

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, before I begin my remarks, I just want to call attention to the fact that I have submitted into the RECORD paraphernalia about today's National Day of Silence.

I also, before I begin, want to comment on some of the things that my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL), mentioned, who seems to advocate a foreign policy for the United States of isolationism. I had thought that we were way beyond that. He sounds like the people pre-1941 and pre-Pearl Harbor who were talking about isolationism, and as a result, the United States entered the war rather late, and we suffered through Pearl Harbor.

After September 11, I would hardly think that anybody who is serious would advocate isolationism. We do not live in a vacuum. Today's world is closer than ever before, and I think as leaders of the free world we have a responsibility, and that responsibility means that we are engaged.

I think that his comment about somehow the United States supports Israel because of domestic political pressure is absolutely ridiculous. The United States supports Israel because the U.S. and Israel have shared values, common values: democracy. Israel is the only democracy in the Middle East, and that has a major effect on support for Israel in this country from Christian clergy and all clergy and average citizens alike, because we share democratic values.

I want to talk a little bit about the fight against terrorism and what is happening in the Middle East. The fight against terrorism I believe has to be consistent. If we go halfway around the world, rightfully so, to Afghanistan to root out terrorist cells, I believe that we have no business criticizing Israel for attempting to do the same thing in her own backyard. We need to be consistent.

We went after the Taliban in Afghanistan, and again, rightfully so, because they were harboring terrorists. We went after them because they were harboring al-Qaeda. Well, in the Middle East, Yasser Arafat is not only harboring terrorists, he is the terrorist. He is akin to Osama bin Laden. Three-quarters of the terrorist attacks by the suicide bombers carried out in Israel in the past several months have been from groups directly under Yasser Arafat's control: the al-Aqsa Brigade, 4/17, Tanzime. They are all part of Fatah, the umbrella group that Yasser Arafat controls.

So I would like to ask the question: If we do not negotiate with terrorists, why should we force the Israelis to do the same? President Bush put it quite right when he said: You are either with us or you are with the terrorists.

Again, I think we have to be consistent. There is no timetable for our operation in Afghanistan. The President has said we will be there until we finish the job. I do not believe we should pressure Israel into any kind of

artificial timetable until they can finish the job of uprooting terror in their own backyard.

The media would try to portray Israel as somehow the villain and the Palestinians as somehow the victims, but I would say, who has been perpetrating the suicide bombings? There have been 73, and to date, unfortunately, a 74th incident of a suicide bombing in Israel since negotiations broke down 18 or 19 months ago. And believe me, if we allow the suicide bombers to continue to use terrorism as a negotiating tool and we do not eradicate it now, it is only a matter of time before it is going to come to our shores, because if it is effective in the Middle East, it will be effective all around the world. We cannot allow that to happen.

I draw the analogy to the United States and Canada. If there were terrorists, hypothetically, coming down over the Canadian border wreaking havoc in the United States, blowing themselves up and taking innocent civilians with them, and we repeatedly, hypothetically, asked the Canadian government to apprehend these terrorists and the Canadian government refused to do so, would we not feel justified to take matters into our own hands and send our troops over that border to get and capture those terrorists? Of course we would.

Israel has repeatedly, and the United States has repeatedly, called on Yasser Arafat to rein in the terrorists, to rein in terrorism, but he has not done so because he is the terrorist himself and uses terrorism as a negotiating tool.

So, from my way of thinking, Israel is absolutely justified to go in and root out terrorist cells in the Palestinian territories, just the way we are justified in going to Afghanistan to root out terrorist cells.

Ari Fleischer, who is President Bush's press secretary, said today that the President, that Bush does not trust Arafat. If we do not trust Arafat, why is Colin Powell going to meet with him? Why are we elevating this man's status as somehow being a legitimate leader?

Let us remember history: Just 18 or 19 months ago in Camp David, the Israelis were willing to accept a plan which gave Arafat 97 percent of what he was asking for: a Palestinian state with billions of dollars of foreign aid, on 97 percent of the lands. He walked away from it. The Israelis accepted it. Arafat walked away from it and did not offer a counterproposal, but walked away from it and then unleashed the Intifada, with terrorism and suicide bombings.

So I think it is very, very important to have a perspective here and to understand what is really happening. So I think the United States, again, ought to be consistent. We ought to fight terrorism here and around the world, and support those who are fighting terrorism in their own backyard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an issue that is very important to the future of the State of Indiana. For too long, much of Indiana have been out of sync of the rest of the world. Hoosiers have been languishing under a system where as much as three different time zones are randomly followed in our State. This outdated approach has been allowed to exist without regard to geography or to logic.

The result is that we are wasting valuable resources and putting our valuable small businesses and industries at a competitive disadvantage. I want all Hoosiers to have every opportunity and advantage to compete in the global economy. We must put our best efforts towards realizing the great promise of the 21st century.

I am working hard on this issue to help us take a step forward in that pursuit. I am introducing a bill which will finally allow Indiana to spring forward.

The benefits to all of us are clear in Indiana. Daylight saving time will save Indiana families over \$7 million annually in electricity rates alone. It will give a windfall to small and large businesses alike by lifting barriers to competition, improving communication and commerce, and saving millions on improved energy efficiency statewide.

For our communities, this will be one more step in preserving our cherished way of life by perfecting our health and safety. By all of Indiana observing daylight saving time, toxic emissions would be reduced by more than 240 million pounds annually. With more daylight, schoolchildren will not have to travel to and from school in the dark. For families, there will be more time for outdoor leisure and recreation after the work day is over. All of this is by simply changing our clocks just twice a year.

To give one example, Mr. Speaker, of how this issue affects Hoosiers, let me tell Members what I heard from Tom Williams of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis.

He says that there are times when Hoosier borrowers actually pay a higher price to borrow money when Indiana is on Chicago time. This commonly occurs when a loan closing happens at the end of the business day, and the lender wants to use an advance from his bank to fund the loan. If the lender contacts the bank after the market in New York closes, his bank cannot quote a firm price, since it will not

know what the price will be the following morning.

Thus, the Federal Home Loan Bank must impose a premium on the cost of funds that can amount to as much as \$20,000 per \$1 million borrowed. That premium could be avoided, he says, if Indianapolis were on eastern standard time year-round.

As Hoosiers, we have long prided ourselves on going our own way, being independent, and relying on common sense. I want to thank those dedicated citizens in Indiana who worked hard and long in the spirit of independence and common sense to build a groundswell of support for this initiative. I believe in and belong to this tradition, and that is why my legislation puts the decision in the hands of all of us in Indiana by giving our own Indiana General Assembly the opportunity to decide for ourselves what is best for our future.

I want to empower our Hoosiers to do just that: spring Indiana forward, spring Indiana toward greater prosperity and a brighter future.

EARTH DAY AND THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FERGUSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor today, now that we are approaching Earth Day on April 22 this year, since this is a good time to review the policies of the United States in regard to the environment. I think it is a time where it is appropriate, particularly, to review the performance of the President's administration when it comes to that vital task of protecting our clean water, our clean air, and our tremendous and beautiful natural lands across the country.

I think that is appropriate because the presidency of the United States has been an office that has been used to great beneficial effect over the years for the environment, to the benefit of the environment, as a positive force for the environment. Take a look at what Teddy Roosevelt did earlier in the century that in fact helped so much to establish this precedent of protecting our natural lands.

So today we think it is appropriate for the next while to review this administration's performance on the environment, and to ask in fact whether this administration has done the job it should do to protect our clean water and our clean air and our natural lands, which is its obligation.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, when we have reviewed this administration's policy, we have seen nothing but abject failure. We have seen time and time again this administration taking actions not only just not to go forward on the environment but to actually go

backward: to reduce our protection for clean air and clean water, to reduce our protection of natural land, to reduce the ability of the Federal Government to assure American kids will have clean air to breathe so they are not subject to asthma.

We now have had a chance to review over a year of the administration's performance in that regard. What we have found is an unbroken litany of actions against the environment. That is very sad to say. We were very hopeful at the beginning of this administration that it would follow the creed and spirit of Teddy Roosevelt, rather than Ken Lay and the oil and gas industry. Unfortunately, this administration has followed an environmental policy that has been consistent with the attitude of Mr. Lay and the oil and gas industry, and inconsistent with those who started the first Earth Day some years ago.

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And I just want to review with you, Mr. Speaker, some of the nine items that we have kept tabs on in the administration, and I just want to read nine items in that regard and then I will address each in more depth.

Arsenic in the water. The administration acted against the environment.

Mining reform. The administration acted against the environment.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The administration acted against the environment.

Protecting clean air so kids do not have increased asthma. The President acted against the environment.

Climate change, global warming. The President acted against the environment.

CAFE standards, our average mileage standards for our vehicles. The President acted against the environment.

The Superfund clean-up fund. It is designed to remove toxins from our most dangerous landfills in America. The President acted against the environment.

National monuments, monuments that protect some of our most precious natural lands around the country. The President even today is acting against the environment.

Someone strikes out with three strikes. These are nine strikes against the environment. And it is very, very sad when this country has had such a deeply ingrained and obvious commitment to protect our children's clean air, our children's clean water, our national parks, our national monuments. This is something that is very deep within the American character. It started with Teddy Roosevelt and, unfortunately, that has been dropped today.

I would like, if I can, to talk a little bit about each one of those strikes that are now striking against the American environment. And I do so in the hopes that this administration and that the leadership of this House will change its behavior and change its habits. I am

hopeful that it will change. I believe it can change, but it cannot change unless the American people know what is going on here in Washington, D.C. and unless we talk about it here on the floor of the House.

So let me start with arsenic. Arsenic, everyone in America knows the problems related to arsenic. The National Academy of Sciences has done over the years very, very extensive work about the dangers associated with arsenic. And as a result of that, a rule was adopted, proposed to go into effect, to assure there was a maximum level of arsenic in our water. That is pretty common sense. It is really not that much rocket science, I suppose, to pick some level.

Unfortunately, when that rule was established in the very early days of the administration, the President's administration essentially threw the rule out, said I am not going to abide by these recommendations of a present rule to limit the amount of arsenic in our water. And what happened? Well, fortunately there was a firestorm in America when people heard about this. And we got busy here in Congress trying to roll back this repeal of the arsenic standards. The National Academy of Sciences came out with a report that showed the health dangers associated with these arsenic rules. We thought it was a mistake for the administration to be in league with the polluters on the arsenic question, we thought they should be in league with those of us who want to drink water, which is a very high percentage of the American public.

And we eventually, because of public pressure, forced the administration to recant, and the good news is that the rule is going to be restored. So I will tell you the good news is that even though the administration wanted to increase the ability of putting arsenic in the water, they did ultimately change their position after listening to the country. And that is one of the reasons I am here today to talk about this litany of problems in the hopes that the administration will change its direction to the American public.

The second issue is mining reform. We have found that a very, very large percentage of the toxins, including arsenic and cyanide, that are in our waters come from mining areas, particularly those that are abandoned, that are not restored. And, as a result, the Federal Government issued rules to assure us additional tools to make sure that the mining industry does not allow these mines to be left abandoned so that cyanide and arsenic and other toxins, selenium, and a whole bunch of heavy metals, do not leach into our drinking water. These rules were established. They were about to go into effect. America was within inches of allowing this mining reform to go into effect.

And what happened? This administration went back and essentially gutted the rules. They took away the tools