

data stored in and transmitted by wireless mobile devices. The widespread and growing military use of wireless handheld devices and laptop computers has an accompanying security threat that is increasingly serious and will be protected by this technology.

These and other promising new technologies are fostered by the R&D programs funded by this bill and other defense appropriations. I urge the continued support of technologies as described here, which will provide the military important new capabilities.

IN HONOR OF CINCO DE MAYO

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 2005

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recently in commemoration of Cinco de Mayo, I joined community leaders and elected officials from the City of Houston in a celebration and parade that paid I tribute to Mexican culture. As the Congressman from the 9th District I was honored to represent my constituents at this annual event.

Although Cinco de Mayo marks the Mexican Army's victory over the French Army in 1862 at the Battle of Puebla in Mexico, this holiday has evolved into a way to celebrate the richness of Mexican culture. Within the United States, it is also a way to join with our fellow Mexican-American brothers and sisters and to learn about their heritage.

Cinco de Mayo brings our community together. In Houston, we are very proud of the great cultural and ethnic diversity of our city. Today, Cinco de Mayo is an annual celebration in which we take time to enjoy the great food, music, art, and people of our Mexican community.

Mr. Speaker, with this in mind, I feel that it is very important that we observe this holiday and the opportunity for cultural celebration of the people of this great Nation.

AN ARTICLE BY MR. DEXTER
LEHTINEN

HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 2005

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to place into the RECORD the words of Dexter Lehtinen, a reconnaissance platoon leader who was seriously wounded in the Vietnam War. After serving our country in Vietnam, Mr. Lehtinen graduated first in his class from Stanford Law School and went on to serve as a Florida State Senator and a United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

On May 8, the world celebrated the 60th anniversary of V-E Day marking the end of the war in Europe. With ceremonies commemorating the Allies victory over tyranny, the day served as a reminder of the sacrifices made to this country by what many call our greatest generation.

In contrast to the fitting tribute paid to the World War II generation, Jane Fonda recently published a book "My Life So Far." There, she

expresses regret not for her visits to North Vietnam, her broadcasts on Radio Hanoi nor her cavalier description of our tortured POW's as "hypocrites and liars," but only for being photographed in a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun site.

Let us not forget how damaging her actions were to the POW's and combat troops in the field. I firmly believe in the First Amendment rights all American's cherish, but traveling to enemy soil to criticize our soldiers and airmen during the war is a reprehensible act not easily forgotten nor pardoned.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Lehtinen's article and never forget the sacrifices made by all veterans of this great nation.

[From the National Review, April 29, 2005]

JANE FONDA IN WONDERLAND

NON-APOLOGY NOT ACCEPTED

(By Dexter Lehtinen)

You may have heard that Jane Fonda apologized to Vietnam veterans in her current book. That's incorrect. She expressed "regret" for one photograph, but remains proud of her Radio Hanoi broadcasts, her efforts to achieve a Communist victory, and her attacks on American servicemen as war criminals. She never uses the word "apology."

Fonda's latest foray into her past—with her pseudo-apology for having been photographed while sitting on a Communist North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun, along with her continued vigorous defense of all other aspects of her trip to North Vietnam and her support for the North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communist wars—reminds us that apologies can be very tricky things. An unqualified apology offered with sincere regret for the full scope of the wrong by someone who recognizes the harm inflicted on others can help in reconciliation. But a "pseudo-apology," offered with limitations by someone who still defends the bulk of the wrong, only serves to aggravate the injury.

Everyone knows the negative effects of the common pseudo-apology, the refrain of which goes, "I'm sorry if I offended you." Pseudo-apologies attempt to subtly shift the blame to the injured party, who apparently misunderstood the good intentions of the offender.

So it is with Jane Fonda's book. In *My Life So Far*, "Hanoi Jane" expresses "regret" for one thing—being photographed with an anti-aircraft gun. "I do not regret that I went. My only regret about the trip was that I was photographed in a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun site." Fonda amplifies: "That two minute lapse of sanity will haunt me until I die." She is "innocent of what the photo implies," but "the photo exists, delivering its message, regardless of what I was really doing or feeling." She makes it abundantly clear, without apology or regret, that what she was "really doing" was aiding the Communist enemy (who "touch our hearts"), and that what she was "really feeling" was that U.S. aviators were war criminals.

The photograph is not Fonda's primary transgression. Of course, the photo itself became the everlasting graphic proof of her outrageous behavior. So in a way Fonda is right—in practice, it is the photograph that reminds generations of who Jane Fonda really is. In her "regret," limited to the photograph alone, Vietnam veterans see Fonda's endeavoring to ameliorate the harm to herself with virtually no regard to the harm she caused to others.

Hanoi Jane's wrongs go far beyond the photograph. First, of course, are the facts that she joined the enemy gun crew at all and made two visits to North Vietnam. Second,

Fonda's self-initiated broadcasts on Radio Hanoi accused Americans of being war criminals. It was these broadcasts from the enemy's capital (not the gun photo) that gave her the lasting handle "Hanoi Jane" in emulation of "Tokyo Rose," an American who broadcast Japanese propaganda in World War II. In her self-proclaimed FTA ("F*** the Army") rallies, she claimed that personal atrocities "were a way of life for many of our military".

Third, Fonda exploited American POWs for Communist gain, asserting that the POWs were being treated humanely following a Communist-controlled visit. In fact, the remarkable POWs who showed any resistance to the Fonda visit were beaten severely and she betrayed the POWs by falsely claiming that they expressed "disgust" and "shame" over what they had done. When the returning POWs reported their torture, showing their broken bodies as proof, Fonda called them "hypocrites and liars." She claims in her book that she was "framed."

Fourth, Fonda ignored the non-Communist Vietnamese and Cambodians who resisted the Vietnamese Communists and the Cambodian Khmer Rouge, showing no concern for their fate. Fonda continued to support the Communists against indigenous non-Communists even after American withdrawal. She was not "anti-war"; she was "pro-war"—for a Communist victory. She was not even "anti-atrocity" per se, remaining silent on Communist executions of Vietnamese and Cambodian civilians (such as the 3,000 slaughtered with their hands tied in Hue in 1968, or the final tragedy following Communist victories in 1975).

Fonda's hopes for a Communist victory in South Vietnam and Cambodia were fulfilled. But her hopes for fame as an instrument of Communist achievements have been dashed on the rocks of reality—the truth about Communist malevolence and disregard for human dignity; the truth about the commitment by most American soldiers to honorable behavior; the truth about the torture and murder of American POWs. Now her efforts to promote commercial gain through a limited pseudo-apology, which is simultaneously withdrawn by a less visible (yet explicit) defense of her transgressions, will fail on the same rocks of reality.

Jane Fonda has always lived in a kind of Wonderland—where American POWs are liars and Communist tyrants are honorable men. Now she says that "the U.S. loss represented our nation's chance for redemption" and that the Communist victory "symbolizes hope for the planet." Her latest foray into the Vietnam War only shows that, unlike Alice, Jane Fonda has yet to emerge from Wonderland.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 1279, GANG DETERRENCE
AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION
ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 11, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6) to ensure jobs for our future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy:

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1279, the gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act. I am disappointed that

the majority has chosen to address a very serious problem with unrealistic and potentially damaging solutions.

Gang activity is a very real and dangerous problem. In my own district, gangs pose a severe threat to the youth in many communities. Just yesterday, I spoke at length with a constituent whose son has suffered permanent and irreversible brain injury from a beating at the hands of a local gang.

There is much that Congress can and should do to help keep our youth out of gangs and strengthen our law enforcement efforts against gangs. Gangs are tough and gang members often do not respond to mild measures. We should increase the resources available to gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs, such as the Juvenile Delinquency Protection Block Grant (JJDPBG). These programs have been very effective in helping youth make the correct decisions with regard to gang activity.

We should increase the resources available to our public schools. All too often, youth join gangs because they feel that it is the only option available to them. By helping our teachers, administrators, and school systems, we can show them other, more promising, options.

We should oppose the reduction or elimination of programs that put police officers on our streets. Since 1994, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program has funded 4,806 additional police officers and sheriffs deputies to prevent crime in New Jersey. It has allowed New Jersey to spend \$45 million on crime-fighting technologies. We should be having a serious discussion about why this successful program warrants an 80 percent cut in the Republican budget for Fiscal Year 2006.

Unfortunately, this legislation proposes ineffective and damaging solutions to this serious problem. Mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines discount mitigating factors in crimes and are discriminatory towards people of color. It is time to give up the Congressional fascination with mandatory sentencing. It does not work. It may make the legislator feel good, but it hinders the judicial process, and most important it does not stop crime or deter criminals.

Also, diverting youth to the adult criminal justice system does nothing to deter crimes. In fact, youth tried and sentenced as adults are much more likely to commit violent crime after being released. Further, I am concerned that H.R. 1279 provides no exception for youth who have mental health problems and may not be competent to stand trial as adults.

I am happy that Congress is addressing this issue, which has affected so many communities across New Jersey and the country. Serious crimes like murder, assault, and rape at the hands of gangs and criminal enterprises clearly deserve our attention. However, this bill proposes solutions that do nothing to deter youth from gang membership or strengthen the law enforcement presence in our communities.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 1279.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1279, GANG DETERRENCE AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 11, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6) to ensure jobs for our future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy:

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 1279, "The Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005."

Northern Virginia is home to large Central American and Asian populations. I believe these groups bring a diversity and work ethic that enhances and benefits our region. Our diversity is one of our strengths.

Unfortunately, we have become increasingly aware of the gang element that sometimes attends these communities, and we are now fighting the spread of violent gang activity here in our neighborhoods.

Accounts of machete attacks and other violent murders have awoken my constituents to the dangers gangs present to all communities in Northern Virginia. In fact, law enforcement officials say there is a gang presence in every high school in Fairfax County. In the past, I have worked with my colleagues Frank Wolf and Jim Moran to direct federal resources for anti-gang activity to Northern Virginia. I have also traveled on numerous occasions to those Central American countries that serve as the breeding ground for MS-13 and other such gangs.

The legislation we are voting on today addresses one aspect of gang control. As our neighbors in El Salvador have learned, you can make all the arrests you want, but if you don't have the ability to effectively prosecute you actually exacerbate the problem. This legislation will help ensure that we do not have the same issue here in the United States.

The tough penalties set out by the bill will send a clear message that we intend to stop the menace of gang violence, and that those who challenge us will be dealt with harshly. We are also bolstering our commitment to law enforcement by providing them the resources they need to penetrate gangs and successfully put members behind bars.

Of course, if we are to ultimately be successful and effectively stem the expansion of gang activity, we need to take a comprehensive look at all strategies including law enforcement, international engagement, educational programs, social services and prevention. Law enforcement is one key component; however, without adequate attention to these other aspects, we will have a great deal of difficulty eradicating this epidemic.

To that end, I plan to continue to work with my colleagues to provide adequate support for education and prevention efforts, outreach, and other proactive programs to deal with the problem at the source. In addition, as the chairman of the committee with jurisdiction over the Office of National Drug Control Policy, I intend to thoroughly investigate the tie between narcotrafficking and gang activity. I

plan to travel again to both Colombia and El Salvador this month as part of this effort.

I also intend to meet with leaders of those countries to determine how the United States can better assist their efforts to stem the flow of gang members to the United States.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to address this serious challenge, and I again want to thank my friend Randy Forbes for taking the lead on this critical aspect of our fight.

PROVIDE GREATER JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES THROUGH CAR OWNERSHIP

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 2005

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, for many low-income families, getting to a job can be even harder than getting hired in the first place. Research shows that lack of affordable and reliable transportation is a significant barrier to employment. If we want more people to work, we need to help make sure that they can get to work. Unfortunately, travel to and from a specific workplace on our cities' public transportation systems can be time-consuming and even practically impossible—especially for those struggling to leave welfare.

Public transit is designed to accommodate 9-to-5 commuters who need to get from one city destination to another during the normal workweek. But the entry level jobs of low-income workers are increasingly found in the faraway plants, warehouses, strip malls, and office parks of suburbia. The work schedules of these new hires may include "off-hour" shifts when public transit is unavailable or too unreliable. Low-income parents also need to go to job training classes, the supermarket, the doctor's office, or to day care to drop off their children. These destinations may not be located along public bus or train lines.

Studies show that people are more likely to find steady employment and earn a decent wage when they have access to a car. But all too often, buying and maintaining a reliable automobile is too expensive for families struggling to make ends meet. A recent report by the Annie E. Casey Foundation found that one-fourth of families earning \$25,000 or less have no cars.

In recent years, a number of states and non-profit organizations have developed programs to assist the working poor with the purchase of a car. Most of these programs receive vehicles donated by the public or purchase them wholesale from dealerships. The used cars are repaired to good working order and then leased or sold to low-income workers and job seekers, usually at a subsidized purchase price. In many cases, program operators work with local lending institutions to obtain loans for the car purchase while also providing financial education to the new owner. In addition to improving access to jobs in far reaching suburbs or rural areas, some low-income car ownership initiatives can bolster the family's credit for future purchases, such as a home, as well as connect these families to a savings institution.

In order to help develop and expand these low-income car ownership efforts, I am introducing the Creating Access to Rides (CAR)