

Ressam, who is not a member of al Qaeda, has stated that the cells were independent, but were given lists of the types of targets that were approved and were initiated into the doctrine of the international Jihad. Ressam explicitly noted that his own terrorism attack did not have bin Laden's blessing or his money, but he believed it would have been given had he asked for it. He did state that bin Laden urged more operations within the United States.

THE INTERNATIONAL JIHAD

We believe the suicide hijackers of September 11, 2001 acted in support of the 1998 fatwa which, in turn describes what we believe is the international jihad. During 1997 UBL described the "international jihad" as follows:

"The influence of the Afghan jihad on the Islamic world was so great and it necessitates that people should rise above many of their differences and unite their efforts against their enemy. Today, the nation is interacting well by uniting their efforts through jihad against the U.S. which has in collaboration with the Israeli government led the ferocious campaign against the Islamic world in occupying the holy sites of the Muslims. . . . [A]ny act of aggression against any of this land of a span of the hand measure makes it a duty for Muslims to send a sufficient number of their sons to fight off that aggression."

In May of 1988, UBL gave an interview in which he stated "God willing, you will see our work on the news. . . ." The following August the East African embassy bombings occurred. That was bin Laden speaking, but it should be remembered that the call to harm America is not limited to al Qaeda. Shortly after September 11 Mullah Omar said "the plan [to destroy America] is going ahead and God willing it is being implemented. . . ." Sheikh Ikrama Sabri, a Palestinian Mufti, said in a radio sermon in 1997, "Oh Allah, destroy America, her agents, and her allies! Cast them into their own traps, and cover the White House with black!" Ali Khameine'i, in 1998, said "The American regime is the enemy of [Iran's] Islamic government and our revolution." There are many other examples, but the lesson to be drawn is that al Qaeda is but one faction of a larger and very amorphous radical anti-western network that uses al Qaeda members as well as others sympathetic to al Qaeda's ideas or that share common hatreds.

Information from a variety of sources repeatedly carries the theme from Islamic radicals that expresses the opinion that we just don't get it. Terrorists world-wide speak of jihad and wonder why the western world is focused on groups rather than on the concepts that make them a community. One place to look at the phenomenon of the "international jihad" is the web. Like many other groups, Muslim extremists have found the Internet to be a convenient tool for spreading propaganda and helpful hints for their followers around the world. Web sites calling for jihad, or holy war, against the West are not uncommon.

One of the larger jihad-related Internet offers primers including "How Can I Train Myself for Jihad." Traffic on this site, which is available in more than a dozen languages, increased 10-fold following the attacks, according to a spokesman for the site.

The lesson to be taken from this is that al Qaeda is far less a large organization than a facilitator, sometimes orchestrator, of Islamic militants around the globe. These militants are linked by ideas and goals, not by organizational structure. The intent is establishment of a state, or states ruled by Islamic law and free of western influence. Bin Laden's contribution to the Islamic jihad is

a creature of the modern world. He has spawned a global network of individuals with common, radical ideas, kept alive through modern communications and sustained through forged documents and money laundering activities on a global scale. While some may consider extremist Islam to be in retreat at the moment, its roots run deep and exceedingly wide. Those roots take many forms, one of which is the focus of this hearing.

In the final analysis, the International Jihad movement is comprised of dedicated individuals committed to establishing the umma through terrorist means. Many of these are persons who attended university together, trained in the camps together, traveled together. Al Qaeda and the international terrorists remain focused on the United States as their primary target. The United States and its allies, to include law enforcement and intelligence components worldwide have had an impact on the terrorists, but they are adapting to changing circumstances. Speaking solely from an operational perspective, investigation of these individuals who have no clear connection to organized terrorism, or tenuous ties to multiple organizations, is becoming increasingly difficult.

The current FISA statute has served the nation well, but the International Jihad Movement demonstrates the need to consider whether a different formulation is needed to address the contemporary terrorism problem. While I cannot discuss specific cases in a public hearing, the FBI has encountered individuals who cannot be sufficiently linked to a terrorist group or organization as required by FISA. The FBI greatly appreciates the Committee's consideration of this issue and looks forward to working with the Committee to find the best approach for appropriate investigation of such individuals.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SHEILA C. JOY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Sheila C. Joy for her devoted service to the United States Department of Justice.

Sheila C. Joy was born in Springfield, MA, and graduated from the University of Massachusetts. After two years of civilian service in the United States Air Force, Mrs. Joy began her career with the United States Department of Justice. Beginning as a Staff Assistant, she successfully worked through the ranks and is presently a program man-

ager responsible for reviewing judicial appointments in the Office of Policy Development. She has made great strides to ensure United States judges are fairly appointed to the bench, and I am honored to have had the opportunity to work so closely with her.

The Department of Justice is a better organization because of Mrs. Joy's hard work, and she can take great pride in all she has accomplished during her tenure. She is to be commended for her integrity, dedication, and fairness in reviewing judicial appointments. Mrs. Joy has been an outstanding model of excellence to the numerous men and women she has worked with during her thirty five years with the Department of Justice, and I am certain she will continue to set a fine example for others to follow as she continues her career. She is an excellent asset to the American justice system, and I applaud her for the positive impact she had made.

It has been a privilege to have worked with such an outstanding lady. Again, I want to thank Mrs. Joy for all of her tireless efforts and for the friendship she has provided me during our many years of working together. I wish Mrs. Joy and her three lovely children the best of luck in all future endeavors, and may the years to come bring good health and happiness.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am honored to join all of you, the families of loved ones from across our Commonwealth who lost their lives last September 11.

We come to this birthplace of liberty to remember, to give honor, and to express our resolve.

All around us in this historic place are the images of famous leaders who brought life and nationhood to the ideals that were attacked a year ago, on a day whose dawn had seemed almost uniquely American in its sunny optimism.

Etched on the wall around this stage are the names of heroes who gave their lives for our country on September 11, 2001. The list is heartbreaking, and it goes on and on. These heroes were famous in a different way, famous to their friends for their fabled jumpshot in a neighborhood park, or prized in their firms for a brilliance tempered by laughter, or celebrated by their young children as super-heroes, able to launch them into the air with an easy toss, and always there to catch them. They expected to pass the ball again, to make another trade or tell another joke, to come home that night and read a bedtime story.

Then they were gone, in the darkness at mid-morning which succeeded that sunny dawn. We mourn them for the years that were too few and the hopes that were unfulfilled. We praise them for the way they lived, and in so many cases for the bravery in the way they

died. And we as a country, as a community, as friends and neighbors and family, hold them in our hearts.

I spoke with a member of almost every family in Massachusetts who lost a loved one on the planes, or at Ground Zero in New York, or at the Pentagon. To those left behind, I say on this sad day: I know something of what you feel. To lose someone you love, and to lose them so suddenly, so unexpectedly, so terribly, to see them torn out of the fabric of life, is almost more than one can bear.

And then, although we know the passage of a year cannot heal that memory, we move on, because we have to, because they would want us to, and because there is still light left in the world, including the love they left us.

In a different time of grief, my brother Robert Kennedy quoted the ancient poet Aeschylus: "In our sleep, pain, which cannot forget, falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

May God, this year and every year and every day, grant that grace to you the families.

And for all of us, there is something else that comes from last September 11. From the pain that day have come both wisdom and will.

We have learned anew the wisdom that as Americans, we are many, but we are also one.

On Flight 93, there was a unity of purpose and a fierce pride. Passengers who had never met before became a band of brothers and sisters, sacrificing their lives so that others might live. Many other individual acts of courage saved more lives than we can know or count at Ground Zero and the Pentagon.

People all across the country and of all ages asked what they could do, from giving their blood, to clearing rubble at the World Trade Center, to giving their dollars, to lending a shoulder to their neighbor to cry on. In countless ways, we came together, and founded a new American spirit of service to others.

The terrorists taught us a lesson different from the one they expected. They acted with hate, but we reached out to comfort and support one another with love. No one asked whether the rescuer leading them down the packed stairwell of the World Trade Center was rich or poor, Anglo or African-American or Hispanic, gay or straight. We gained a new determination as Americans to reject discrimination in all its hateful forms.

Out of the pain that day, Americans understood more powerfully than perhaps ever before the pledge of "liberty and justice for all."

To help those in need;

To give hope;

To share what we have;

To see suffering and try to heal it—

That is our lesson from this tragedy, and it is wisdom that must guide us over time. The new American spirit of service can and must become a new era

of commitment to the ideals of compassion, equality, opportunity, and concern for one another. We as a society seek to save a life when a terrorist strikes, and we as a society must do as much when the terror or a dread disease strikes, or the terror of poverty steals opportunity.

May that legacy of 9/11, that legacy of love and compassion and caring, become our enduring tribute to all those who were lost.

Out of that day also came a new sense of national resolve and will. We are at war today, with a terrorism that has plagued too many places for too many years, and that has finally struck at the heart of America.

This is a conflict we did not seek, but must win, not alone for ourselves, but for the cause of freedom, tolerance and human rights around the world.

The ideas and ideals created long ago in this great hall have shaped the dreams of countless millions yearning to be free.

Now, as the greatest power on earth, we have a responsibility. Our gifts of strength and wealth and values can decide that the future will belong to the forces of hope and onto of hate.

This brighter future depends on victory against terrorism. It demands that we then continue in a long, tireless endeavor to make the world not only safer for us, but better for all. In our determination to defeat those who have attacked our people and our principles, we truly are "one nation under God, indivisible."

How true that was, how deeply we felt it, a year ago today. Together that day, we hurt and feared and hoped and prayed. And together now, we will prevail.

God bless all who were lost and all who lost them. God give us strength, and the wisdom to use it well. God bless America.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR FRED THOMPSON

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Tennessee Senator FRED THOMPSON, a stalwart conservative with a long and colorful career in both the private and public sectors. Senator THOMPSON has always been a vocal and active proponent of reducing the role of the federal government, lowering the tax burden on Americans and allowing individuals the freedom to make their own choices. His remarkable rise to a position of influence among his fellow lawmakers is a testament to the passion of his beliefs. Senator THOMPSON has been a valuable member of the Senate, and his presence will be missed when he retires at the end of the 107th Congress. I would like to take this opportunity to commend my fellow Southern colleague for his dedicated work on behalf of the people of Tennessee and wish him the best of luck as he leaves the Senate.

Born in my home state of Alabama, Senator THOMPSON grew up in

Lawrenceburg, TN. He worked his way through undergraduate school at Memphis State University and then law school at Vanderbilt. Two years later, he was named an Assistant United States Attorney in Nashville, where his outstanding record brought him to the attention of then Senator Howard Baker, who tapped him to be the minority counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee. Following two years on the Committee, Senator THOMPSON continued his high profile law career when he was appointed by incoming Governor Lamar Alexander to investigate outgoing Governor Ray Blanton. Senator THOMPSON added to his growing reputation by uncovering a cash for clemency scheme that ultimately sent Governor Blanton to jail. Over the next several years, Senator THOMPSON continued to practice law in Nashville and in Washington. He also continued his work with Congress, working as Special Counsel to the Senate Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

With an open election looming to fill the last two years of former Sen. Al Gore's term in 1994, Senator THOMPSON decided to enter the race. He championed his Tennessee roots, conservative values and desire to reform the Federal Government. His message resonated with the voters, who overwhelmingly supported him in the general election in 1994. In 1996, Senator THOMPSON was elected to a full term in the Senate, receiving more votes than any previous candidate for any office in Tennessee history.

Since joining the Senate, Senator THOMPSON has tirelessly worked to promote his conservative values. A fierce critic of federal bureaucracy, he has introduced legislation and held hearings aimed at producing a smaller, more efficient, and more accountable government. Through his work on the Finance Committee, he has focused his energy on reducing taxes, reforming the tax code and restoring Social Security and Medicare programs to long-term solvency. Admirably, he has always remained thoroughly independent and committed to his beliefs.

I have truly enjoyed working with Senator THOMPSON here in the Senate. He is a tremendous asset to the people of Tennessee and valuable member of the Republican party. I thank him for his many years of service and wish him the best in all future endeavors.

SOMALIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I wish to express my strong support for the efforts underway to establish clear systems for effective regulation and monitoring of Somali remittance companies. Right now, the United Nations Development Program is working to build the capacity of the Somali financial sector and to bring Somalis together with key stakeholders in the international banking community so that clear expectations, shared high