usual flair for the contemptuous. Although Mr. Tannenbaum has a medical condition that requires daily attention, Hisbollah has denied the Red Cross permission to visit him.

The Tannenbaum kidnapping is further proof—as if it were needed—that Hizbullah is a terrorist organization with global reach. If we ignore this case of abduction, we are granting the terrorists a cheap and formidable weapon. As long as groups like Hizbullah believe that they can commit such actions with impunity, they will be encouraged to continue to target the citizens of the world's democracies. To ignore the plight of Elchanan Tannenbaum and Israel's other missing men, would not only constitute an abandonment of our closest ally in the Middle East, but would weaken our own efforts to secure a safe future for Americans and others who have been seized by terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, I must point out that not only is it in America's interest to help in this matter, but in fact it is our obligation to do so. In 1991 Israel played a critical role in securing the release of Terry Anderson and other American hostages being held in Lebanon by releasing hundreds of terrorists from Israeli jails. At that time Israel was promised that international efforts would continue on behalf of Israeli captives left behind in Lebanon. It is now more than ten years since that promise was made, and the number of captive Israelis has only grown. It is time for us to repay our debt.

What can we do, Mr. Speaker? I believe the U.S. is well-positioned to make demands of the Syrian government, which is effectively the ruling power in Lebanon and is ultimately responsible for the fate of all Israelis captured or held there. Syria is a sovereign state and currently serves as a member of the UN Security Council. Syria, like Lebanon, can and must be made accountable for the behavior of the terrorist groups it harbors and supports. Greater U.S. resolve in dealing with the Syrians can be critical in bringing Elchanan Tannenbaum home alive.

Mr. Speaker, for too many years, Americans presumed that the terrorist actions from which our Israeli allies suffered would not be exported to our shores. September 11th has permanently shattered that notion. We should now pay closer attention to the Israeli experience with terrorism. The murder of Daniel Pearl is a warning that the ugly specter of kidnapping that has plagued Israel for so many years is now targeting Americans as well. Let us fight back. Calling attention to Elchanan Tannenbaum's plight, and working to secure his release, would be an important first step toward stopping this scourge.

HONORING SHIRLEY LASSETER

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 28, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there are qualities in true leaders that set them apart; courage, wisdom, flexibility—just to name a few. Perhaps just as important is the quality of timing—knowing when to step to the plate. Yet another admirable quality in the test of a true leader may lie in humility; when someone has fought the hard battle, done the leg work, helped ensure the cause is just and the goal accomplished, only to hand it over when no more can be done, and accept the fact they won't be praised for their efforts.

My fellow members of Congress, today I bring before you one such individual and ask you to join me in singing the praises of Ms. Shirley Lasseter. Shirley is a resident of Duluth, Georgia and the Mayor of this beautiful city in Gwinnett County. She is involved in numerous philanthropic and business related organizations; extending from her participation on the Preservation District Board, to her leadership in the Georgia Municipal Association, and her active presence in the local PTSA's.

Shirley graduated from Brenau University with a B.S. in Elementary Education, and continued on to Georgia State University, where she received her Masters in Education. She is married to Joe Lasseter and is the proud mother of four children. Along with her official duties and extracurricular activities, Shirley is a member of Duluth United Methodist Church, where she has worshipped for 17 years. But perhaps her most proud title will be awarded soon, when her daughter Jenny gives birth to Shirley's soon-to-be-grandchild, and "Miss Shirley" becomes "Grandma Shirley."

Yet with all she has going on, Shirley made a particularly special effort for a project she coordinated for former House Speaker Newt Gingrich several years ago, for which she never received proper credit. In the summer of 1998, Speaker Gingrich spearheaded a bill that enacted a new form of protection for Georgia's Chattahoochee River. It called for a 48-mile stretch of the river's recreational area to be extended by 2,000 feet, known as a "greenway." The new boundaries eased pollution stemming from construction and storm runoff, helped control flooding and erosion, and improved water quality for Georgia residents. Land was acquired from willing sellers and paid for by a public-private campaign that included a \$25 million federal contribution. This move to help the environment came at a time when the natural resources and beauty of

the Chattahoochee were under particular strain, because of the explosive growth the city of Atlanta and the north metro area had been experiencing.

At this time I would like to not only acknowledge Shirley for her foresight and dedication to the community and environmental issues, but also recognize her for the dauntless leadership and incredible humility she shows to the citizens she serves. It is true leaders like Shirley Lasseter who are the real secret to solving local and state issues. Please join me in congratulating Shirley Lasseter for the accomplishments she has already achieved, and the goals I am certain she will realize in years to come.

CHINA'S LONG-RANGE MISSILE PROGRAM

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 28, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have addressed this House on the matter of National Security and the threat to it posed by China's aggressive arms buildup. Particularly, with regard to China's long-range missile program, America's vulnerability is growing, not shrinking.

While I applaud the leadership of our President to advance a national missile defense program, Congress must rely upon complete, accurate, and candid assessments of the threat posed by China, or any other nation. Without such candid assessments, Americans are burdened by excessive risk.

I hereby submit for the RECORD, a letter I have today posted to Mr. George Tenet, who heads America's Central Intelligence Agency. I urge each of our colleagues to review this letter and respond to its contents or reinforce its sentiments to the Director, and to the President.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit the following for the RECORD.

DEAR MR. TENET: Last month, your agency produced the assessment of China's ballistic missile threat to the United States in the unclassified summary of the January 2002 National Intelligence Estimate "Foreign Missile Developments and the Ballistic Missile Threat Through 2015." The lack of attention to the pronounced and growing danger caused by China's ballistic missile buildup, and its aggressive strategy for using its ballistic missiles cannot go unchallenged. The report is misleading, and, because it understates the magnitude of threat, is profoundly dangerous.

Perhaps the unclassified National Intelligence Estimate was meant to conceal from foreign eyes what the CIA really thinks or knows. But this government has a duty to defend the lives and freedom of its citizens. A large part of that defense is informing the American people of the threats they face rather than downplaying, for example, China's ballistic missile and military buildup.

In this regard, I protest the inferior quality and lack of information compared to Department of Defense reports such as the Soviet Military Power series initiated by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in the 1980's, which addressed the Soviet military threat in detail, providing numbers of missile, bombers, and warheads, and location of forces.

Your report is an issue because China has focused on a buildup of ballistic missiles to defeat the United States. In addition to its ballistic missile and information warfare buildup, you yourself have noted the threat posed by China's growing anti-satellite capabilities. China is engaged in economic and surrogate terrorism, and diplomatic initiatives using its mouth to promise friendship while preparing for war. America needs to be informed and warned.

Without adequate intelligence about the ballistic missile threat, or the courage to act on the intelligence it has, the United States will not be able to defend itself. President Bush's proposed defense budget understates the need to accelerate ballistic missile defense programs, and emphasizes a poor design for a ballistic missile defense using groundbased defenses over space-based defenses that can provide boost phase interception, global coverage, and multiple opportunities for interception.

One point is how China's program for multiple reentry vehicles for its road-mobile ICBMs and SLBMs is "encountering significant technical hurdles and would be costly," giving an impression that China may not develop a MIRV capability, at least in the near future.

In contrast, in 1999 defense analyst Richard D. Fisher, Jr., could convincingly write, "Both the DF-31 and DF-41 ICBMs are expected to incorporate multiple independently targeted reentry vehicle (MIRV) warheads." Fisher further noted China has been suspected of trying to develop MIRVs for years, and that in 1998 Air Force General Eugene Harbinger said China is developing MIRVs for its ICBMs. One would suspect that China would have made some progress since Fisher's analysis in 1999, especially given technological assistance from the United States and Russia. In January 2002 Fisher noted the CIA report appeared to be too low in its estimates of China's threat.

On the issue of MIRVs, the report appears to understate how China's spy and intelligence gathering program, highlighted by the 1999 Congressional Cox Committee report, was focused on obtaining information on U.S. nuclear warheads and ballistic missile technology, which makes extensive use of MIRVs. In addition to U.S. missile, nuclear warhead, and satellite technology that could be used for MIRVs, China has obtained considerable technological help from Russia. China is one of Russia's largest arms customers and has signed a strategic partnership with it. Russia has perfected the technology for multiple warheads in its advanced rail and road-mobile ICBMs—the SS-24 and SS-27 Topol-M, and reportedly transferred to China SS-18 technology that would presumably include MIRV technology as the SS-18 was designed to carry 10 nuclear warheads, and could be fitted with even more.

Of surprise is the CIA statement that "China could begin deploying the DF-31 ICBM during the first half of the decade." In contrast to the uncertainties contained in the CIA report, in May 2001 Taipei Times defense reporter Brian Hsu noted China has built two bases for housing the DF-31 and plans to build more. It would be very reasonable to assume that these bases house DF-31s. In addition, according to a story by Washington Times reporter Bill Gertz, China was expected to obtain an operational capability for the DF-31 by the end of 2001, before the release of the CIA report.

If China's deployment of the DF-31 ICBM follows its pattern of deploying short-range road-mobile ballistic missiles over a number of bases as it has done with its ballistic missile buildup aimed at Taiwan, the United States should expect China to deploy the DF-31 over more than two bases to blunt the

effect of any potential counterattacks or preemptive strikes.

The CIA report, rather than telling the American people how China is taking steps to deploy the DF-31 and apparently has achieved an operational capability, is content to word its analysis as a possibility. In addition, it overlooks why China is building the DF-31—its ballistic missile strategy.

The Taipei Times noted that China's buildup of the DF-31 is part of its "Long Wall Project" that "is aimed at the US, not Taiwan," and said that "The Chinese military leadership plans to put longer-range ballistic missiles in the southeastern provinces so that they can cover US military targets in the Pacific."

The CIA report, moreover, appears remiss with respect to China's buildup of intermediate-range ballistic missiles such as the DF-21-X and DF-25, which can attack U.S. forces and bases in the Far East and Pacific. The report also projects that by 2005 China will have a force of short-range ballistic missiles that will number "several hundred missiles." Yet, throughout 2000 and 2001 China was reported as having massed 300-350 short-range ballistic missiles against Taiwan in a number of news accounts, and increased production to more than 50 per year. China already has an arsenal exceeding "several hundred missiles."

China's view on using its long-range ballistic missiles is very aggressive. It does not believe in a "balance of power" dictated by equal numbers of missiles or nuclear warheads. Rather, according to one Chinese analyst, China believes that "It is not necessary for China to seek a nuclear balance with the US. If we have the capacity to launch a nuclear counterattack, there will be no difference between 10 and 10,000 nuclear warheads." This same view appeared in an August 1999 planning document of China's Central Military Commission headed by President Jiang Zemin.

In May 2000, the late Congressman Floyd Spence, quoting the Liberation Army Daily, noted that China "is a country that has certain abilities of launching a strategic counterattack and the capacity of launching a long-distance strike . . . It is not a wise move to be at war with a country such as China, a point which the U.S. policymakers know fairly well also." In 1995 PLA General Xiong Guangkai issued a similar threat.

China has used its ballistic missiles to intimidate, seen in its launch of ballistic missiles off Taiwan in 1995 and 1996. While the diplomatic failure which occurred resulted in the tempering of its diplomacy, the fact that China has changed its diplomatic tactics toward Taiwan and the United States should not obscure its strategy for using its ballistic missiles for aggression. China's words of friendship are a mask for its ballistic missile and military buildup.

Americans should be concerned with its defense. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 showed what can happen with a lack of vigilance. The United States needs to realize that China is engaged in a military and ballistic missile buildup pointed at Americans. We must take the necessary steps to defend our citizens, and we should build a space-based ballistic missile defense. We must have better information about China's ballistic missile threat. Regrettably, your report on this matter is insufficient.

Very truly yours,
BOB SCHAFFER,
Member of Congress from Colorado.