

The young man ran operations for the underground carrying food and medicine through Nazi lines to Jews hiding throughout the city. After the war, the young man was reunited with his childhood friend, who was to become his wife, Annette. Together they immigrated to America to start a new life.

Fortunately for all of us on the International Relations Committee and in Congress and in America, that brave lad from Budapest is here with us today. After a distinguished academic career in California, the same determination which kept him alive at the bombed out railway bridge has now brought him to Congress, where he serves as the ranking Democratic member of the International Relations Committee.

For his courage in war, for his service in peace, especially here in Congress, I would like to express sincere and profound appreciation to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS.)

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, before yielding to my friend, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), I just want to express my most profound gratitude to my friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the distinguished chairman of our committee.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for yielding me the time and giving me the opportunity to speak on the floor today on this issue.

December 7, 1941 would come to mark a historical pivot point for both America and the world. Two days later, the Chamorros people of Guam would also begin a dark and somber time. Over the next 31 months, residents were turned into refugees. Men, women, and children were massacred, an entire island enslaved.

An estimated 700 Chamorro people perished over these years of occupation. On July 21, 1944, American troops once again touched the shores of Guam, ending the oppressive occupation.

□ 1230

Liberation meant a restoration of faith and future to the Chamorros as they sought to reconstruct their island and their lives. The scars of battle still resonate, yet the lingering message of history will never fade 61 years later.

I stand to honor those who fought to liberate our people and to honor the resiliency displayed by the Chamorro people in such formidable times. Just yesterday we went to Arlington to lay a wreath to honor those who perished. And tonight in the Cannon Caucus Room we invite the entire membership of the U.S. Congress and their staff and friends to come and join us in a liberation celebration beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 191.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS IN LONDON, ENGLAND ON JULY 7, 2005

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 356) condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks in London, England, on July 7, 2005.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 356

Whereas, on July 7, 2005, a series of explosions on public transportation facilities in London, England, resulted in the death of scores of civilians and the injury of hundreds of others;

Whereas the explosions had been planned and carried out by terrorists;

Whereas British first responders reacted swiftly and heroically to save and assist civilian victims;

Whereas the people of London and of the United Kingdom have a history of bravery and resolve in the face of terrorism and war;

Whereas the people and Government of the United Kingdom have been engaged in common efforts with the people and Government of the United States in every front in the Global War on Terrorism and in other efforts to assure a safer and more secure world;

Whereas the people and Government of the United Kingdom have been making heroic sacrifices in Afghanistan, in Iraq, and in the ongoing "shadow war" against terrorists around the world; and

Whereas President George W. Bush, then present in Gleneagles, Scotland, with other world leaders, expressed the solidarity of the people and Government of the United States with the people and Government of the United Kingdom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks in London, England, on July 7, 2005;

(2) expresses its condolences to the families and friends of those individuals who were killed in the attacks and expresses its sympathies to those individuals who have been injured;

(3) joins with President George W. Bush in expressing the solidarity of the people and Government of the United States with the people and Government of the United Kingdom as the recovery continues from these cowardly and inhuman attacks; and

(4) expresses its readiness to provide any necessary assistance to the United Kingdom authorities and to devote the necessary resources to bring to justice those individuals responsible for the London attacks, and to pursue, disrupt, undermine, and dismantle the networks which plan and carry out such attacks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 356.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Americans were shocked and dismayed but not necessarily surprised when terror struck at the heart of the capital of the United Kingdom, the cradle of Western liberty, on July 7, 2005.

It is too easy while we are preoccupied with celebrating our independence from Britain in early July to lose sight of what we owe Britain, our language and our culture, the notion of the rule of law and the separation of powers, our common law legal system, and the underpinnings of our economic system, to name a few examples.

The British have been at our side and we at theirs in the struggles against tyranny that preoccupied us throughout most of the 20th century and now in the struggle against the nihilistic terror that has marked the 21st century and in our efforts to bring freedom to Iraq.

So it came as no real surprise to find that those who hate us hate the British too and acted on that hate.

The British have always impressed the world with their courage, their resilience, recalling the days of the blitz.

Today, Britain is different than the Britain of the Second World War. Its streets are filled with people from all over the world who are making their homes in what is like ours, a land of opportunity where newcomers are integrated into society with remarkable success. Today's Londoners showed themselves to be just as brave and determined as the Londoners of the past.

President Bush made us all proud when he so forthrightly and eloquently supported Prime Minister Blair and pledged his people and government our full support. Today with this resolution, our House adds its voice to his.

We and the British people are bound by ties that terror cannot loosen or fray. We will not be satisfied until we have done what we as Americans can to bring the perpetrators of this attack to

justice and we have successfully pursued, disrupted, undermined, and dismantled on a worldwide basis the networks that carry out such attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 356. Mr. Speaker, once again the backbone, resilience and resistance to barbarity shown by the citizens of Great Britain have inspired men and women everywhere who love liberty and know that it comes with a price. The aftermath of last week's horrendous events in London and memories of an earlier generation's response to the German blitz bring clearly to mind a quality we Americans have long admired about our British cousins: the unwavering will to withstand a setback and then to get on with it.

By their words and by their deeds in the past week, the people of the United Kingdom have demonstrated yet again that they will not allow brutality to intimidate them. Far from it. They and we shall prevail.

Queen Elizabeth, II, who as a teenager helped rally her country to repel tyranny during World War II, was eloquent but emphatic on this point a few days ago as she visited the wounded in a London hospital. "Those who perpetrate these brutal acts against innocent people should know that they will not change our way of life. Atrocities such as these simply reinforce our sense of community, our humanity, and our trust in the rule of law. That is the clear message from all of us."

Mr. Speaker, while the Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw may have been correct when he observed that "England and America are two countries divided by a common language," today there is no sentiment more closely shared by Americans and Britons, nor one so clearly stated, as what Her Majesty said: the perpetrators of this revolting attack "will not change our way of life." Their deeds "simply reinforce our sense of community, our humanity, and," despite the all-too-human impulse to exact swift retribution, "our trust in the rule of law."

Mr. Speaker, our resolution on the events in London now before the House expresses outrage, fortitude and the readiness to provide whatever resources are needed to bring those responsible to justice. On behalf of all our constituents, and all our compatriots, we in the Congress of the United States extend across the Atlantic our deepest condolences and our outstretched hand in solidarity.

On September 12, 2001, Prime Minister Tony Blair called the dark events of the day before "an attack on the free and democratic world everywhere." What happened in London on July 7, 2005, was just such an assault. For the sake of democracy and freedom, it cannot and it will not go unanswered.

Coming as it did on the heels of an exalted week for Britain with the eyes

of the world turned first on Wimbledon, then on the G-8 meeting at Gleneagles and finally on the triumph of being entrusted with the Olympic Games of 2012, this sickening blow may have seemed all the more horrific by contrast with those previous days.

Mr. Speaker, let our response to this outrage be neither to recoil nor to lash out, but to renew our determination to eradicate terrorism so that never again can it cast its insidious shadow over our peaceful lives.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Terrorism and Nonproliferation, I rise in strong support of this resolution that condemns the heinous acts of terrorism that occurred in London last Thursday July 7.

At 8:50 a.m. in a coordinated attack, three bombs ripped through the London Underground in central London and an hour later a fourth explosion tore apart the No. 30 bus. At present, 52 are dead and hundreds and hundreds are wounded. Authorities are still attempting to recover bodies trapped under subway cars deep under Kings Cross station. As a police official gruesomely described this morning, "they have to literally piece people together and that takes time."

The latest news reports suggest that four young British citizens carried out this latest act of Islamist terror, blowing themselves up along with their innocent victims in what would be the first suicide attacks in Western Europe. I fear we are seeing the emergence of a new generation of terrorists, kids who were in their teens on 9/11.

One of the four implicated in the London bombings was a teen. The homegrown cell involved in the Van Gogh murder in the Netherlands included members as young as 18. North African extremists from France have been found in Iraq, some as young as 14. And as the 9/11 Commission described, "Our enemy is two-fold, al Qaeda, a stateless network of terrorists that struck us on 9/11 and a radical ideological movement in the Islamic world inspired in part by al Qaeda which has spawned terrorist groups and violence across the globe."

As the 9/11 Commission tells us, "The first enemy is weakened but continues to pose a grave threat. The second enemy is gathering and will menace Americans and American interests long after Osama bin Laden and his cohorts have been killed or captured. Thus, our strategy must match our means to two ends: dismantling the al Qaeda network and prevailing in the longer term over the ideology that gives rise to Islamist terrorism."

Now, unfortunately, lax asylum laws and lax immigration laws have done

the British and the rest of Europe no favors and have contributed to the radicalization of society there. Long before bombs ripped through London, Britain had become a breeding ground for hate fed by a militant version of Islam. For a decade, the city has been a crossroads for would-be terrorists who used it as a home base to communicate their message, to raise funds and to recruit members.

□ 1245

For years before his arrest, Abu Hamza al-Masri openly preached violence at the Finsbury Park mosque in north London. Among those who have passed through that Finsbury Park mosque are Zacarias Moussaoui and Richard Reid.

Unfortunately, radical clerics gaining a foothold in traditionally tolerant societies is not unique to Britain. The reality is that hate and intolerance is being preached throughout the world, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for bringing this resolution to the floor.

As the British have stood with us, we stand by them. We will prevail. The terrorists will not.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

(Mr. FOSSELLA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time and for bringing the resolution to the floor, along with the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS); and I urge its unanimous adoption.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked, and Britain stood with us. This was not only an attack against America, but against the civilized world; and Britain understood this.

On July 7, 2005, the terrorists struck again, this time at our ally, Britain, in London. Over 50 people are believed dead and more than 700 wounded in these horrific attacks. These terrorist attacks have once again been directed towards innocent civilians, except that instead of New York and Washington, D.C., the targets were in London. We have seen this deliberate targeting of civilians by terrorists in other places, like Bali, Istanbul, Madrid, and beyond.

This message really goes to the people of Britain, the citizens of London, but especially to the families who lost loved ones last week. In 2001, when not just the United States of America came together but the rest of the global world stood with the United States and the families who lost loved ones on 2001, it was a show of appreciation, respect, sympathy, and condolences for those who lost their lives to terror.

Out of the pain and the sorrow for many of those families, and I know this

because I represent about 300 who lost loved ones on that fateful day on September 11, one of the saving graces from all of that was the outpouring of support from around the world that let them know that they did not stand alone; that let them know that our allies, whether Great Britain or beyond, stood with them and that the best days, hopefully, would come.

Today, we stand as a body, as elected representatives, but really speaking for those people we represent to send those same sympathies and condolences to the people of London.

Yes, we will prevail. Yes, this web of terror, and if there is not a point in time we can say, it let now be the time, this web of terror must be destroyed, whether it is Bali, or the World Trade Center, or the Khobar Towers, or Nairobi, or Jakarta, or any other place around the world where innocent people still must fear for their lives because of these radical terrorists who think nothing of taking innocent lives, including their own.

The people of London have now been Exhibit A in the latest chapter in the war against terror. But the free people of the United States, the free people of Great Britain, and the free people around the world, with our brave men and women in the United States Armed Services and those who are willing to step up and give their life, will prevail against these rogue terrorist punks.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing forth this resolution today.

All of us here know how the Brits felt last Thursday morning. We had all been there ourselves in our own morning of terror not that long ago. It was a routine morning commute, just a regular ordinary day; and then the course of hundreds of lives changed and thousands of others were deeply affected. And we saw the best of the people of London: people shocked but calm, bravely helping others, a city getting up and getting back to work on Friday morning, and determined leaders who will not bow to terrorists.

There were two things that came to my mind, and more than one person has recalled the leadership of Winston Churchill not that long ago. While his admonishment to "never give in" is more well-known, there is another speech he gave in the summer of 1941, after London had endured months of bombing and 20,000 casualties in the fall and winter of 1940–41. He said: "But there was one thing about which there was never any doubt. The courage, unconquerable grit and stamina of the Londoners showed itself from the very outset. Without that all would have failed. Upon that rock, all stood unshakable."

Upon that rock, they are still unshakable. Our thoughts and prayers are with the people of London.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to reemphasize our united determination to stand with the people of the United Kingdom in their moment of sorrow and anguish and to reiterate our determination not to rest until terrorism is destroyed on the face of this planet.

Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, even today, as our friends and allies in London and the United Kingdom move forward with heavy hearts and continued anxiety, they are striking back at the barbaric and cowardly terrorists who attacked them without warning last week.

The British people have seen the face of evil and, as we knew they would, they have remained steadfast, resolute, and unbowed.

They have no intention of altering their way of life, or compromising the democratic principles that have fortified them through the centuries.

All of us can learn from their strong, courageous example, as we extend our deepest condolences to the loved ones and friends of those who have been stolen by these heinous murderers.

It is incumbent upon us not only to condemn the perpetrators and supporters of these unconscionable attacks, but also to express the unwavering solidarity of the American people and our government with the people and government of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker, the civilized world is under attack today by the purveyors of hate, violence, intolerance and lawlessness. They have no compunction about attacking and killing innocent men, women and children.

And our responsibility to this and future generations could not be more clear. We must expose the moral emptiness and political hopelessness of those who subscribe to this twisted ideology—this jihadist death cult—and we must extinguish this force of darkness and despair.

Victory in this fight will not be easy, but it is inevitable as long as all those who cherish peace, tolerance and the rule of law stand together as one.

Sixty-five years ago, Winston Churchill, in steeling the British people against the terror of his day—Hitler's Nazi regime—said: "Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory however long and hard the road may be; for without victory there is no survival."

We must summon the same courage and conviction today. Our enemies seek our destruction, but they underestimate our will. But we shall succeed. Victory will be ours. And, when we look back upon these difficult days, we will be reminded of the British people's courage and steadfast determination.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 356.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2864, WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2005

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 346 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 346

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2864) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except