

It's amazing that the 59 black and white bars and 12 numbers of a U.P.C. bar code could have saved consumers, retailers, and manufacturers more than a trillion dollars over these three decades, but it's true. The U.P.C. bar code has revolutionized global commerce, and I am so proud to say it all started back in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Uniform Code Council and Marsh Supermarkets will join together tomorrow to celebrate this 30th Anniversary. Troy's Mayor Michael Beamish will offer a proclamation making June 25, 2004 "U.P.C. Bar Code Day," and since I will be unable to join them, let me use this moment to send my very best to everyone involved in the celebration. From the invention of flight to the use of the very first U.P.C. bar code, Ohio continues to prove itself a true center of innovation.

REGARDING THE SECURITY OF  
ISRAEL AND THE PRINCIPLES OF  
PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SPEECH OF

**HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 23, 2004*

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a passionate proponent of achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. I will vote for this resolution, but I have deep reservations about specific aspects of it.

Today, as yesterday, I am in strong support of the Road Map for peace devised by the United States, European Union, United Nations and Russia. As the world's only Superpower, it is the responsibility of the U.S. to work assiduously as an honest and balanced broker in this complex process to bring about a just and fair resolution.

The U.S. can only be effective in our role as mediator if we are able to maintain the trust and confidence of both the Israelis and the Palestinians. To embrace one side to the exclusion of the other is to undermine the credibility of the U.S. in the world, further deepen the divide within the region, compromise the security of Israel, and further endanger U.S. citizens and interests throughout the Middle East.

In his April 14, 2004, letter to Mr. Sharon to which this resolution refers and endorses, President Bush seems to make a troubling shift in the long standing policy of the United States. For years, the U.S. has attempted to facilitate, encourage and promote Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

Now, however, with the issuance of the Bush letter and completely outside of the framework and process of final status negotiations, the United States has approved of Mr. Sharon's unilateral plan involving two very central and sensitive issues—the disposition of Israeli West Bank settlements and the Palestinian refugees' "right of return." To prematurely make significant determinations in favor of one party—the Israelis—without any input from the other—the Palestinians—is, at the very least, imprudent and prejudicial. In my view, this shift will further complicate, frustrate and forestall final status talks.

As stated in an Israel Policy Forum (IPF) commentary, "Shutting the Palestinians out

also means that they incur no new obligations. At a time when Israel needs Palestinian assistance to end terrorism, they are locked out of the room. At a time when America needs the Islamic world to view the United States as not hopelessly biased against it, the Palestinians are given the back of the hand."

In the end, to resolve this two-party conflict requires a two-party commitment. I hope that the Israelis and the Palestinians soon will realize that their future and their fortunes are inextricably linked. As the Road Map envisions, both sides ultimately must reconcile differences, make concessions, accept obligations, and take simultaneous steps for progress and peace. In the words of IPF, "Any successful movement toward an agreement requires Israeli-Palestinian, and not Israeli-U.S., negotiations." I agree.

While the evacuation of Gaza could be a first and positive step towards a just and lasting peace, many other steps must follow. But only a negotiated resolution, involving both the Israelis and the Palestinians, will bring about a just and lasting peace. Unilaterally evacuating Gaza alone will neither stabilize the region nor produce an enduring peace. As President George Bush has said—and President Bill Clinton before him—in the past, only a solution that is "mutually agreeable" to both sides has a realistic chance of long-term survival and success.

It is because I believe deeply in the role of the U.S. as a genuine partner for both sides in the peace process that I remain committed to the Road Map.

DEVELOPMENTS WITH THE LORI  
BERENSON CASE

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read this excerpt from "Whatever Happened to Lori Berenson, President Toledo's Trophy Prisoner?" This analysis was prepared by Abigail Jones, Research Associate at the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, and presents factual documentation about the recent developments in the case of my constituent, Lori Berenson, who has been imprisoned for eight and a half years in Peru. During her imprisonment, she has never received a fair trial. I remain hopeful that the Peruvian government will release Lori from prison. It is time for her to come home.

(Excerpt): "Lori Berenson, a 34-year-old New York native, has spent eight-and-a-half years incarcerated in Peru without the benefit of a fair and impartial trial—until now. Berenson's most recent trial was heard on May 7, 2004, in San Jose, Costa Rica before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the OAS's highest judicial body for the regional organization's member states. The CIDH exerts jurisdiction over OAS members who have ratified the American Convention on Human Rights, which Peru has endorsed. It is of note that this Court does not adjudicate the innocence or guilt of a defendant, but rather evaluates a state's compliance to the tenets of the Convention. The Court consented to hear Berenson's case upon the request of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

(IACHR), after the Peruvian government failed to comply with the Commission's 2002 recommendations calling for the restoration of Berenson's rights, monetary compensation for damages incurred while in prison and a general overhaul of the anti-terrorism laws that have condemned hundreds if not thousands of Peruvian nationals under the Alberto Fujimori regime (1990–2000), to a parody of properly administered justice.

"If Berenson were to be exonerated of her alleged offense, the Peruvian government would be obliged to comply with the Court's judgment, based on Article 68 of the American Convention on Human Rights; this clause asserts that, 'The States party to the Convention undertake to comply with the judgment of the Court in any case to which they are parties.' Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark represented Berenson throughout the Court proceedings and was assisted by noted criminal and international lawyer Thomas H. Nooter as well as Peruvian lawyer Jose Luis Sandoval Quesada. The Court's ruling will likely be handed down later this year. . . .

"In December of 1994, Berenson allegedly arrived in Peru as a journalist to work for two small American publications, *Modern Times* and *Third World Viewpoint*. On Nov. 30, 1995, the Peruvian police arrested her aboard a public bus on charges of 'treason against the fatherland.' After being illegally interrogated by the police without the benefit of a defense counsel, Berenson appeared before a 'faceless' military court that had a 97 percent conviction rate. In a grossly contrived trial before a hooded military judge who most likely hadn't attended a day of law school, this court sentenced her to life in prison for her suspected leadership position in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and for the role she purportedly played in plotting a foiled attempt to abduct members of Peru's Congress. However, after years of outraged international protest over her patently inequitable trial, she continues to serve a 20-year sentence, after a civilian court overturned the '96 supreme military court's decision on the basis of newly obtained evidence that proved she was not a leader of the MRTA. She was then convicted on a lesser offense of abetting a terrorist organization. The civilian court acquitted Berenson of both membership in and militancy with a subversive organization."

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION  
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 23, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4548) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, the list of recognized intelligence failures is depressingly long and still growing. Despite these documented missteps, the House Leadership has produced an Intelligence Authorization bill that says we'll