

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES B.
"SONNY" TOWNER, JR.

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Charles B. "Sonny" Towner, Jr., who passed away on June 2, 2004. A dedicated member of the Santa Cruz community, Charles is survived by his wife Ellen, and will be greatly missed.

Charles led a life of public service, first serving in the 6th Aircraft Repair Unit Floating during World War II. Following the war, Charles returned to California to sell sporting goods, becoming a prominent businessman in the Bay Area for over 30 years. Continuing his public service, Charles also became the business manager for the Cambrian School District in San Jose for ten years. During this time, Charles was an active member of the Camden High School Booster Club and volunteered for the Cambrian Park Little League and Pony League.

Following his retirement in 1990, Charles continued his commitment to his community, as he volunteered with the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Santa Cruz Gardens School Volunteer Program and the California Grey Bears.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to Charles' family and honor him by celebrating his life and contribution to society. As a prominent member of the Santa Cruz community, Charles Towner, Jr. will be missed.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LESLIE BAILEY

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Leslie Bailey and thank her for the remarkable civic contributions she has made to her Fort Collins community, the State of Colorado and this nation. Leslie started her career volunteering her services to the Federal Emergency Management Agency following the flood disaster that struck Fort Collins in the summer of 1997, and has remained in public service ever since. I am pleased to be able to pay tribute to Leslie, and thank her for her tireless work.

After helping her community's flood victims in 1997, Leslie was asked to join FEMA as a Disaster Assistance Employee. Since that time, she has served in Community Relations, Public Affairs, and Congressional Affairs, with a focused area of expertise on Congressional and Intergovernmental liaison functions. From 1998 to 2004 Leslie served as one of FEMA's primary Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs Liaisons. She has held the position of Congressional Liaison, on over 40 federally declared disaster operations including response efforts to the September 11th attacks and preparing for the 2002 Winter Olympics. Leslie currently serves as the Lead Congressional Liaison on one of three national Emergency Response Teams for FEMA, and frequently works as part of the Office of Legisla-

tive Affairs Disaster Team. Her hard work has made her a national asset to the agency and to this nation.

Mr. Speaker it is clear that Leslie Bailey is a woman of great commitment to humanitarian efforts in the State of Colorado and our country. Her hard work and willingness to give of her time to help federal disaster victims is worthy of recognition before this body of Congress today. I wish to extend my sincerest thanks to Leslie for her continuing work on behalf of a grateful nation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, every visitor who comes to my office is greeted by a plaque that bears the inscription of Ronald Reagan's signature and this quote, "There's no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." These words are characteristic of the great man that served as the fortieth President of the United States of America. I am involved with politics today because of the inspiration I received from Ronald Reagan. I believe he was the true example of what a statesman can be, and I hold that example close to my heart as I carry out my own duties.

President Reagan will always be remembered as an unabashed patriot. He was convinced of the ability of the United States to provide the hope of freedom to those enslaved by totalitarianism and communism. President Reagan's vision of the world and the future of this country would not be dimmed or daunted by ideological threat, and he was not afraid to stand up to tyranny and aggression. From the beginning of his presidency, President Reagan realized the potential cost of inaction and weakness in the face of Soviet defiance and nuclear threat, and he took action. Through a series of defense budgets, he increased defense spending 35 percent during his two terms, ensuring the country the resources necessary for security. Additionally, President Reagan managed to negotiate the first U.S.-Soviet treaty to reduce the number of nuclear weapons through a series of four summits with Mikhail Gorbachev. President Reagan was always clear about what he expected and never more so than when he pleaded at the Brandenburg Gates, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

President Reagan planted democracy in regions of the world that have never tasted the joys of freedom. He taught newly liberated people across the globe that hard work and faith in God could result in prosperity, a sense of satisfaction in one's own legacy, and a better outlook for tomorrow. He wanted the American dream to be a reality throughout the world.

President Reagan will also be remembered as a man of humble beginnings. He proclaimed America as a place where "everyone can rise as high and as far as his ability will take him." Born in Tampico, Illinois, President Reagan used his abilities to establish a career in Hollywood. He continued to work and learn as he rose through California politics and went

on to serve two successful terms as the leader of our nation. He wanted all Americans to have the same freedom and opportunity to pursue success, and he consistently promoted that ideal through policies of limited government. He said, "Government can and must provide opportunity, not smother it; foster productivity, not stifle it."

What makes Ronald Reagan most unforgettable was his unflinching optimism. Even as our nation mourns, we cannot help but smile at the thought of his cheerful and radiant personality. President Reagan possessed a sense of humor strong enough to withstand even the pain of an assassin's bullet. Demonstrating his trademark good nature, he said to the doctors about to operate on his bullet wounds, "I hope you're all Republicans." It was this characteristic sanguinity that swept up a down-trodden America and reenergized its faith in freedom, the Presidency, and our military.

Ronald Reagan was many things. He was a man of reason, a man of sincerity, a man willing to listen. And he is a man whose character, grace, and wisdom will be deeply missed by this nation.

TO HONOR KATY DOYLE

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the exceptional athletic achievements of an outstanding individual, personal friend, and fellow Texan.

Katy Doyle, a member of the Texas A&M track and field team, led her team with an incredible athletic performance in the 2004 Big 12 Outdoor track and field conference championships. In the javelin competition, Doyle's throw of 54.75m put her team in first place in the event, and shattered a conference record that had stood for five years.

Doyle's gold medal performance at the conference championship added to her two previous wins in the same event in 2000 and 2003 conference meets.

Mr. Speaker, being a personal friend of both Katy and her family, I can say her on-field performance is a testament to her character off the field. Coming off a seemingly debilitating injury that kept her out of competition in 2001 and 2002, she persevered and ultimately regained her championship form.

I am honored to give credit to this talented athlete, deserving individual, and great Texan.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.P.C. BAR CODE

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and friends in Troy, Ohio to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the U.P.C. bar code. When a pack of Wrigley's chewing gum was scanned by a cashier at the Marsh Supermarket in Troy on June 26, 1974, few understood the impact this simple action would have. Thirty years later, we now know.

It's amazing that the 59 black and white bars and 12 numbers of a U.P.C. bar code could have saved consumers, retailers, and manufacturers more than a trillion dollars over these three decades, but it's true. The U.P.C. bar code has revolutionized global commerce, and I am so proud to say it all started back in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Uniform Code Council and Marsh Supermarkets will join together tomorrow to celebrate this 30th Anniversary. Troy's Mayor Michael Beamish will offer a proclamation making June 25, 2004 "U.P.C. Bar Code Day," and since I will be unable to join them, let me use this moment to send my very best to everyone involved in the celebration. From the invention of flight to the use of the very first U.P.C. bar code, Ohio continues to prove itself a true center of innovation.

REGARDING THE SECURITY OF ISRAEL AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SPEECH OF

HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a passionate proponent of achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. I will vote for this resolution, but I have deep reservations about specific aspects of it.

Today, as yesterday, I am in strong support of the Road Map for peace devised by the United States, European Union, United Nations and Russia. As the world's only Superpower, it is the responsibility of the U.S. to work assiduously as an honest and balanced broker in this complex process to bring about a just and fair resolution.

The U.S. can only be effective in our role as mediator if we are able to maintain the trust and confidence of both the Israelis and the Palestinians. To embrace one side to the exclusion of the other is to undermine the credibility of the U.S. in the world, further deepen the divide within the region, compromise the security of Israel, and further endanger U.S. citizens and interests throughout the Middle East.

In his April 14, 2004, letter to Mr. Sharon to which this resolution refers and endorses, President Bush seems to make a troubling shift in the long standing policy of the United States. For years, the U.S. has attempted to facilitate, encourage and promote Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

Now, however, with the issuance of the Bush letter and completely outside of the framework and process of final status negotiations, the United States has approved of Mr. Sharon's unilateral plan involving two very central and sensitive issues—the disposition of Israeli West Bank settlements and the Palestinian refugees' "right of return." To prematurely make significant determinations in favor of one party—the Israelis—without any input from the other—the Palestinians—is, at the very least, imprudent and prejudicial. In my view, this shift will further complicate, frustrate and forestall final status talks.

As stated in an Israel Policy Forum (IPF) commentary, "Shutting the Palestinians out

also means that they incur no new obligations. At a time when Israel needs Palestinian assistance to end terrorism, they are locked out of the room. At a time when America needs the Islamic world to view the United States as not hopelessly biased against it, the Palestinians are given the back of the hand."

In the end, to resolve this two-party conflict requires a two-party commitment. I hope that the Israelis and the Palestinians soon will realize that their future and their fortunes are inextricably linked. As the Road Map envisions, both sides ultimately must reconcile differences, make concessions, accept obligations, and take simultaneous steps for progress and peace. In the words of IPF, "Any successful movement toward an agreement requires Israeli-Palestinian, and not Israeli-U.S., negotiations." I agree.

While the evacuation of Gaza could be a first and positive step towards a just and lasting peace, many other steps must follow. But only a negotiated resolution, involving both the Israelis and the Palestinians, will bring about a just and lasting peace. Unilaterally evacuating Gaza alone will neither stabilize the region nor produce an enduring peace. As President George Bush has said—and President Bill Clinton before him—in the past, only a solution that is "mutually agreeable" to both sides has a realistic chance of long-term survival and success.

It is because I believe deeply in the role of the U.S. as a genuine partner for both sides in the peace process that I remain committed to the Road Map.

DEVELOPMENTS WITH THE LORI BERENSON CASE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read this excerpt from "What-ever Happened to Lori Berenson, President Toledo's Trophy Prisoner?" This analysis was prepared by Abigail Jones, Research Associate at the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, and presents factual documentation about the recent developments in the case of my constituent, Lori Berenson, who has been imprisoned for eight and a half years in Peru. During her imprisonment, she has never received a fair trial. I remain hopeful that the Peruvian government will release Lori from prison. It is time for her to come home.

(Excerpt): "Lori Berenson, a 34-year-old New York native, has spent eight-and-a-half years incarcerated in Peru without the benefit of a fair and impartial trial—until now. Berenson's most recent trial was heard on May 7, 2004, in San Jose, Costa Rica before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the OAS's highest judicial body for the regional organization's member states. The CIDH exerts jurisdiction over OAS members who have ratified the American Convention on Human Rights, which Peru has endorsed. It is of note that this Court does not adjudicate the innocence or guilt of a defendant, but rather evaluates a state's compliance to the tenets of the Convention. The Court consented to hear Berenson's case upon the request of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

(IACHR), after the Peruvian government failed to comply with the Commission's 2002 recommendations calling for the restoration of Berenson's rights, monetary compensation for damages incurred while in prison and a general overhaul of the anti-terrorism laws that have condemned hundreds if not thousands of Peruvian nationals under the Alberto Fujimori regime (1990–2000), to a parody of properly administered justice.

"If Berenson were to be exonerated of her alleged offense, the Peruvian government would be obliged to comply with the Court's judgment, based on Article 68 of the American Convention on Human Rights; this clause asserts that, 'The States party to the Convention undertake to comply with the judgment of the Court in any case to which they are parties.' Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark represented Berenson throughout the Court proceedings and was assisted by noted criminal and international lawyer Thomas H. Nooter as well as Peruvian lawyer Jose Luis Sandoval Quesada. The Court's ruling will likely be handed down later this year. . . .

"In December of 1994, Berenson allegedly arrived in Peru as a journalist to work for two small American publications, *Modern Times* and *Third World Viewpoint*. On Nov. 30, 1995, the Peruvian police arrested her aboard a public bus on charges of 'treason against the fatherland.' After being illegally interrogated by the police without the benefit of a defense counsel, Berenson appeared before a 'faceless' military court that had a 97 percent conviction rate. In a grossly contrived trial before a hooded military judge who most likely hadn't attended a day of law school, this court sentenced her to life in prison for her suspected leadership position in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and for the role she purportedly played in plotting a foiled attempt to abduct members of Peru's Congress. However, after years of outraged international protest over her patently inequitable trial, she continues to serve a 20-year sentence, after a civilian court overturned the '96 supreme military court's decision on the basis of newly obtained evidence that proved she was not a leader of the MRTA. She was then convicted on a lesser offense of abetting a terrorist organization. The civilian court acquitted Berenson of both membership in and militancy with a subversive organization."

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4548) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, the list of recognized intelligence failures is depressingly long and still growing. Despite these documented missteps, the House Leadership has produced an Intelligence Authorization bill that says we'll