

FLOOR ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. DAVID DREIER ON THE AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1561, UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK FEE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2003

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules may meet the week of February 9 to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 1561, the United States Patent and Trademark Fee Modernization Act of 2003. The Committee on the Judiciary ordered the bill reported on July 9, 2003, and filed its report with the House on July 25, 2003.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment to the Rules Committee in room H-312 of the Capitol by 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 10.

Members should draft their amendment to the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are drafted in the most appropriate format. Members are also advised to check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

ON THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONCERNING ISRAEL AND THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

HON. W. TODD AKIN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, December 8, 2003, the General Assembly of the United Nations, sitting in an emergency special session, adopted Resolution ES 10/14, requesting the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion on the legal consequences of Israel's security fence.

The placing of this issue before the ICJ as the result of a political campaign within the U.N. General Assembly is a highly unsatisfactory means of dealing with a profoundly complex and contentious issue. If successful, this initiative portends an increasingly political and divisive use of the ICJ.

There is an increasing concern by many countries that the use of the ICJ to obtain an advisory opinion will undermine the stature of the court as well as the role of international law. It is also important that the ICJ continue to abide by the principle of not addressing such contentious issues without the consent of all parties involved. To do otherwise could set a precedent that could serve to weaken the stature of the U.N. by encouraging a new level of politically oriented activity.

This requested abuse of the ICJ would raise the threshold of politically oriented activity. It is

important to note that this controversial initiative has not garnered the support of even a majority of U.N. members. Only 90 states, none of them democracies, voted in favor of the resolution.

Israel is a small democratic nation with myriad adversaries bent on its destruction. The undeniable truth remains that Israel, as with any other nation, has the right and responsibility to protect the lives of its innocent civilians from brutal terrorist attacks. Consequently, the question of the preservation of due process with the General Assembly and the preservation of the integrity of the ICJ is essential.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH IN LEWISVILLE, TX

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The First United Methodist Church of Lewisville on its 125th anniversary. The First United Methodist Church is dedicated to developing a haven for Christian believers to be able to explore their professions of faith in Jesus Christ.

Through its constant growth over the last 125 years, FUMC-Lewisville has helped the extended Lewisville community to live a more active lifestyle of worship, education, spiritual, mental, and physical development. FUMC-Lewisville serves as an example of a long-standing organization that seeks to help others while continuing growth within the church itself.

The Lewisville chapter currently has diverse groups for every member of the community. The motivated individuals who continue these on-going ministries are the reason that the church is able to celebrate its 125th anniversary today. By sponsoring programs such as Trinity Troupe for actors of all ages, 11 music groups, 8 Bible studies, Covenant group for women of the church, My Brother's Keeper for men to meet every month for breakfast and fellowship, marriage intimacy classes and athletic programs, the church has made an effort to ensure that everyone who wants to be at FUMC-Lewisville is welcomed with open arms and has a place to feel at home in fellowship with other believers.

The church was established on January 25, 1879, with Reverend J.S. Sherill as an equal to a District Superintendent, along with three preachers: G.W. Jackson, L.E. Joshua and L.D. Addington. The first building was not constructed until 1881, but the church thrived for three years without an actual place of worship. By 1887, Lewisville had the only Sunday school in the area with a steady attendance of 75. By 1910, the church had moved to a new building, where it survived the wars and depression. With one last move, FUMC-Lewisville found its present home.

We congratulate the efforts of this church and hope to increase the participation of others in the community who wish to follow the example of FUMC-Lewisville. Through this church, the members are able to make a difference in the lives of people of all ages throughout the community by helping them to

begin a walk of growth and love that will remain constant throughout their lives. The church should take pride in its hard work and commitment to civic involvement that has spanned the past 125 years. We wish the best for the future of FUMC-Lewisville and hope that the next 125 years will be as blessed as these 125 years have been.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR ELLIOTT

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur Elliott, a dear friend and mentor of mine who passed away.

Art attended Michigan State University and fought for our country during World War II in the U.S. Army for 5 years. Following his education and service, he continued an expansive career in real estate development and building. Holding in high regard civic responsibilities, Art led by example, actively engaging himself in Michigan's political affairs.

Art served as the chairman of the Republican Party for both Oakland County and the State of Michigan. In 1960 and 1964 he represented Michigan Republicans as a delegate to the party's national conventions. Also, Art was a delegate at the Michigan State Constitutional Convention. In addition, he played an instrumental role in the election of Michigan Governor George W. Romney.

Art was an admired counselor and advisor. He shared his wisdom, good judgment, and advice with many, and his political instincts were unparalleled. Still, his reputation transcended political lines because of the relationships he fostered with all individuals he knew and worked with.

An advocate of community service, Art served as president of the local chapter of the Rotary International, of which he was a life-long member. He sat on the board of directors of Lake Superior State University and Trout Unlimited. He was also president of the committee that renovated Traverse City, Michigan's Park Place Hotel.

Art had a passion for traveling, fly fishing, photography and family life. As a husband, father, grandfather and friend he will be remembered for his integrity, dedication, and guidance.

Mr. Speaker, Art was a dear friend who had a strong regard for the individual and Republican ideals. He was admired and will be remembered by all those he knew.

THE COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST REWARDS PROGRAM ACT

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am very pleased to introduce, along with TOM LANTOS, the Ranking Democratic member of the House International Relations Committee, and my colleague from Illinois, MARK STEVEN KIRK, a bill, the "Counter-Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist

Rewards Program Act." This bill makes some major changes and modifications to the long-established U.S. State Department Rewards Program.

The State Department Rewards Program has clearly prevented acts of terrorism in the past, has helped bring to justice long-sought terrorists, such as the individual who fled to Pakistan after assassinating our CIA employees in Virginia, and has served as a valuable intelligence and information tool in the global war on terrorism. The Rewards Program could do even more, if we enact this bill, with its reforms.

After our experience with the efforts to date to capture Osama bin Laden and to reinvigorate and expand the reach and flexibility of the Terrorist Rewards Program, it's time for a renewed, expanded reward authority in the State Department, one that tackles and contends with the growing links, as recently reported in the press, of the illicit drug trade and the financing of terrorism. Our global terrorist enemies may very well be changing their methods and means, and we need to be even more flexible and creative than they are.

Our statutory changes to the State Department Rewards Program, 22 U.S.C. 2708, as proposed in this bill, would be as follows:

First, a name change, so that the program is hereafter known as the "Terrorism and Narco-Terrorism" Rewards Program, reflecting the growing links between illicit drugs and the financing of terrorism, whether in places like Colombia, Afghanistan, or others around the globe.

Second, clarification that any information provided that disrupts the terrorist financing networks, including information related to illicit narcotics production or international trafficking, is eligible for reward monies. This information need not be tied to any specific act of terrorism, as the State Department now seems to require before any reward for information on illicit drugs can be paid out. We need clarity in the law concerning any link in illicit drugs to terrorism, and more explicit authority for the State Department to pay rewards to those pursuing or reporting the drugs that "support" or help "sustain" global terrorism.

Third, added flexibility in the forms of payment, by providing authority for the Secretary of State to give rewards other than money for useful information related to terrorism and drugs related to terrorism, such as vehicles, appliances, commodities, and other goods and services. In places like Afghanistan, a motorcycle or transport vehicle may be just as valuable as cash in gaining cooperation in the fight against terrorists. The changes more clearly authorize this new kind of reward.

Fourth, added authority for the Secretary of State to conduct media surveys, analyses of media markets and the best means of communication, as well as literacy levels of proposed foreign audiences for the Department's reward efforts. We create the authority to find the best means to get rewards messages out for widest dissemination and effect. We also add authority to create media ads after market analyses and literacy level analyses has been completed.

Fifth, in addition, clear authority is given for the Secretary of State to buy radio, TV, and newspaper ads, and procure any other media means abroad, including public service announcements for the rewards program. For example, the match books and wanted posters

we have used in the effort to find Osama bin Laden may be of limited value in some rural areas of Pakistan or Afghanistan where there is 30 percent literacy, but a BBC radio slot with a rewards offer might just reach the audience we need. The authority is now there to pursue greater exposure for these rewards.

Sixth, statutory change is made to reflect a current optional reward set administratively for Osama bin Laden at \$25 million today. Current law is raised by the bill from \$5 million to \$25 million for these terrorist and narco-terrorist rewards. We also provide the Secretary of State the added option to raise to a maximum of \$50 million the reward for Osama bin Laden, if events warrant it and it might facilitate his capture. Bin Laden deserves such a high price on his head, and we would welcome the chance to pay this amount for the capture of this global terrorist.

Seventh, finally, we require, 90 days after enactment, that the administration submit a plan to the Congress that maximizes the publicity surrounding the reward for Osama bin Laden's capture.

The bill's text follows, and I asked that it be included in the RECORD with these introductory remarks as well.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Counter-Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM NAME.—Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in the section heading by inserting "COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST" after "STATE"; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The program shall be known as the 'Department of State Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program'."

(b) DISRUPTION OF TERRORIST FINANCING NETWORK.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking "or" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking the period and inserting "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(7) the disruption of financial mechanisms of a terrorist organization, including the use by the organization of illicit narcotics production or international narcotics trafficking—

"(A) to finance acts of international terrorism; or

"(B) to sustain or support any terrorist organization."

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF REWARD.—Subsection (e)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking "\$5,000,000" and inserting "\$25,000,000";

(2) by striking the second period at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The Secretary may authorize a reward of up to \$50,000,000 for the capture or information leading to the capture of Usama bin Laden."

(d) FORMS OF REWARD PAYMENT.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) FORMS OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary may make a reward under this section in the

form of money, a nonmonetary item (including such items as automotive vehicles), or a combination thereof."

(e) MEDIA SURVEYS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.—Such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as (k) and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

"(i) MEDIA SURVEYS AND ADVERTISEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—

"(1) SURVEYS CONDUCTED.—For the purpose of more effectively disseminating information about the rewards program, the Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to conduct media surveys, including analyses of media markets, means of communication, and levels of literacy, in countries determined by the Secretary to be associated with acts of international terrorism.

"(2) CREATION AND PURCHASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—After the surveys authorized under paragraph (1) have been conducted and in accordance with their findings, the Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to create advertisements to disseminate information about the rewards program among populations in countries identified under paragraph (1). The Secretary may purchase radio or television time, newspaper space, or make use of any other means of advertisement, as appropriate.

"(3) ADVERTISEMENT FOR CAPTURE OF USAMA BIN LADEN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Counter-Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report documenting a plan to increase advertising to maximize awareness of the reward available for the capture or information leading to the capture of Usama bin Laden."

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Boy Scouts of America on their 94th anniversary. The Boy Scouts of America was founded on February 8, 1910 through a National Charter from Congress.

The Boy Scout movement was founded in England by British Lord Robert Baden-Powell who would later author and illustrate scouting's first manual in 1908. The Boy Scouts of America would be founded from the good deeds of a British Scout.

In an ironic twist, in 1909 Chicago publisher William Dickson Boyce became lost in London. He was soon approached by a boy of 12 who offered to guide him to the address he was seeking. Boyce offered to pay the boy a shilling for his help, but the boy replied, "No Sir, I am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for good turns."

Later in his stay, William Dickson Boyce, and the unknown scout, went to British Scout headquarters to meet Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scouting movement. From that meeting forward, Boyce became determined to start Boy Scouting in America.

On February 8, 1910 Boyce filed incorporation papers for the Boy Scouts of America in the District of Columbia. He stated that the purpose of this organization "Shall be to promote, through organization and cooperation