

The Government of Sudan has said we have nothing to do with it, but their planes dropped the bombs, the weapons come from the Government of Sudan, and they are in close proximity with the Janjaweed who are the militia groups that are terrorizing the people.

The attacks appear to have been ethnically based, with the groups targeted being essentially the following tribes of African origin: The Zaghawa, the Masaalit and the Furs. Men and young boys appear to have been particularly targeted in ground attacks.

The pattern of attacks on civilians, including rapes, pillage, including of livestock, destruction of property, including water supplies. And in May, 2004, the acting High Commissioner reported that attacks against civilians involved the destruction of property, often through burning, as well as the destruction of central supplies such as flour, millet, and other crops. The report stated that a disturbing pattern of disregard for basic principles of human rights and humanitarian law is taking place in Darfur by the armed forces of Sudan and by its proxy militia known as the Janjaweed.

According to Human Rights Watch, the government and its Janjaweed allies have killed thousands of Fur, Masaalit, and Zaghawa, often in cold blood, raped women, destroyed villages. Foodstocks and other supplies essential to the civilian population have been destroyed. They have driven more than 1 million civilians, mostly farmers, into camps and settlements in Darfur where they live on the very edge of survival, hostile to the Janjaweed abuses. More than 110,000 others have fled to neighboring Chad, but the vast majority of war victims remain trapped in Darfur.

Mr. Speaker, we have lost tens of thousands of civilians already and many more will die in the coming months. We must do everything possible to save lives and bring justice to those responsible for the atrocities in Darfur. The United States must lead a massive international intervention in Darfur before it is too late. We should utilize all available means to deliver much-needed humanitarian assistance in Darfur.

Mr. Speaker, we must also hold those responsible accountable. An international tribunal for Darfur must be created. In the meantime, the Bush administration must impose targeted sanctions, including travel ban and freezing of assets against individuals responsible for Darfur's atrocities. Targeted sanctions will punish those directly responsible by avoiding collective punishment.

Mr. Speaker, based on the extensive research and consultation with government officials and regional actors, we have been able to put together a list of individuals directly responsible for the atrocities in Darfur, and this was done by very careful investigation right there on the ground.

These individuals directly responsible for the atrocities include, in the

first category, top Government of Sudan officials who are supervising and controlling Janjaweed activities and operations, including the following: Ali Osman Taha, First Vice President; Major General Salah Abdalla Ghosh, Director General, Government of Sudan security; Dr. Nafie Ali Nafie, former external Intelligence Chief; Major General Al Tayeb Mohammed Hheir, Presidential Security Advisor; Abdalhamid Musa Kasha, Minister of Commerce; Abdalrahim Mohammed Hussein, Minister of Interior; Major General Adam Hamid Musa, State Governor, southern Darfur; Brigadier Mohamed Ahmed Ali, Riot Police Director, led police attacks on internally displaced persons at Mayo Camp right out in Khartoum in mid-March; Mohamed Yousef Abdala, Humanitarian Affairs State Minister; Abdalla Safi el Nur, Cabinet Minister and General Coordinator of Janjaweed.

In the category right below that is the Command Coordination and Command Council of the Janjaweed.

□ 1915

Lieutenant Colonel Sukeirtalah, leader of Janjaweed-Geneina; Ahmed Mohammed Harun, commander, State Minister of Interior; Osman Yusuf Kibir, State governor Darfur; El Tahir Hassan Abbud, NCP; Mohammed Salih Al Sunusi Baraka, member of the National Assembly; Mohammed Yusuf El Tileit, Western Darfur State minister; Major General Hussein Abdalla Jibril, member of the National Assembly.

Right in the field command in the third category: Brigadier Musa Hilal; Brigadier Hamid Dhawai; Brigadier Abdal Wahid, Kabkabiya sector; Brigadier Mohammed Ibrahim Ginesto; Major Hussein Tangos; Major Omer Baabas.

I believe that these people should be investigated by a tribunal because there are thousands of refugees who have nowhere to go now but to live in makeshift huts. They have no health care. Children are dying of diarrhea and malnutrition, and U.S. officials are desperately trying to solidify a ceasefire to get aid to these people, and they are very inaccessible.

In several weeks, the rainy season will come the early part of June and flood much of the area, making humanitarian delivery nearly impossible. Children are dying already and will continue to die of preventable causes, like diarrhea for lack of water and health care.

One hundred thousand have gone to Chad. The whole country of Chad has 271 doctors for a population of approximately 9 million people. So they are in no shape to be giving assistance, medical assistance to these influx of refugees. In the north there is not even a doctor or a nurse, just one medical technician who is only qualified to hand out basic drugs.

The International Red Cross said there is severe malnutrition, but the newly set-up health facility is at least

5 hours' drive from the nearest facility to get materials and medicines to the people.

These people say that they had a decent life in Darfur until the Arab Sudanese Government went to war against this region's indigenous African people. It is mentioned that Sudanese aircraft bombed the village and then the militias came on horseback to burn down houses and commit atrocities and human rights abuses.

Rape is being used as a weapon of war, where women and young girls are brutally targeted.

Every week, many people continue to cross the border to Chad because they are fleeing the campaign of ethnic cleansing conducted by the Sudanese Army and its marauding militia called the Janjaweed.

Thousands of Sudanese villagers have been killed according to American and other human rights officials. Hundreds of thousands more lives hang in the balance.

Darfur is not accessible to outsiders. We have seen some pictures that show burned-down villages by overhead aircraft that have been taken; and so, once again, the U.N. is ready to go in. The U.N. must be sure that they take all means necessary to attempt to get to these very fragile people.

So as I conclude, I hope that the world is listening. I hope that we can get our media, our newspapers to focus in on the problem in Darfur. We often see the press cover problems in Europe. As we said, in Bosnia and Kosovo we saw NATO and many people come to their defense. However, in Rwanda 10 years ago, with close to a million people dying from genocide, we all looked the other way, and now in Darfur.

Is the life of a black person in Sudan or in Rwanda any less than a European life or an Asian life? Of course, we all know that the question is no. We are all made in the image and likeness of God. We are all one people. We are all one in this life that God has given to us, and we all deserve the right to freedom, justice, equality.

So as I conclude, I would like to thank those Members that came down to express their thoughts. I will continue to talk about the atrocities in Sudan until we get the proper response by our country and by countries around the world. It is a tragedy in front of us, and we should do everything within our power to see that it ends.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHOCOLA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to visit tonight and talk about Iraq and perceptions about Iraq; but before I start, I would like to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr.

PAYNE) for bringing to the floor this subject of the human rights violations, the countless deaths in the Sudan and other African countries.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to draw conclusions that may differ from my colleagues, but I would explain to this House that his perceptions and my perceptions about what is going on in Africa are very similar, and I appreciate his heartfelt contending on behalf of them.

Mr. Speaker, I looked at the photographs that America has been looking at and saw the expanded group of photos, and they were startling and disappointing. America and the President have apologized, but the silence that comes from the rest of the world over the beheading of Nick Berg parallels the silence that I hear from the rest of the world about the Sudan and about Rwanda.

Mr. Speaker, it was not the newspapers that first drew my attention to Rwanda years ago. It was my pastor at a local church speaking up about the killings of hundreds of thousands in that country.

I was in Vietnam in the 1970s, 1971, 1972, part of 1973 and part of 1974; and we were aware of some of the things that were going on in Cambodia then and later, but the world was silent; and I share with my colleagues, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), the concern that no one speaks, that our press holds its force silent.

Mr. Speaker, weekly I have my secretary print out a Web site called the Voice of the Martyrs that explains killings daily around the world unjustly and in the dark of the night simply because someone has the power to kill and torture and maim without consequence. Mr. Speaker, we must lend our voices to those injustices because the people who will suffer the most are going to be the least among us.

The powerful, the rich, no matter what country, they will always have their way. They will always have the representation, but the last great hope for humanity is in this country where the rule of law stands and where our Constitution gives rights because the guaranteeing of those rights encourages those without political power and those without family connections, and so I thank the gentleman for his comments tonight.

The examples of terrorism that exist around the world at this time and in the past will cause us to blanch in horror. The risks to humanity are extreme. The financial devastation is great.

In Lebanon, the trading and banking center of the Middle East was destroyed by the PLO and Hezbollah with Iranian and Syrian funding and support.

Terrorism has caused difficulties in El Salvador. It has been the victim of

Farabundo Marti National Liberation terrorists for over a decade and a half. The FMNL and their allies the PLO, Black September, the Red Brigades and the terrorists worldwide bombed thousands of buses and bridges, assassinated mayors, elected officials and burned villages. They placed landmines in coffee plantations so women and children workers would hopefully not go to work. When they did, their limbs were blown off.

In Afghanistan, the country was destroyed by the Taliban and al Qaeda. Killings and tortures were daily, routine tools of governance.

This is what terror brings to us. Mr. Speaker, this is the reason that I commit myself to a fight against the war on terror because it is the weak, it is the powerless and the innocent who suffer most from terror.

There are those who say that it is simply the United States policies that caused 9/11; and yet to the people who say that it was the United States policies who caused the extremists to attack our World Trade Centers, I ask them what is the policy in Sri Lanka that causes the attack of terrorists? What is the policy in the Philippines and Indonesia that caused terrorist bombings?

Mr. Speaker, we need to remember at this point exactly why we are in the war on terror. It is because of the terrorism. It is because of the output and the effects of terrorism. It is because in this country on 9/11 soccer moms became security moms. Soccer moms began to wonder how safe their children were at school.

Mr. Speaker, families everywhere, whether it is Iraq, Sudan, Rwanda, Chad, Cambodia, families everywhere have a similar hope. They hope that their children will grow up and receive an education, that they will grow up and receive an education in safety knowing that their security is assured.

Mr. Speaker, 9/11 for America changed that fact, but terrorism had taken away the security of much of the world previously. Mr. Speaker, it is my contention that you cannot have freedom, liberty and security at the same time as you have tyranny and terrorism. That, Mr. Speaker, is the reason that we are fighting this war on terror, in my opinion.

For those who wonder exactly what the connection is between Iraq and the war on terror, we are just now learning from Jordan that al Qaeda terrorists planned to use chemical weapons to blow up the U.S. embassy. They were trained in Iraq before we liberated the country last year.

Mr. Speaker, Jay Epstein of The New Republic wrote this week of new and convincing evidence that Mohammed Atta did, in fact, meet with a senior Iraqi intelligence agent in Prague in 2001.

We are fighting the war secondly, Mr. Speaker, because of the consequences of Iraq's continued use of deceit and denial to hide weapons that risk the en-

tire world, but especially the rhetoric and intentions were directed at the United States.

□ 1930

It is not the policy of this country to wait until the first attack of weapons of mass destruction before we take the necessary steps to stop their proliferation.

Mr. Speaker, when I was in Iraq last year, Mr. Kay explained to us that they had found 35 fermenters, fermenters having two types of activities associated with them: first, the making of biological weapons; and second, the making of chemical weapons. Mr. Kay stated at that point that though they did not have the weapons in their hands at that point, they were within 2 weeks at any point they would want to start making significant weapons.

Thirdly, our critics should look at root causes to understand why we are fighting this war on terror. The entire effort to liberate Iraq and Afghanistan has been to show a different and new future to the Middle East, a future that contains the promise of at least the beginnings of democracy rather than the awful choice between living under a dictatorship or joining the Jihad.

A fourth reason we are fighting the war on terror, Mr. Speaker, is the recognition that 23 other countries have realized we must fight terrorism. Our allies in this coalition, 23 nations, have sent over 25,000 soldiers to help stabilize Iraq in order to allow self-governance to emerge. They have helped us construct schools and telecommunications. Lives have been given by Polish soldiers defending and protecting southern Iraq, in charge of multinational forces working closely with pro-democratic Iraqi forces. British soldiers have defended and protected Basra and Um Qasr. El Salvador soldiers fought and repulsed Sadr terrorists in southern Iraq just a few weeks ago. The Jordanians run the hospitals in Fallujah. Peshmerga Kurds protect and build in northern Iraq. Our Japanese friends have helped in telecommunications and in reconstruction.

It seems as though people in this city tend to forget why we are fighting the war on terror and they tend to believe that this war is like maybe an intramural conflict, a game of tag. Mr. Speaker, the stakes are far higher than that. The stakes literally seem at this moment to be whether the world will remain free or come under the awful persecutions we find in the Sudan, in Rwanda; that we found in Bosnia and Kosovo. The future of the world is hanging in the balance, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I am joined tonight by my colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BARRETT), and I want to yield the floor to him. I appreciate his participation.

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for yielding to me and I thank him for all his work.

You know, when he was talking about being in Washington, sometimes,

coming from South Carolina and being in Washington, it seems like a millions miles away from home. Things get convoluted, things get confused, and so many times this town has a different idea about what is going on in the world or what has happened. This past week, Mr. Speaker, I got a letter from Brandon Browlee. Now, Brandon is a fourth grader at Laurens Academy in Laurens, South Carolina, and I want to share this letter with you. I want you just to take a second and listen to this.

This is Brandon talking: When I grow up I'm going to be a South Carolina Law Enforcement Division agent, a SLED agent, and a fighter pilot. I want to be a SLED agent when I'm not at war. I don't care if I die fighting for my country. My family will miss me, but at least I will die with honor and I'm protecting my country. I will send letters every day and we will stay healthy. I will always keep a picture of my family in my jet. I promise to take everybody for a ride, if I can. I will always wear a cross necklace, keep a pocket Bible by my side, and I will send letters to my wife, and she will read them to all of you.

Out of the mouth of babes, I guess we should say. Crystal clear, if you ask me. Crystal clear.

The last couple of weeks have been very trying times. We are dealing with things up here that are taking away our focus, taking away our guidance. This thing is bigger than any scandal could ever possibly be, Mr. Speaker. We are talking about 130,000-plus men and women that are fighting for democracy, fighting for freedom, and fighting for the security of this Nation every day. They are fighting for a way of life and they are fighting for everything that we know in South Carolina to be near and dear to us, and I think about it every day.

I think about my two sons. I have a son that is 14½ and a son that is 12. And if my boys Jeb and Ross are like their father and like their uncle, and like their grandfather and their grandfather's brothers, and like their grandmother's brothers, they will fight. They will wear the uniform and they will sacrifice everything they have to keep this country safe and strong. I think about it every day.

But as sure as I am standing here, as sure as I am in Washington, D.C. and standing in this room, in this hall tonight, if we do not defeat this enemy in the streets of Baghdad, in the streets of Mosul, in the streets of Tikrit, in Afghanistan and wherever, we will fight this enemy in the streets of Atlanta, Georgia, and Chicago, and San Francisco, and Columbia, South Carolina, and Washington, D.C.

When I was in the service, I had the honor of presenting one of my best friend's wives with the flag of this country. Lynn Dial died in a helicopter accident. And I will never look a husband, a wife, a son, or a daughter in the face and tell them that I did not do everything I could possibly do to keep

this country safe and strong, to keep their loved ones safe and strong.

Make no mistake about it, we are going to win this war. And make no mistake about it, we will do everything within our power to keep our country safe and strong. That is what this letter that Brandon wrote did for me. It caused me to refocus. It caused me to understand exactly what is going on and exactly what the stakes are. They could never be higher, and the consequences could never be greater.

I want to thank Brandon, and I want to thank the men and women serving our country today that are giving their all; that are giving in many cases their lives for everything we know and love.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for this opportunity and I thank him for his fight. And I want him to know that there are a lot of us out there that are by your side and that will help you every step of the way.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BARRETT). He is one of the distinguished colleagues in the freshman class, and I am always pleased to hear his heartfelt conviction as he speaks.

My colleague talked about the fact that we will win this fight. And, Mr. Speaker, there are successes we should be proud of that indicate that we are doing what we set out to do. The American people will not always hear these on the evening news or read them in the newspaper. In fact, Mr. Speaker, when I went to Iraq, when I walked among the young people, our young men and women soldiers, the most frequent question, and not just young soldiers from New Mexico, but as I walked through the assembled dining halls three different days at noon and in the evening, Mr. Speaker, the continuing question, to which I had no answer, was why do my parents not hear the good things we are doing in Iraq on the evening news?

Mr. Speaker, it is the same silence that affects the media that we were talking about earlier, the refusal to carry the actions of astonishing bravery, courage, compassion, valor, and sometimes just the plain steel nerve to be in that foreign land, fighting for a foreign people, and shedding American blood so that Iraqis can be free. Mr. Speaker, that is noble and we are doing an honorable task.

One of the signs of success that I look at, Mr. Speaker, is that we have not been struck since our original attack on 9/11. The second component of success is that the Taliban has been uprooted and moved out of Afghanistan. The al Qaeda is on the move and has stopped training the thousands of terrorists in the training camp that they had set up in Afghanistan. The funding mechanism for the war on terror that existed in Saudi Arabia has been dismantled, Mr. Speaker. Saddam Hussein sits in a jail cell, as do over 40 of his top regime leaders.

But, Mr. Speaker, one of the successes that I count great is that our

friends in Pakistan have picked up the sword against terrorists. They were fighting on one side of the Pakistani border and U.S. troops were on the Afghanistan side of the border and were pinching rebels and terrorists in between us. Mr. Speaker, it is that willingness of other nations in that region that represents some of the most amazing turnarounds in this war on terror.

There are many countries who would expel the terrorists, but they just could not do it by themselves. They did not have the funds or the military strength or the military might, and our participation has given them the will and the way to fight their own war on terror.

Worldwide we are seeing more terror cells interrupted by international law enforcement. Our human information is getting better in this war on terror. Because of an election years ago, we made the decision to take our spying operatives out of the cells and simply rely on eavesdropping and electronic methods of information gathering. But those information-gathering techniques that were stopped under a previous administration led to our blindness, so that we could not know that were going to be hit on 9/11.

Mr. Speaker, that reemergence of human intelligence is one of the most significant things in our finding different weapons in Iraq. Mr. Kay said that many of the scientists said, you will not find weapons of mass destruction until we, until we the Iraqis, are ready for you to find them. It was through their efforts that we did find the 35 fermenters that we have found.

Mr. Speaker, another great success is the fact that Libya simply walked to the table and said we want to give up our weapons of mass destruction; we have them and we want to give them up. Since then, Libya has been removed from the list of state sponsors of terrorism. Members of this House visited Libya, led by my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), a senior member of the House Committee on Armed Services. They listened to Qadhafi himself detail Libya's long and ugly support for international terrorism, and now that has ended.

□ 1945

Mr. Speaker, some claim that Libya was already prepared to do this, but I say nonsense. Just days prior to the beginning of the war to liberate Iraq, Mr. Qaddafi initiated negotiations; but only after those pictures of the capture of Saddam Hussein were shown worldwide did Mr. Qaddafi agree to the deal, all of his weapons gone, lock, stock and barrel. As supporters of terrorism, Libya, Afghanistan and Iraq are no more. As developers of weapons of mass destruction, they are no more.

Mr. Speaker, we have positive effects inside Iraq that affect the social systems, for providing medical care and rebuilding schools; children are kicking soccer balls, and kids are spending time with organs. Our troops are building new and better societies in Iraq and

Afghanistan. The immediate and long-term benefits for a more peaceful region and a more peaceful world are immeasurable.

More than 250 Iraqi students and teachers welcomed soldiers at the grand opening of the Al-Walid Elementary School in Baghdad recently. The opening is the result of several months of work by soldiers from the 4th Battalion, the 1st Field Artillery Regiment, the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, the 1st Armored Division, and the 409th Civil Affairs Battalion, an Army Reserve unit from Abilene, Texas. Repairing the schools is a big part of our responsibility because these children will become the future of Iraq. Their attitudes control the future.

Mr. Speaker, our troops have not stopped here. The soldiers understand that you can see the future of Iraq through the eyes of its children. The most recent project for the 105th Forward Support Battalion, headquartered in Germany, was giving away 150 soccer balls to local kids in Baghdad. Soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division have been working to not only make Iraq secure, but have been putting time and effort into helping towns and villages with their Operation Helping Hands program. With the Operation Helping Hands, soldiers donate their own money, and many of them are financially strapped providing for their needs in Iraq as well as the needs back home for their family, but they have been donating their own money to help provide families with food and health care necessities. Brigades Commander Ben Hodges came up with the idea of helping the poor families in the area. They have collected several thousand dollars which goes a long way toward helping many Iraqi families.

These compassionate troops are helping Iraqi families in a way that they have never been helped before. Soldiers are often out in Iraqi communities providing medical care and humanitarian assistance. A small, impoverished village about 10 miles from Baghdad was recently paid a visit from the Medical Civic Action Program. The program sends doctors and medics to provide free medical care on a regular basis. Because of conditions under Saddam Hussein, soldiers are treating diseases we rarely see here at home: tuberculosis, hepatitis, and polio.

Mr. Speaker, we should be proud of our troops for fighting for women's rights. For the first time in history, women in Mosul, Iraq, were able to join the rest of the world in celebrating International Women's Day. That day recognizes coordinated efforts of women everywhere for equal rights and political and economic equality. The state of the woman in Iraq was in horrible condition prior to our arrival. Eighty-eight percent of women could not read. Today, 77 percent of all school-age girls are in school. The People's Assembly Building was rededicated as a center for Iraqi women. The center will serve as a meeting place for

all women of Iraq where they can share ideas, offer training, coordinate communication, and build a safer homeland.

In Mosul, Iraqi police say they are grateful to soldiers from the U.S. Army's 503rd Military Police Battalion for their assistance in rebuilding police stations. Coalition forces helped to renovate several police stations which enable the Iraqi police officers to protect their fellow citizens. In the past year, 4,570 police, correction specialists, and firefighters from the Ninevah Province have completed this training. They are better prepared to maintain security for the people of Iraq because of the training the coalition forces have provided.

Iraqi security forces continue to take huge steps along with the political process. Less than a year ago, the Department of Border Enforcement was created consisting of the border police, immigration inspections, and civil customs inspection stations. Today there are more than 82,000 border policemen and nearly 9,000 border enforcement agents operating along a 3,600 kilometer border. Coalition forces are actively involved in border security operations. In addition to conducting joint patrols with the Iraqi border police, coalition forces routinely visit border posts and continue to train and mentor the Iraqi border patrol officers.

More than 11,000 experienced policemen who have completed the transition integration program have learned democratic principles and values, basic fundamentals of policing, policies and standards for conduct, law and order, and their responsibilities to their communities. There are more than 1,600 policemen who have trained from scratch in an 8-week training program. In early March, 450 additional policemen graduated from the first class of the 8-week Baghdad Public Safety Academy. Another 1,500 new policemen will graduate in April. Two academies are expected to have more 2,100 new professional policemen by the end of 2004.

The new Iraqi Army is growing. In early March, more than 1,000 recruits of the 4th Battalion graduated from the 9-week basic training program.

These are amazing stories. These are the stories of the Americans that I know. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands more.

I am proud of our soldiers and want to say thank you. These are not the stories that you will hear on the news or in the newspapers, nor will you hear them many times during this election year; but I would like at this moment to say thank you to the young men and women in Iraq who are fighting for the freedom of a foreign land.

One story that is told from Iraq, a U.S. soldier recently evaluated an Iraqi woman, Farha Abed Saad, for medical treatment after she had been harmed by Iraqi thugs who wished to rob Iraqis of their right to freedom. Her comments say it well, "Thank God you have come here to Iraq to make us

free," said Mrs. Saad, kissing a soldier's hand. "When I see you, I see my own sons. Thank you, thank you."

Mr. Speaker, compassion is a common language. Compassion is what we are showing to the people in Iraq when we fight side by side with them.

Mr. Speaker, we have other advances in this war on terror and in the social setup in Iraq. Already the transition to Iraqis is beginning. People are talking about the end of June, but this week the transition began with the transition of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Culture, both responsibilities being moved across to Iraqi civilians.

Mr. Speaker, the oil in Iraq has begun to flow again. It is moving through pipelines that we have found damaged and we as coalition forces have repaired. Because of that flow of oil and because of U.S. reconstruction of oil facilities, over \$8 billion, almost \$9 billion is in the bank now in trust for the Iraqis. It is being used to fund the operation of their government.

Mr. Speaker, you will not hear that story either as we read the evening news because it seems that the news does not want to report the positive and the progress that we have seen in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, we heard eloquent points from a gentleman on the floor earlier this evening. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) spoke about the fact that in any contest some people will win and some will lose. Then he gave the four points that create the winners, that help determine the winners. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) speaks about winning, I listen. The gentleman from Nebraska coached the 1994 national champions and came back the next year in 1995 and coached the same Nebraska Cornhuskers to another national championship. And then he took a year off and came back in 1997 to win his third national championship.

Mr. Speaker, when this gentleman speaks about winning, I believe he knows what he is talking about; and he says for us to win in Iraq will require the same elements as to win in any other situation. It will require a unity of purpose. Secondly, it will require sacrifice; the willingness to pay a greater price than the competition often determines the winner.

Third, we must have confidence in a successful outcome.

Fourth, there must be a bond among the team, a caring, a respect, a love among the group.

Mr. Speaker, when we begin to talk so violently in this Nation and to politicize the war, we begin to undermine the unity of purpose, the willingness to pay a greater price, we undermine the confidence and the successful outcome, and we begin to damage that bond that needs to exist among the group members if an effort is to be a winning effort.

Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the many complaints and to the calls for

resignations, my mind goes back to World War II. I just cannot imagine what it would have been like in World War II after Pearl Harbor if we had gone through the same sort of questions from the press and from the political parties. Can Members imagine Mr. Roosevelt taking time off from the war to come in and speak about why Pearl Harbor was allowed to be attacked? There are many in this Nation who felt that the attack was known to be coming, and yet both sides for the good of the moment said we will let those questions go because we have got a greater enemy here.

I cannot imagine the consequences if we had chosen at that moment to pull the President in front of a commission and ask him to explain and justify every action. I cannot imagine, Mr. Speaker, asking the President at that point in the conflict in the first year or even 2 years, what is your exit strategy? Our exit strategy then is like our exit strategy now: it is to defeat the enemy.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to win this war on terror, it is going to take valor, valor like that of Pat Tillman who gave up a lucrative career in pro football to serve his country, and he paid the ultimate price.

□ 2000

It is going to take sacrifice like a young woman helicopter pilot from my district who died in a night helicopter crash in Afghanistan, or like the young man from Lovington, New Mexico, just 18 miles from my hometown, who paid the ultimate sacrifice and was just recently laid to rest.

Mr. Speaker, as I talked to his mother, she explained that he never liked school much, he did not like to read, he did not like to study, but when he got involved as a gunner in the military, he found an understanding of what he thought he was about and he began to read constantly, read his operational manuals, to work to improve his capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, it will take those kinds of sacrifices. Freedom is not free. It takes tremendous sacrifice. It will take courage to win this war on terror. It is going to be a long fight and it will take commitment. It will take commitment from the young men and women who are required to go. It will take commitment from their families. It will take commitment from political leaders who are required to vote to fund the efforts.

If we are going to cut and run now, Mr. Speaker, we can be sure that we will not win this war on terror. We can also be sure that the security moms will have been concerned justly. It is our obligation to see that we fight the war on terror outside this country's borders, that we take the fight to them and we take the desire away from them, take the desire away from them that makes them want to strike us.

We have had losses and they cannot be minimized. The loss of a single life

is too many. But far more of the enemy have paid the full price than of our young men and women. We owe it to the people of this country and to the free people of the entire world to stand our ground and to fight and to have the resolute intent to see that this war on terror is won.

Mr. Speaker, I cast my lot on the side of the people who will fight this war and who will see that liberty triumphs over tyranny and over terrorism.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE OFFICERS DURING NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHOCOLA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a couple of issues tonight, but first would like to start with National Law Enforcement Week. This week Congress has paid tribute to our law enforcement officers and first responders who so bravely protect and serve, often putting their own lives at risk. On September 11, 2001, many in this Nation and this Congress have come to recognize the importance of the sacrifices made by our law enforcement officers. As a former police officer and a Michigan State Police trooper as well as founder of the Law Enforcement Caucus and cochair of this caucus, this week has significant meaning to me. The focus of this important week will take place tonight at 8 o'clock, actually right about now, when this Nation pauses to add the names of the officers who have been killed in the line of duty. The addition of the officers' names to the memorial is one way our Nation can commemorate its fallen heroes who have died in the line of duty. This week allows peace officers and their families to gather together in one place and to honor those who have lost their lives.

According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, more than 16,000 Federal, State and local law enforcement men and women in the United States have been killed in the line of duty. In 2003, this past year, there have been 145 fallen officers and unfortunately in 2004, 53 officers have already died. The kind of sacrifice made by our law enforcement officers was all too clearly demonstrated in Detroit, Michigan, this year. Jennifer Fettig, a 26-year-old Detroit police officer, and her 21-year-old partner, Matthew Bowens, were killed during a routine traffic stop. For me, this terrible tragedy came close to home. Jennifer grew up in my district, in the Petosky area, and I have met with her family. This tragic killing illustrates the dangers our law enforcement officers face, not only during crisis situations but while performing routine duties.

That is why it is especially important this special week that we not only

recognize the dedication of those officers but also commit to providing our law enforcement officers the resources they need to meet the daily challenges of their jobs, particularly at a time when we place greater demands upon them to fight and prevent terrorism here and in America.

As a Nation we can provide these resources only by fully funding important law enforcement programs that allow our local agencies to buy essential protective gear, hire the officers they need and obtain the resources they need to make themselves and our communities safe.

Congress can provide these resources through grants, especially the Community Oriented Policing Services, or COPS, and its universal hiring program. This program was so successful that it helped put 100,000 police officers on the street under President Clinton. It is critical that Congress continue to fully fund this program. Unfortunately, President Bush's budget devastates the COPS program, providing only \$97 million, a \$659 million cut below last year's level. That is a more than 75 percent cut in this amount.

The President's budget also zeroes out the Edward Byrne Memorial State grant program. This program provides funding for 19 different programs, from counterdrug initiatives in rural communities to providing jailers for the local jail inmates.

The budget also eliminates local law enforcement block grants which provide direct grants to local agencies for hiring and training of new officers and vital crime fighting initiatives.

The President's budget cuts are simply unacceptable. It is my hope that Congress restores the cuts that the President has proposed in these valuable law enforcement programs.

Congress also needs to provide assistance to help regional law enforcement and first responders talk to each other in times of emergency. Police officers right now with their radios cannot talk to each other. They do not have what we call interoperability. My bill, H.R. 3370, the Public Safety Interoperability Act, would provide grants to local law enforcement agencies to modernize their communication systems and become interoperable. Interoperability of an officer's communications system would allow different public safety agencies in different jurisdictions to communicate with each other in times of crisis.

Currently, firefighters and law enforcement officials may not be able to communicate with each other even if they work in the same jurisdiction. The tragic events of September 11 illustrate why it is so important that our law enforcement officers are fully interoperable. Three hundred forty-three firefighters and 72 law enforcement officers lost their lives in the World Trade Center on September 11. When our first responders are confronted with an emergency situation, it is absolutely necessary that they are