

States resulting in the death of innocents in an act of war. And this new type of war does not need the culture of victimology or the plaintive plea, why do they hate us, or all the other pop psychology and social, pathological causation reasons that those in the parlors or in the opinion journals should state.

We have a right to civil defense. We have a right to national survival, and those who are enemies of this Nation will pay a price. And, if necessary, if public opinion in Europe goes so awry, if the culture has changed so greatly on behalf of some of our so-called allies, then, Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely certain the American Nation is willing to go it alone.

And to those who think that we are somehow to blame, perhaps they should pay a visit to some of the terrorist states, see what freedom of worship, what freedom of assembly, what freedom of speech they would enjoy in those environments and then report back to the United States if they survive.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I want to wrap this up very quickly by saying to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), your points are very valid.

The United States will do it alone if it is necessary. But the reason the United States will not have to do it alone is because our friends and our neighbors and our acquaintances in Europe know that these acts of terrorism could be committed against them as well.

The International Red Cross is completely naive about the realities of what they are trying to do and the spin they are trying to put this thing on. I say I am gravely disappointed in the International Red Cross which, frankly, at times in the past has enjoyed a good reputation. The National Red Cross has had their reputation tarnished with their Victims Fund, as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) knows. Now we have the International Red Cross trying to put on a spin.

I want to move quickly and I would be happy to yield the gentleman a few minutes. We have about 9 minutes remaining. I would like to talk about this upcoming session. I noted that the previous speaker spoke about bipartisanship on the education bill. I was proud of that.

We got a good bill out of here. We used bipartisanship. But there are some issues of which there are fundamental differences; and the fact that we cannot reach bipartisan support on some of these issues reflects the fundamental belief that some of us have. The fundamental belief of which I am speaking, which we are going to address here in the next few weeks, is the Democratic Party desire to raise taxes in this recession and the Republican desire to cut the taxes. Not raise taxes in this situation.

One of the leading speakers for the Democratic Party said just last week that the death tax, a tax which has no rational basis in our taxing system, the death tax was only put into our system to punish people who had been successful in our society, to punish the families, the Rockefellers and the Fords back around the turn of the last century; that is why this thing was placed into effect. Now, as you know, if you own a truck, a dump truck, a pickup and a bulldozer you are now in the death tax range. The leading Democratic spokesman said we should continue the death tax and we should immediately increase taxes by not allowing the people the tax cuts they have been promised in a recessionary period.

As the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) said earlier on on this very House floor, he made the statement that President Kennedy, in the recession that President Kennedy faced, said this is not the time to raise taxes. This is time to put money in the pockets of consumers, the people that earn it. It is not our money. We take it from our citizens. We bring it here, and the citizens much more effectively spend that money.

This is a policy disagreement. Do not let people sugar coat it by telling you we ought to be bipartisan; we ought to agree to raise your taxes, America. Or maybe sugar coat it and not call it a tax raise. But really, we will not give you the tax reductions you deserved.

In other words, it is going to Safeway with a coupon that says you get 25 cents off Cheerios, and when you get there, Safeway says, well, we will not honor the coupon anymore. So we did not really raise the price of Cheerios by 25 cents, but we will not honor the coupon we just gave you. That is not what Safeway does. Safeway is a good store, but you get the point.

I will yield the balance of my time, which is probably about 4½ minutes or so, for the gentleman to make comments about this tax issue.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Colorado.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that I am honored to join my colleague not only in membership on the Committee on Resources but also on the Committee on Ways and Means, the committee with jurisdiction over the tax code, the committee that shepherded through the tax relief plan that our President asked for and the American people received earlier this year, and then worked hard, not once, but twice, to deliver an economic security package that, sadly, in the other Chamber has yet to see the light of day. And I appreciate my colleague commenting on it.

I think this is important, too, because it seems that some leaders on the other side, regardless of Chamber, have a problem not so much with the Republican Party but with members of their own party. We have heard of many Democrats joining with us in a bipartisan fashion regardless of their economic philosophy, whether they adhere

to the notion of John Maynard Keynes or whether they join us in the supply-side notion that at a time of economic downturn taxes must be reduced. Why? Because the economy needs to grow and people need more of their own money to save, spend, and invest. And the American people, Mr. Speaker, have gotten wise to the tired old argument that tax relief only benefits the rich.

Indeed, if you look more closely, the top 1 percent of income earners in the United States shoulder 36 percent of the tax burden. The top 5 percent take over 70 percent of the collective tax burden. The fact is, as our friend from Florida pointed out earlier today, as a Democratic chief executive, the late President Kennedy said, a rising tide lifts all boats.

Economic opportunity is important for all the American people. And so I am encouraged, Mr. Speaker, in the fact that the President of the United States has come and insisted on trying to change the tone in Washington. It resulted in a bipartisan education bill. Some people remain tone deaf when it comes to the question of taxation. But I take heart from the fact that those who have seen to oppose us and whose inaction lead unnecessarily, I believe, to holiday season of suffering, and how is this for irony? The very people who some on this Hill claim to champion suffered at their hands because of inaction on an economic security package brought to this floor not once, but twice, a compromise worked out with interests of the other party. And yet, hope springs eternal, and we will come back again.

But the American people understand, as my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), understands, as Members of both Houses, from both parties understand, the key to economic vitality is growth, and that growth is expressed by people having their own money to save, spend and invest, making their own decisions to fuel the economic engine so vital to not only our economic security but also to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, with that I yield back to my friend, the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note and repeat again, this is not the time to raise taxes. And I urge those members of the Democratic Party who are active in the party leadership structure to counsel those members of the party not to raise taxes. This hurts all American people in a recessionary period. This is not the time for the Democrats to raise taxes on the American people. We are in a recession. Those dollars need to stay in the pockets of our citizens.

#### REMEMBERING PAUL FANNIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to pay tribute to a great American and great Arizonan. It is my sad duty, Mr. Speaker, to report to the House of Representatives that former United States Senator and former Arizona Governor Paul Fannin passed away during our district work period and holiday recess. We laid him to rest in Arizona last week.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Fannin, a native of Arizona, a success in business, chose to move from the arena of business to elected office in the year of my birth, 1958. Sworn in as Governor in 1959, he served 3 terms; and then upon ascension of our favorite son, Barry M. Goldwater, to the nomination of his party for President of the United States, Paul Fannin ran and was elected to the United States Senate.

In our history of Arizona only two have served our State both as Governor and United States Senator. Paul Fannin's place in history is assured. And yet when people think of Arizona and think of Goldwater and Udall and John Rhodes, they would be wise to add the name of Paul Fannin to the pantheon of political giants from our State.

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It was Paul Fannin in the late 1950s, before it was politically correct to understand the role of international cooperation and cross border cooperation and to reach out to the Mexican State of Sonora for the Sonora Arizona conference, which is now more than 40 years old, not in a diminution of sovereignty for either State or their respective Nations, but for the Nation, that people can understand and coexist and prosper through trade and cooperation. And, indeed, during his time as governor, that may remain as Paul Fannin's greatest contribution to the State of Arizona.

As United States Senator, coming here to Washington, it was the tenacity of Paul Fannin, working with, at that time, the Senate President pro tempore Carl Hayden and Barry Goldwater and John Rhodes and Mo Udall to bring the Central Arizona Project from the drawing board to life, the reality that water is necessary to make the desert bloom would be there, for jobs and for quality of life. Paul Fannin worked tirelessly to see that that was done.

Senator Fannin also worked tirelessly on behalf of the first Americans. So often the first Americans, our American Indians, become the forgotten Americans. Paul Fannin worked to maintain their sovereignty, to maintain their treaty rights. In fact, Paul Fannin worked in a bipartisan way for the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York. Indeed, stories recount how Senator Kennedy would come in unannounced into the back of Paul Fannin's suite of offices and work on Native American issues.

His is a living legacy for the State of Arizona and for this Nation; and

though we say good-bye to him at age 94, we will not forget his contributions to our way of life, and encompassing all of that was Paul Fannin the person.

As a private citizen, I had the privilege of being involved in Rotary International and being in the same club, Phoenix 100, as Paul Fannin. And upon our first meeting I said, sir, please help me with the protocol. I am confused. How should I properly address you? Should I call you Senator? Should I call you Governor? He answered, oh, JD, just call me Paul. In an endeavor where many of us have an excessive dose of self-esteem, where the people's business can often take a back seat to headlines and photo opportunities and press conferences, the living legacy of Paul Fannin is that of a humble public servant; and though we bid him farewell at age 94, his contributions to this country and to the State of Arizona will last forever.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Mr. DICKS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. DOYLE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of a death in the family.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of personal reasons.

Mr. KIND (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of family matters.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of illness.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of important business for the district.

Ms. SOLIS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of official business in the district.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of en route from the district.

Mr. LUTHER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 12:30 p.m. and the balance of the week on account of family matters.

Mr. BALLENGER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of meeting with constituents on economic development matters in the 10th district of North Carolina.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Mr. ENGLISH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. EVERETT (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in the district.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DOGGETT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. AKIN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today and January 29.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, January 24.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, January 24.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAYWORTH, for 5 minutes, today.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 392. An act to grant a Federal charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 990. An act to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to improve the provisions relating to wildlife conservation and restoration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1099. An act to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting or threatening Federal judges, their family members, and other public servants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1400. An act to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to extend the deadline for aliens to present a border crossing card that contains a biometric identifier matching the appropriate biometric characteristic of the alien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1622. An act to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 1637. An act to waive certain limitations in the case of use of the emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 1803. An act to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the