

by cosponsoring H.R. 4276, the Rural Safety Law Enforcement Improvement Act. This is good legislation that not only goes a long way to making rural communities safer, but helps to heal some of the damage caused by drug abuse. Rural areas suffer from the same problems that urban and suburban areas do, but the rural areas must make do with fewer resources.

Mr. Speaker, I am fully committed to honoring and providing for our law enforcement officers from all regions of our Nation. I am hopeful that we all remember them not just during National Police Week but year around. They provide immeasurable service to us and I hope that we remember them when it really counts.

To all law enforcement officers, I thank you and may God continue to bless you and your families.

□ 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHOCOLA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ALEXANDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ALEXANDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MATHESON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, we should have no more talk about resignations. We should not talk about Donald Rumsfeld resigning his office. We should not let him resign his office. He ought to be fired. He ought to be fired, and George Tenet ought to be fired. I do not know that there has ever been two Cabinet Secretaries in the history of this Nation that have given their President more bad information,

more bad intelligence, more bad advice than Don Rumsfeld and George Tenet. And while the President is at it, he ought to clean house at the Pentagon. He ought to get rid of Paul Wolfowitz and Doug Feith, all of the architects of this failed policy in Iraq.

It is astonishing to me that the President is so loyal to people who have given him such bad advice. If you look back on the failures in Iraq, and I speak as one who voted in favor of the military authority that the President sought a year and a half ago, I voted "yes" because I believed we had to disarm Saddam Hussein of weapons of mass destruction. I am now convinced that I was misled, that the Congress was misled, that the people of this country were misled.

And you look back on the failures of intelligence and planning and advice from George Tenet and Don Rumsfeld and the list is very long. The weapons of mass destruction have not been found. The intelligence was bad coming from George Tenet, and the intelligence was hyped by Don Rumsfeld and the other civilian leadership of the Pentagon. Don Rumsfeld tried to do this war on the cheap. We did not send enough troops over there. General Shinseki said we needed several hundred thousand troops. He was virtually run out of the Army for saying so. He was right. We have got 135,000 troops in Iraq today, and we have not secured the country. The country is not secure. Clearly more security is needed. We tried to do this on the cheap without enough troops, without enough armor.

The troops left their armor at home, and our soldiers have been sitting ducks killed by roadside bombs that armored personnel carriers and tanks would not have to worry about but unprotected Humvees, which is what our troops have been given, do have to worry about.

There was no plan to deal with the looting. There was no plan to deal with the violent insurgency that has come up. We were told by Don Rumsfeld we would be greeted as liberators. Instead, we have become occupiers. Donald Rumsfeld believed Ahmed Chalabi and the other leaders of the Iraqi National Congress. Chalabi, one of the great four-flushers of all time. You ask me what a four-flusher is. I am not sure. It is a phrase my grandfather used to use. I think it has something to do with having four cards to a flush and that you cannot trust a guy who is a four-flusher. Well, that is Ahmed Chalabi. He is a spinner. He has not given us good advice. But our leadership believed him in the Pentagon and we have paid a heck of a price because of it. We have no notion of how long we are going to stay or any notion of how much we must pay.

And now the prison abuse scandal has come. Clearly, the privates and the sergeants were completely wrong in the steps they took and they need to be punished, but I do not think the accountability stops with them. It goes

up the chain of command. Because the training was inadequate; the supervision was inadequate. There has been no accountability in the chain of command at this point. Secretary Rumsfeld did not listen to the International Red Cross who apparently started complaining about this a year ago. He did not listen to the Secretary of State who began complaining to the Pentagon and to Mr. Rumsfeld several months ago. The Secretary of Defense did not read the report that he ordered. And he did not even tell the President. He did not even tell the President.

We do not need to stay the course in Iraq, Mr. Speaker. We need to change the course in Iraq. We are not winning. We want to create a stable and peaceful Iraq with a representative self-government, hopefully a democracy. There can be no reconstruction without security. There can be no transfer of authority and government without security. There can be no elections without security. There can be no democracy without security. And there is no security in Iraq today. We cannot stay the course. We must change the course.

We have three choices. We can pull out, declare victory, or say it does not matter and pull out; and I think that would be a great mistake. We cannot leave Iraq worse than we found it. We did get rid of a murderous tyrant, and I am glad we did, but we cannot leave Iraq in shambles. We can stay the course, but we are not winning. We won the military victory, but we are not winning the peace. Or we can mobilize more troops, international troops from NATO and Arab nations preferably, our troops if necessary, in order to stabilize that country and achieve our goals.

REACTION TO CYPRUS REFERENDUM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last month the Greek Cypriot majority on the island nation of Cyprus overwhelmingly rejected a U.N. plan that forced them to put too much faith in the government of Turkey. Mr. Speaker, let us be clear. The Greek Cypriot people did not reject reunification of Cyprus. They rejected a proposal by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, a proposal they determined was not in the best interests of their nation as it prepared to join the European Union.

After the Annan plan was defeated, Cypriot President Papadopoulos said, "I should emphasize that the Greek Cypriots have not rejected the solution of the Cyprus problem. They are not turning their backs on their Turkish Cypriot compatriots." President Papadopoulos once again called upon Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to work together for a united Cyprus. Both the United Nations and the Bush administration must realize that the

Greek Cypriots are still dedicated to reunification, but they were simply not willing to accept a plan that forced them to accept the good will of the Turkish Government.

Mr. Speaker, before last month's vote, I voiced concern over some of the provisions included in the final Annan plan. I think the overall vote shows who benefited most from this plan, the Turkish Cypriot people and Turkey. I met with the Secretary-General in March to express my concerns with some of the proposals he was planning to include in his final plan. During that meeting, I strongly recommended that the United Nations maintain a presence on the island as long as the Turkish Army remained there.

The Secretary-General assured me that U.N. forces would remain on the island for a considerable amount of time, but his final plan allowed Turkish troops to stay indefinitely without an international presence. This was simply unacceptable. Like most Greek Cypriots, I was extremely worried about the actions Turkish troops would take with the absence of a neutral international presence to keep them in line. I was also concerned that Turkey would not abide by the final agreement and its troops would contribute to further instability and insecurity.

Mr. Speaker, the Annan plan should have called for the removal of all foreign troops and should have eliminated the right of foreign powers to unilaterally intervene in Cyprus. Greek Cypriots were concerned that the plan did not contain ironclad provisions for the implementation of the agreement, especially for those provisions where Turkey's cooperation was necessary. The Cypriots were forced to take the Turkish Government at its word that occupied land would be returned to its rightful owners 3 to 5 years down the line. The Cypriots were forced to take the Turkish Government at its word that the Turkish Parliament would ratify the treaty. And, as I have said, the Cypriots were forced to believe that Turkey would remove its troops according to the timetable in the Annan plan and were forced to deal with the fact that Turkish troops will remain in Cyprus forever with Turkey having the unilateral right to intervene at any time.

Greek Cypriots were also concerned that the Annan plan denied the majority of the Greek Cypriot refugees the right of return to their homes in safety. They were also concerned the plan imposed on them the liability to pay large claims for the loss of use of properties in the Turkish occupied area.

Mr. Speaker, all of these concerns led to the rejection of the Annan plan by the Greek Cypriots in the referendum. But as the Greek Cypriot President said, the Greek Cypriots are not turning their backs on the Turkish Cypriots. Greek Cypriots will continue to hold out hope that a common future for all Cypriots within the European Union will eventually be a reality, but

it must happen without any third parties, like the Turkish Government, dictating that future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SMART SECURITY AND IRAQI PRISONERS OF WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absolutely outraged last week when along with the rest of the world I learned that U.S. service members and private American contractors in Iraq had abused and tortured Iraqi prisoners of war and had forced them to commit heinous sexual acts. War is devastating, it is terrifying, but even in war there is no place for actions such as these. The abuse inflicted by a few soldiers is causing much ill will around the world. What is worse, I feel it will further embolden our enemies to commit acts of terrorism against the United States and horrific acts of abuse against our own troops should they be captured.

But almost equally reprehensible was the response of our Commander in Chief to the abuses that took place at Abu Ghraib, the prison in Iraq. Instead of claiming full responsibility for the actions of members of the United States military, President Bush expressed his regrets that the abuses had occurred while distancing himself from those abuses. At another time, President Harry Truman did not try to distance himself from abuses that occurred during his watch. In his January 1953 farewell address to the American people, President Truman made an important assertion in that regard, saying, and I quote, "The President, whoever he is, has to decide. He can't pass the buck to anybody. No one else can do the deciding for him. That's his job." President Truman is also the person who made famous the quote, "The buck stops here." President Bush would be well served to take notice of this quotation which Harry Truman thought was so important that he kept it as a sign on his desk in the Oval Office.

Mr. Speaker, the buck does not stop with the young woman who was photographed holding an Iraqi prisoner on a leash. The buck does not stop with Brigadier General Jannice Karpinski, the U.S. general in charge of running the prisons in Iraq. The buck does not stop with Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez, one of the highest-ranking military officers in Iraq. The buck does not even stop with Donald Rumsfeld,

the Secretary of Defense. The buck stops with the Commander in Chief. At the moment, that happens to be George W. Bush. That is where the buck stops. Remember what Harry Truman said at his 1953 farewell address. He said the President cannot pass the buck to anybody.

There has to be a better way, because the Bush doctrine of unilateralism and passing the buck within his own administration has been tried and it has failed. It is time for a new national security strategy, one that emphasizes brains instead of brawn, one that is consistent with the best American values. I have introduced legislation to create a SMART security platform for the 21st century, H. Con. Res. 392. SMART stands for "sensible, multilateral American response to terrorism." SMART treats war as an absolute last resort. It fights terrorism with stronger intelligence and multilateral partnerships. It controls the spread of weapons of mass destruction with a renewed commitment to nonproliferation. And it aggressively invests in the development of impoverished nations with an emphasis on women's health and education.

Remember, the buck stops with the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States. No more passing the buck, Mr. President. Instead, let us rely on the very best of America, our commitment to peace and freedom, our compassion for the people of the world and our capacity for multilateral leadership. Let us be smart. Let us be smart about our future. SMART security is tough, it is pragmatic, it is patriotic, and it will keep America safe.

RECOGNIZING THE INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN TO THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor tonight to speak on House Concurrent Resolution 352, legislation that I am proud to have introduced which gives much deserved recognition to the many invaluable contributions made by the people of Indian origin to the United States. Since the earliest days of our Republic, citizens of Indian origin have emigrated to our Nation in the pursuit of freedom and prosperity for themselves and their families. As American citizens, they have integrated into American society, and they have made extraordinary contributions to the United States, helping to make our Nation a more efficient and prosperous country.

□ 2015

Indian Americans greatly value education and have made many significant contributions in the fields of law,