role of oversight control granted to Congress in the Constitution, and allow too much power to the Executive branch.

The strength of the United States does not rest entirely on our overwhelming military superiority. Our country's strength lies in its moral authority, its reliance on the rule of law, and its belief in democracy. The ideals stated in our Constitution and Bill of Rights resonate throughout the world. It is our strength as a just, fair and transparent society that has made us a superpower, and these are the ideals that will ensure our world preeminence in the future.

Just as we cannot win the battle against terrorism in Afghanistan with purely military options, we cannot improve homeland security by infringing on our freedoms. The Bill of Rights cannot be the next victim of terrorism. We will eventually win the military intervention against terrorism, but we cannot lose our national character in the meantime. Fear should not guide our decisions or cloud our judgment. Fear must not muffle the voice of freedom.

THIS WEEK WE COMMEMORATE HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this week, we commemorate Human Rights Week. On December 10, 1945, haunted by the cruelties uncovered throughout the Second World War, a group of U.N. delegates, including first lady Eleanor Roosevelt, joined together in San Francisco to write what has become the internationally recognized standard for the protection of human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The opening paragraph of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights refers to the ''inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.'' These words are a reminder to us all that when one people suffer, we all suffer. When one group is oppressed, it erodes the fabric of humanity and, thus, endangers the freedom and liberty of all. These words are a call for vigilance and action.

The struggle for the protection of universal freedoms has always been an arduous one and this year has presented new challenges and hardships, but also opportunities, for those of us in the human rights community, which have only served to strengthen our resolve.

A truly disappointing turn of events was the exclusion of the United States from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights aggravated by the participation of such abominable human rights violators as China, Sudan, Libya, Cuba, and Vietnam. This increased concerns that the continual imprisonment of human rights defenders would go unnoticed despite international pressure for their release.

In the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, as the U.S.'s values of liberty and democracy came under attack, the world once again recognized the need to focus on the plight of oppressed people everywhere. It is my hope that we are ushering in a new era in the human rights struggle marked by a renewed commitment and understanding.

Noting the overwhelming support given to the Afghan people in their battle to free themselves from the shackles the Taliban imposed on them, I am filled with hope and optimism about the future.

As a refugee from an oppressive regime, the struggle for freedom is central to my commitment to human rights. I stand today during Human Rights Week, in admiration and gratitude of those who have perished and currently languish in suffering because they choose to fight for the values of freedom and democracy in their own country. Today we honor them. For them we celebrate Human Rights Week.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DENIS P. GALVIN TO OUR NATIONAL PARKS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the end of a 38-year career in government service for National Park Service Deputy Director Denis Galvin.

For many people, both within and outside of the National Park Service (NPS), Denny is ''Mr. Park Service.'' The breadth and scope of his knowledge of national park issues is tremendous as evidenced by the wide range of NPS leadership positions with which Denny has been entrusted. Beginning as a civil engineer at Sequoia National Park in 1963, Denny rose through the ranks of the National Park Service to hold such positions as Deputy Regional Director, Manager of the Denver Service Center, and Associate Director for Planning and Development. At two different points in his career, Denny has served as Deputy Director of the National Park Service and on a number of occasions he has been the Acting NPS Director.

Denis is well known as a strong advocate for the National Park Service, defending both NPS employees and the work of the agency itself. It is heartening to see a civil servant who has exhibited such a love for his work and for the agency for which he works.

The National Park Service administers many of our Nation's greatest natural and historical resources. We in West Virginia are blessed to have some of these resources within our borders and I am proud of the work of the National Park Service in preserving and interpreting these resources for the benefit of present and future generations. This work is made possible because of the efforts of people like Denis Galvin.

On Thursday, December 13, 2001 Denny is being honored by his friends and colleagues at a retirement dinner. I join Denny's many friends and colleagues in saluting him for all his efforts on behalf of the National Park System and wish Denny and his family the best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO EVANS ELEMENTARY

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Evans Elementary in recognition of their achievement as an ''exemplary'' school.

Evans Elementary has been selected as one of the top 50 schools of West Virginia. ''Exemplary'' status is based on Stanford Achievement Test results, attendance, drop out rates, and writing exam scores.

I commend the leadership and faculty on their dedication to the children that walk through their doors each day. They have set an incredible example for the other 817 schools in West Virginia.

I equally commend the students and parents of Evans Elementary for their commitment to a quality education and a bright future.

Efforts to bring superior education to all of West Virginia and America are among our top priorities. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Evans Elementary.

INTRODUCTION OF MILITARY TRIBUNALS LEGISLATION

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, Today my colleague Zoe Lofgren and I are introducing legislation to authorize the President to use military tribunals to try foreign terrorists captured abroad.

Today's Washington Post details the likelihood that up to 10,000 Taliban fighters and others could be detained in Afghanistan as a conclusion to the military campaign there. The Administration's intention is to interview those who could provide information, and to prosecute the senior leadership—possibly by using several military tribunals set up pursuant to the President's November 13 military order.

This is a good strategy, and I support it.

But to execute that strategy consistent with Constitutional requirements, the use of those tribunals needs specific authorization from Congress.

Our bill provides that authorization and, we believe, important limitations on the use of military tribunals consistent with the Administration's intent.

We hope the Administration will embrace our concepts, and that members of Congress on a bipartisan basis will join us. As attorneys, we believe our bill represents mainstream legal doctrine.

First, we authorize military tribunals to try foreign nationals in venues like military bases or aircraft carriers outside the United States. Our federal courts and courts martial operated pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice are capable of trying U.S. citizens, legal residents, and others within the United States. In this regard, we applaud yesterday's news that Zacarias Moussaoui has been indicted and will be tried in Federal Court on conspiracy charges.

Second, our bill ties those who are tried by military tribunals to actions specifically enumerated by Congress in the Joint Resolution

authorizing the use of force following September 11.

Third, we include the same sunset clause contained in the PATRIOT Act: December 31, 2005.

Fourth, we make clear that *habeas corpus* is not waived. Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution requires action by Congress to suspend this right: a President cannot waive it by military order.

Congressional action will contribute to public and international acceptance of the use of military tribunals by making sure they are done right.

In our nation's history, military tribunals have had an important place in our prosecution of war criminals, but always in conjunction with Congressional action. Our legislation ensures the right balance between protecting our Constitutional principles and taking strong action against terrorists, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO KATHY NGUYEN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Kathy Nguyen, a dedicated hospital worker and resident of the Bronx for over 20 years. Ms. Nguyen became an innocent victim of unfortunate circumstances on October 31, 2001 at the age of 61.

Ms. Nguyen has been described as a loyal and caring woman who was well-known and well-loved in her South Bronx community. Like most Americans, I was shocked and saddened to hear of Ms. Nguyen's passing. I had remained hopeful that she would recover when it was determined that she had contracted Anthrax. Ms. Nguyen was a victim of horrible circumstance and while no family members could be located, she continues to be mourned by a host of friends and neighbors who miss her deeply. Ms. Nguyen will be remembered by the entire nation. While each of the lives lost in the past few months have reminded us of exactly how precious life is, Kathy Nguyen's passing brought home the reality of how vulnerable we all are, whether we are members of Congress, TV personalities, or hospital workers. That is one of the reasons that she will be remembered by the nation for years to come. Mr. Speaker, it is important that she be remembered more than as the first mysterious Anthrax victim, but as a unique and well-loved individual whose presence is missed by many. I am truly grateful for this opportunity to honor her memory.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Nguyen had encountered adversity more than once in her life. She escaped a war-torn Vietnam in 1975 in search of solace in the United States. She left behind her slain family and friends and began a new life, on her own, in a new country. Ms. Nguyen had been a business woman in her native country, owning and operating a bar in Saigon. The strength and courage this woman must have possessed in order to successfully overcome obstacles in her life are worthy of admiration. Besides Ms. Nguyen's quiet strength, she will be most remembered by her friends and neighbors for being a dear friend. Her friend Gina Ramjassigh was quoted as saying, ''Everyone that she touched loved her. She was an aunt to my children and she was the best friend I ever had.'' Other people who knew Ms. Nguyen have said that she was always reaching out to others.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring a life that was needlessly cut short and in memorializing Ms. Kathy Nguyen.

THE FOREIGN TERRORIST MILITARY TRIBUNAL AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman JANE HARMAN and I support our Commander-in-Chief in the fight against terrorism. We agree that we may need to convene military tribunals and the bill that we are introducing today would specifically authorize that.

Article 1, Section 8 of our Constitution provides that Congress shall constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court and that Congress shall make rules concerning captures on land and water in time of war.

On September 11th, international criminals terrorized and killed many innocent Americans. These murderers must face swift and unyielding justice if they are not killed in combat and, if we are going to try combatants on Afghan soil, it is likely that a military tribunal is the right forum.

Congress needs to act so that there will be no question that this is legal.

But, as the Supreme Court pointed out in Ex Parte Milligan, 71 U.S. 2, 18 L. Ed. 281 (1866), when courts are operational here in America they need to be used for the trial of criminals. That's why this bill limits tribunals to those being prosecuted abroad. If Osama bin Laden is captured overseas, he will face a military tribunal. If your neighbor is arrested tomorrow in San Jose, he will go to court like any other accused person in America. It is important to note that American law already provides for the safekeeping of classified information and the security of trials. The Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA) has been part of American law for two decades. It rightly insures that criminal prosecution won't jeopardize national security.

The President's recent military order also appeared to suspend the right of the accused to appeal to courts. In essence, this would suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Order stated that any individual subject to a military tribunal ''shall not be privileged to seek any remedy or maintain any proceeding, directly or indirectly, or to have any such remedy or proceeding sought on the individual's behalf, in (i) any court of the United States, or any State thereof, (ii) any court of any foreign nation, or (iii) any international tribunal.''

We are a nation of laws. The most important, our original law, is our Constitution.

Article 1, Section 9 provides that the writ of Habeas Corpus may only be suspended when the public safety may require it and then only in cases of rebellion or invasion. Suspension require Congress to act. It is not the President's prerogative. Even President Lincoln, who felt the need to suspend Habeas during the civil war, had to seek and obtain approval from Congress to do so. We have expressly preserved habeas corpus in our bill.

We have also required the President to report to the Congress about the use of these tribunals and on a classified basis if necessary.

There is a sunset provision for these extraordinary procedures. The use of military tribunals expires on December 31, 2005 with the use of force authorization that Congress granted the President. As with the Use of Force authorization itself, if it is necessary to take further military action, Congress will need to act to extend the war as well as the war tribunals.

We need to make this bill the law so that there will be no question that military tribunals are valid.

We also need to once again mobilize America behind our Commander in Chief in the prosecution of the war against terrorists.

I believe this bill would receive overwhelming support in Congress and we hope it can be swiftly considered.

TRIBUTE TO OVERBROOK ELEMENTARY

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2001

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Overbrook Elementary in recognition of their achievement as an ''exemplary'' school.

Overbrook Elementary has been selected as one of the top 50 schools of West Virginia. ''Exemplary'' status is based on Stanford Achievement Test results, attendance, drop out rates, and writing exam scores.

I commend the leadership and faculty on their dedication to the children that walk through their doors each day. They have set an incredible example for the other 817 schools in West Virginia.

I equally commend the students and parents of Overbrook Elementary for their commitment to a quality education and a bright future.

Efforts to bring superior education to all of West Virginia and America are among our top priorities. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Overbrook Elementary.

PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 11, 2001

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman Tauzin and Ranking Member Dingell for their hard work on a significant step towards this country's ability to strongly defend itself against bioterrorist threats. The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2001 makes important progress toward effective planning and preparedness by our public health system for a bioterrorist attack and the security of our food and water supplies.

I am pleased that the bill includes direct funding of giants that will help our state and