

States should attack Iraq, even if Saddam Hussein were proven to be compliant with existing UN resolutions. As reported by today's Washington Post, the Administration is even trying to suppress the scientific analysis of government experts who refute their claims that equipment sought by Iraq would provide the capability of producing nuclear weapons.

Am I to believe that the President has made waging war with Iraq a foregone conclusion? I think Americans deserve more serious consideration on the part of our President before we plunge our nation into war and risk the lives of their loved ones.

Should the President compel Congress to go to war, the United States risks setting an international precedent that the mere suspicion that a nation may soon possess weapons of mass destruction is reason enough to preemptively attack them or force a regime change. Who are we to attack next? Iran? North Korea? China?

If we should remove Saddam Hussein from power, we must consider the consequences. Secretary Rumsfeld has said it is up to the Iraqi people to confront the challenges of a post-Saddam Hussein Iraq. This would likely ignite a civil war between the Shiites, the Kurds, the Turks, and other ethnic groups that make up that nation. Do we want these warring groups to gain access to chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, should they exist? Is it worth risking the stability of the Middle East or the world?

Given the need for an extended U.S. presence there, would our invasion be worth the price at home? It would likely cost over \$60 billion to deploy our troops and sustain a force of up to 100,000 U.S. troops in one year alone. These troops would likely have to stay for up to 5–10 years as part of an international peacekeeping force. Rebuilding a war torn Iraq would also likely cost roughly \$50–100 billion.

With deficit spending already running at over \$150 billion this year, these military costs would create a monumental budget crisis when we've yet to secure basic domestic priorities like a prescription drug benefit or shoring up the solvency of Social Security.

Finally, by acting with the tepid support of the international community, protracted U.S. involvement in Iraq could threaten the support we have gotten from Middle East countries in our war on terrorism. It could easily ignite long-standing discontent among the Arab people that would only fuel a more aggressive terrorist offensive here in the United States.

For these reasons, I believe we must proceed wholeheartedly with responsible and sustained diplomacy. I am proud to sponsor BARBARA LEE's resolution that underscores the value and necessity of this effort. The President must lead the United Nations to fulfill its mission without unnecessary bloodshed. I urge my colleagues to join with us to provide him this mandate.

MOURNING LOSS OF MAYOR  
RALPH APPEZZATO

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sadness over the loss

of Mayor Ralph Appezato. Ralph was a friend and a colleague. I offer my heartfelt sympathy to his wife of 34 years, Marilyn, and their three sons, David, Jason and Joshua.

I always valued Ralph's counsel and his friendship. He will be remembered as one of our nation's most effective mayors, particularly for his leadership in the award-winning conversion of the former Alameda Naval Base to successful civilian uses.

Like many friends, colleagues and citizens in the Bay Area, I was shocked to learn about Ralph's untimely death. With his passing we have lost a warrior for social justice and positive change. Ralph was a dedicated public servant held in the highest regard.

Ralph was elected Mayor of the City of Alameda on November 8, 1994, and reelected November 3, 1998. He was previously elected to the City Council in November, 1992 and was a member of the Alameda City Planning Board, twice serving as President.

Ralph is a graduate of Seton Hall University and went on to receive a graduate degree in Education from Villanova University. He is also a graduate of the Armed Forces Command and General Staff College.

Ralph served as a Marine Corps Officer, retiring as a Colonel in 1983. After leaving the Marine Corps, he was a Vice President at Bank of America for seven years and Chief Operating Officer at Volunteers of America for four years.

Ralph's dedication to community issues was reflected in his participation on many regional organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area, including: the Alameda Reuse and Redevelopment Authority; the East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission; the Alameda County Waste Management Authority; the Alameda County Congestion Management Agency; the Alameda County Mayors' Conference; the Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission; the Metropolitan Transportation Commission; the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission; the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority; the Federal Department of Transportation Towing Safety Advisory Committee, and; the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Ralph also served on several Boards of Directors, including: Alameda Council, Boy Scouts of America; Alameda Boys and Girls Club; Clara Barton Foundation, and; Alameda Meals on Wheels.

I join his family, the City of Alameda and the Bay Area as we mourn the passing of a great American.

STAND FIRM VIGIL FOR SUDAN

**HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of deep concern over the continued attacks by the Khartoum regime in Sudan against innocent civilians. Recent reports indicate that the Government of Sudan, despite agreeing to a peace proposal, bombed the town of Lui—why would they bomb a town that has only a school, hospital and church and no military installations? This recent incident shows the real intentions of the Khartoum regime.

Christians, Muslims and others have suffered terribly under the Khartoum regime—it is

time that this suffering comes to an end. Reports are clear that the Khartoum regime has violated numerous international human rights norms: they enslave women and children, divert food aid, bomb schools, hospitals and churches, force religious conversions, and forcibly "re-educate" citizens.

The story of Mr. Francis Bok of Southern Sudan reflects the reality of life for many of Sudan's children. At the age of seven, Mr. Bok was captured and enslaved during an Arab militia raid on the village of Nimlal. For ten years, he lived as the family slave to Giema Abdullah and was forced to sleep with cattle, endure daily beatings, and eat rotten food. Tragically, slavery still exists today.

Mr. Speaker, there is a constant flow of reports out of Sudan which describe the horrors of life for the people, particularly those from the South, under the Khartoum regime. Our nation, and the international community must stand in solidarity with the people of Sudan and offer concrete, practical ways to alleviate their suffering and bring peace. We must act to bring an end once and for all to the civil war and deliberate genocide in Sudan. The recent peace agreements are a step forward, yet Khartoum already has violated the agreements.

This week, a number of organizations, led by the Institute on Religion and Democracy (IRD), are staging a Stand Firm Vigil for Sudan. I commend IRD, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), the American Anti-Slavery Group, Servant's Heart Ministry for Sudan and others for their tireless work on behalf of the suffering people of Sudan. I stand with you and with the freedom-loving people of Sudan.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, PAUL L. BRADY

**HON. JOHN LEWIS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2002*

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a distinguished citizen, Paul L. Brady, of the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia as he celebrates a special day in his life, his 75th birthday.

Paul L. Brady, a native of Flint, Michigan, received his early education in the Flint public schools. After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. Following military service, he attended the University of Michigan and University of Kansas, majoring in psychology.

Judge Brady's interest in the law was prompted by his personal involvement in what became the landmark case of *Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. He attended law school at Washburn University, Topeka, where he received his Juris Doctor Degree. He did further study at the Lawyer's Institute, Chicago, Illinois; the Center for Administrative Justice, George Washington University; and graduate work at Georgetown Law Center, Washington, DC.

His legal experience included twelve years of private practice in Chicago, Illinois, an adjudicator for the Social Security Administration, a Supervisory Trial Attorney for the Federal Power Commission (receiving this commission's highest award for efficiency in 1971), and a Hearing Examiner with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.