

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

keep doing more of the same. We'll conduct our intelligence the same way as we have in the past. We'll spend a little more money here, a little less money there, but we'll do the same things we've been doing and do them the same way. And Congress will continue to abdicate its oversight responsibility. That's unacceptable.

Every member of this Congress supports the men and women of our intelligence community who put their lives on the line every day to keep our nation safe. I am a veteran of the intelligence community, having worked at the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and I have the utmost respect for our intelligence professionals. However, we do a disservice to their hard work and personal sacrifice if we do not make sure that they have the tools and organizational structure they need to perform their duties successfully.

We all know now that they work within a broken system plagued by miscommunication, lack of coordination, and poor organization. In my view, the worst thing we can do for them is to continue to prop up this broken system. When a ship is sinking, you can either hand out buckets or you can repair the holes. Congress should be in the job of repairing the intelligence community, not bailing it out.

I want to be clear that our intelligence failures are not the fault of the men and women who work in the intelligence community. They are the result of complex, competitive and often redundant organizations that prevent the good work of our intelligence operatives from resulting in good, comprehensive products.

Unfortunately, there is no indication in this bill that we have learned anything from our intelligence mistakes. Nearly 3 years ago, our intelligence services failed to prevent the attacks on the World Trade Center, which took the lives of more than a hundred of my constituents in central New Jersey. An anthrax attack, which originated in my district and which targeted Members of Congress and other innocent citizens, still remains unsolved by the FBI. Today, our soldiers are risking their lives in Iraq after fighting a war to bottle-up weapons of mass destruction that our intelligence services said were there, but were not. The list of failures goes on.

And yet, with this bill, Congress continues to fail to make any reforms of the intelligence community. In fact, there is no indication in this bill that Congress plans to exert any more oversight over the intelligence community to hold it accountable for its performance than it has in years past. That is inexcusable.

In Committee, many of my colleagues and I offered a series of commonsense reforms that would have strengthened intelligence and strengthened oversight. They were all rejected.

For example, one of the reforms included a provision that would have established a special "red-team" that would have been charged with challenging assumptions and poking holes in the so-called "judgments" of the Intelligence Community. In other words, the "red-team" would be our in-house devil's advocate. It would make Intelligence analyses like the National Intelligence Estimate stronger and less subject to misinterpretation or selective editing by providing policy-makers with a new "red team" section where all doubts, con-

cerns, and alternative views are clearly laid out. It would help us make sure that we actually know what we think we know. There was no reason for this reform to be rejected.

Finally, I was horrified that the Majority decided not to allow debate on Mr. Peterson's amendment, which would have fixed a major flaw in this bill. The bill only funds one-third of the critical counterterrorism funds the intelligence agencies say they need. The Peterson amendment would fund 100 percent of the counterterrorism funding needed and would do so now.

Instead, the Majority plans to wait to ask for more money in a supplemental appropriation later this year. However, by funding our intelligence community by supplemental we in Congress will be curbing our own ability to oversee how those funds are spent. We need to give the intelligence community the financial support it needs, but it would be irresponsible for us to give them a blank check and not ask any questions.

As a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, it is my responsibility to make sure that this Congress both exerts the proper oversight over our intelligence community and that the community receives the proper directives and funding to be successful. I cannot in good conscience vote for this bill because it is structured in such a way that will only contribute to more intelligence failures in the future.

HONORING HOLLY WALKER FOR HER OUTSTANDING SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor an outstanding young woman and student. Holly Walker has received the Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship. As one of eight Nevada recipients, Holly went on to compete nationally for Discover Card's top scholarship award in which she, along with nine other students from around the country, were awarded an additional scholarship on top of the award received at the state level.

Discover Card awards scholarships to junior high school students based on leadership merit, academic achievements, and the ability to share talents with others while simultaneously overcoming considerable personal challenges. The scholarship can then be used for any type of post-high school education.

I congratulate Holly Walker for this great accomplishment and contribution to the state of Nevada. As one of only nine national recipients, and the only Nevada recipient to receive such an honor, I ask my colleagues to stand with me in recognition of this outstanding high school student.

CONGRATULATING GLORIA
MACAPAGAL ARROYO ON THE
OCCASION OF HER RE-ELECTION
AS PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, who was officially proclaimed President of the Philippines yesterday, the 23rd of June, 2004. This election marks a milestone in the politics of the Philippines. It demonstrated that, despite the difficulties that persist in the Philippines, the leadership of the country remains committed to democratic governance.

I have had the pleasure of meeting President Arroyo on two separate occasions. I have also interacted and worked with several members of her cabinet. The Philippines, under the leadership of President Arroyo, has been a steadfast partner of the United States in the War on Terror. While Al-Qaeda has sought to spread its influence, training camps and criminal enterprises into Asia, the government of the Philippines has taken a proactive approach to ensure that international terrorism does not take root in this strong ally of the United States. The government of the Philippines has recently made important strides towards protecting intellectual property rights and other measures that will strengthen trade and contact between our two nations.

Mr. Speaker, as Americans, we have the privilege of living in the world's strongest democracy and as such we, as a nation, often take it upon ourselves to answer freedom's call and point out injustices in the world and, in some occasions, take an active role to bring democracy to those who do not enjoy freedom. While these cases of injustice often command our immediate attention, it is important to note the United States has many friends throughout the world who, like the Philippines, have been there for the United States when we have needed a dependable ally.

The 108th Congress has also acted to strengthen the friendship between our two nations. The aid we provide the Philippines provides important support in the War on Terror and our decision to grant Filipino veterans of World War II the same benefits as the American counterparts with whom they served has gone a long way toward righting an injustice and enhancing the ability of the government of the Philippines to work with the United States on numerous issues of mutual concern.

Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the U.S.-Philippines Friendship Caucus, I congratulate both President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo on her reelection to a new term of office and the people of the Philippines for holding a competitive election that demonstrated the vibrant spirit of democracy of the Philippines. I look forward to working with President Arroyo on future projects that benefit both America and the Philippines.