

However, I was shocked at the abysmal performance by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), which is tasked with the responsibility of regulating the sale of explosives in our country. During the hearing, it became quite clear that ATF had absolutely no idea of how many explosive storage sites there are in this country. Given the fact that our country uses about 2.5 million metric tons of explosives every year, the idea of any of it being unaccounted for should concern all of us. Equally troubling was the revelation that there is minimal regulation—and zero enforcement—of the storage of equally, or even more hazardous explosive material by law enforcement agencies, which means that communities across this country face a menace that we need to address right away: large caches of high explosives are being kept in countless locations, with nobody held accountable for their safe-keeping.

Mr. Speaker, this is a September 10th standard for a September 12th world, and it is simply unacceptable. We need uniform federal standards that will be uniformly enforced across the country. I am pleased to report to my colleagues that the Shays-Lantos legislation that we are introducing today creates such standards.

There are obvious and logical reasons for local law enforcement agencies to have explosive materials. For example, a police agency that maintains a bomb squad unit, as many larger departments do, needs a ready supply of material for training purposes. Other legitimate uses include training bomb-sniffing dogs or holding confiscated contraband for evidentiary purposes. No one doubts the legitimate need for local law enforcement agencies to maintain storage facilities, but the lack of any clear guidelines on the manner of storage is very troubling.

At a time when explosives are the preferred weapon of choice of international terrorists, it was alarming to learn of a facility, located just a few miles from the heart of a major metropolitan area, that was as undefended and unprotected as the facility in San Mateo. The stolen materials could have been sold to the highest bidder and used against any target, near or far away. And the same can be said for storage locations nationwide.

To address this shortcoming the Shays-Lantos legislation, H.R. 5162, the Law Enforcement Explosive Storage Enhancement Act, requires every state to submit a list to the Attorney General reporting how many locations are in their respective states. The legislation further requires an inventory to be kept so that the Attorney General is aware of how much explosive material is being stored at these facilities around the country. These changes will allow better monitoring of these dangerous materials.

In addition the Shays-Legislation to create uniform federal regulations to ensure that all local law enforcement agencies are storing their explosives in a safe and secure manner. This includes requiring law enforcement facilities to have a security system that, at a minimum, will include either a video surveillance camera or an alarm system capable of notifying the agency of an unauthorized entry. Mr. Speaker, Chairman SHAYS and I are cognizant of the fact that many of our local police chiefs are facing the tightest budgets they have ever dealt with, and that this requirement could produce a major burden for many local offi-

cers. That is why we included a matching grant program to assist law enforcement agencies cover the costs associated with improving their security at their explosive storage sites. However much the cost of improving security at these facilities may be, I can assure you that it is less than the cost of allowing these types of explosive materials to fall into the hands of terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, after listening to the testimony from all of the witnesses, it became increasingly apparent that it would make no sense for the federal government to require law enforcement agencies to have licenses to store high explosives, as private-sector entities are required to do. When private-sector entities that sell high explosives are told to improve storage security or face the prospect of losing their licenses, they will shape up—or else they lose access to the explosives. But law enforcement agencies have no such economic incentives; we're not going to take these materials away from them. So some other form of financial incentive, under federal government control, is called for.

The H.R. 5162 ensures compliance from local jurisdictions by using the enormous power of the Congressional purse. This legislation tasks the Attorney General with inspecting law enforcement storage facilities, and if a facility is found to be in non-compliance with federal regulations, our bill requires the Attorney General to reduce that law enforcement agency's Department of Justice grants by 10%.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman SHAYS and I are introducing this legislation because we want to ensure the safety of this country. The tragedy of September 11, 2001 destroyed the innocence of our nation and opened our eyes to the true threat of terrorism. That awful day revealed that the United States was confronting a "Guns of Singapore" phenomenon. As our colleagues undoubtedly know, during the Second World War, the guns of Singapore, a mighty array of armaments, were fixed in place aiming out to the ocean, defending the island from the expected threat. Instead, the true threat, the actual invasion and the eventual occupation of Singapore, came from the land—and the massive guns were never fired in battle. Likewise, prior to September 11, the United States had not directed its enormous power in the proper direction.

Mr. Speaker, there are many fronts in the international struggle against terrorism. Passage of the H.R. 5162, the Law Enforcement Explosive Storage Enhancement Act, will be a crucial step in this battle, as it will prevent potential terrorists from easily accessing explosive materials stored throughout the country. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in calling for its immediate passage.

HONORING THE PEGGY NOTEBAERT NATURE MUSEUM

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the tremendous work being done at one of Chicago's greatest institutions, the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, on the occasion of the opening of several exciting new exhibits.

Since its beautiful building opened in Lincoln Park in 1999, the Notebaert Museum has served as a cornerstone for innovative scientific learning and environmental programs, and allowed thousands of visitors to come and see exhibits on the wonders of nature and our environment. And with the opening of "Mysteries of the Marsh," "Istock Family Look-in Animal Lab," "RiverWorks," and "Rooftop Stop and the Nature Museum Greening Project," the numerous educational opportunities the museum provides will be greatly enhanced.

The Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum grew out of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, founded by Robert Kennicott in 1857 as Chicago's first museum. The Great Chicago Fire destroyed many of the original collections, but by 1893 the Matthew Laflin building was constructed which housed the museum's collections for over 100 years. The museum's new building located along the northern Chicago lakefront is an architectural masterpiece worthy of the treasures located within.

Today the Notebaert Museum continues the same tradition of education and enjoyment of the environment that was its original mission. The opening of these new exhibits will, no doubt, be a tremendous success.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the people of the 5th district, indeed all of Chicago, in congratulating the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum on its continued importance to Chicago and the environmental community. I thank the staff and trustees of the museum for their diligent work and dedication toward making the museum one of the elite learning institutions in the country.

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE CENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida.

On October 4, 1904, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune opened the Daytona Literary and Industrial School for Training Negro Girls in Daytona Beach with 5 pupils, \$1.50 in capital and an unwavering faith in God.

Today, that initial investment has grown into a diverse student body of nearly 3,000, an annual budget of \$50 million and an endowment of \$26 million.

Today, the Bethune-Cookman College Board of Trustees is comprised of national corporate leaders, educators and religious leaders.

In 1923 the school begun by Dr. Bethune merged with the Cookman Institute of Jacksonville, Florida and 1 year later it became affiliated with the United Methodist Church. Today Bethune-Cookman College enjoys and flourishes in its relationship with the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church.

In 1931 the school evolved into a junior college and became known as it is today, Bethune-Cookman College.

In its 100-year history the College has had only four presidents: Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune; Dr. James E. Colston; Dr. Richard V.

Moore, Sr.; and Dr. Oswald P. Bronson, Sr. In this 100th year since its founding, Dr. Trudie Kibbe Reed has been appointed by the Board of Trustees to lead Bethune-Cookman College into its second century as the fifth overall and the second female to serve as president.

During this century of service Bethune-Cookman College has earned and maintained institutional and programmatic accreditation. Such adherence to high standards has earned Bethune-Cookman College a world-wide reputation for academic excellence and compassionate service.

Bethune-Cookman College now matriculates students in 37 major areas through six academic schools: business, education, humanities, nursing, science and mathematics, and social sciences. In its 63-year service as a 4-year baccalaureate-degree-granting liberal arts college, more than 12,000 students have graduated to assume leadership roles in their communities and in the global workplace.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives representing Florida's 7th Congressional District, I am pleased to honor Bethune-Cookman College on the occasion of Centennial Founder's Day. Today, I join many others in congratulating Bethune-Cookman College on its 100th year since the founding of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune's vision that has become a great legacy for all of us to share.

LEE RULES OUT ASSASSINATION IN SHOOTING INVESTIGATION

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article for the RECORD:

[From the Taiwan News, Aug. 30, 2004]

LEE RULES OUT ASSASSINATION IN SHOOTING INVESTIGATION

U.S.-based forensic expert Dr. Henry Lee who was investigating the March 19 shooting of President Chen Shui-bian has concluded that the incident was not an assassination attempt.

Lee, who handed his analysis to a Taiwan government official in the U.S. early yesterday, said that he was unable to issue a conclusive report, but advised that his findings in examining the forensic evidence could help criminal investigators in their own probe.

"An important finding on the bullets, one made of copper and the other of lead, is that they both have clear barrel marks," Lee said to reporters in New York after he submitted his 130-page report and a CD containing 150 photos to Andrew Hsia, director general of Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New York, Saturday morning local time.

"This means a chance for clearing up the case, as long as (criminal investigators) can find out the right (gun) barrel," Lee said. "This case was not a political assassination because (in such a case) a more powerful weapon than a homemade pistol would have been used," he told reporters.

He further advised that criminal investigators in Taiwan should crackdown on illegal firearms and "check (the barrel marks) of all seized firearms to find the gun."

His findings could also help in locating the factory at which the illegal gun was made, the forensic expert said, adding that he was

still uncertain whether or not the two bullets were fired from a single gun or from two guns with the same make of barrel.

The analysis Lee presented in New York yesterday was the final report following four months of advanced scientific examinations carried out by him and his colleagues.

According to Lee, his analysis of the evidence had helped him to reach a more precise conclusion regarding the location of the "hot zone" area from which the shots were fired.

He acknowledged that on his trip to Taiwan earlier this year he had had difficulty solving the case because of the shooter's use of a homemade handgun. The chance of clearing the case would be improved once criminal investigation agents could find the gun, Lee said at the time.

Lee made a three-day trip to Taiwan in April at the invitation of State Public Prosecutor General Lu Ren-fa, who had hoped to solve the case before his retirement in September.

Speaking with reporters in New York, Lee stressed that his investigation was free of any political influence. "We'll let the evidence speak (for itself)," he said. "The report is presented according to evidence and has nothing to do with political disputes or (the shooter's) motive, neither is it involved with the ongoing criminal investigation," he said.

He further noted that it would be better if the details of his analysis were published by Lu or by the Taiwan criminal investigative authorities.

Lee sealed the report before presenting it to Hsia, who is responsible for delivering it to Taipei. Prosecutor General Lu is anticipating that he would receive the document today.

Commenting on the "truth commission" proposed by the opposition parties in Taiwan to conduct an independent probe into the incident, Lee said that he hopes "the committee will examine the truth (found by forensic evidence) and give the criminal investigators more room to solve the case."

DEFENDING BOEING

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, among the many economic challenges our Nation faces at this time is the impact of unfair foreign trading practices, and I would like to speak today about the direct and substantial subsidies that continue to be provided to the European consortium, Airbus Industrie, costing more and more American manufacturing jobs every year.

The time has come for the American government to recognize the damage that has occurred to our economy, and to take firm action to curtail what I believe is both unfair and illegal foreign competition.

These subsidies from four European governments, which include aircraft launch assistance, capital injections, and debt forgiveness, have enabled Airbus to develop and market a range of commercial airliners at well below cost. Unless this practice is checked, I am afraid that it will drive the Boeing Company, Airbus' only remaining worldwide competitor and our largest net-exporter, out of the commercial airline manufacturing business altogether.

Most Americans are familiar with the Boeing Company, but I would like to remind my colleagues that Boeing employs more than

150,000 American workers, including about 54,000 in the civil aircraft industry. Last year it purchased about \$24 billion in supplies and services from more than 26,000 U.S. companies located in all 50 States. It is one of the largest employers in the country and our Nation's largest single exporter of manufactured goods by value.

But you may not be as familiar with the background of Airbus. Over 30 years ago, Airbus was founded by a European consortium of French, German, and later Spanish and British companies to compete in the large commercial aircraft industry with U.S. companies. Unable to secure commercial funding for the venture, European governments stepped up to provide about \$1 billion in loans and aid to establish the company.

More than 20 years later, in 1992, Airbus had grown to take about one-fifth of the commercial airplane market. But despite its significant growth and share of the market, European governments continued to provide enormous subsidies to the company to ensure it had an edge against the remaining U.S. competitors, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

In an attempt to address these subsidies, an agreement was signed in 1992 between the United States and the European Union on trade in large civil aircraft. This agreement limits direct government support of new aircraft to no more than one-third of the total development costs, with the further agreement that these subsidies would be reduced over time.

Yet over the last 12 years, the European Union has used this one-third limit as its base figure for determining how much of a subsidy to provide rather than to reduce the amount of the subsidy they provide.

As a result, Airbus has grown to dominate the large commercial aircraft industry, outdelivering Boeing for the first time in history in 2003. As recently as 1999, Boeing delivered 67 percent of new planes; in 2003, that figure dropped to 47.5 percent. And the comparative value of the planes ordered has dwindled even more significantly. In 2003, the value of Airbus's orders was more than twice as much as Boeing's.

The effect has been disastrous on U.S. workers and the American economy. More than 60,000 jobs have been lost in the commercial aviation industry in the United States since 1999. Many thousands of these jobs were lost in the Pacific Northwest, but the effects have been felt by suppliers and facilities throughout the country.

What has been responsible for the meteoric rise of Airbus? Their ability to provide a good product at below-market prices because of the generous subsidies they continue to receive from European governments.

These subsidies take several forms. One is through direct capital injections from European governments. Between 1987 and 1994, for example, the French government provided \$4.5 billion in fresh capital to Aerospatiale, a member of EADS which owns 80 percent of Airbus, to offset continuing losses. As recently as 1998, the French government transferred its 46 percent share of Dassault Aviation, worth approximately 880 million euros, to Aerospatiale.

My colleagues, can you imagine the U.S. Congress giving the Boeing Company \$4.5 billion outright to offset commercial failures? Boeing has never received this kind of cash payout from our government.