

Reverend Bennett's commitment to public service, however, has extended well beyond his West Las Vegas congregation. As president of the Las Vegas Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1963–1967 and 1971–1973, Rev. Bennett was among the foremost leaders in the struggle for civil rights in Nevada. He has continued to remain active in the Las Vegas NAACP as an executive board member for the past 30 years.

Reverend Bennett also served as a member of the Nevada State Assembly for 10 years. As chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee, he worked hard to ensure that the State's health care and social welfare services kept pace with Nevada's dramatic growth and development. In doing so, Reverend Bennett helped expand the opportunities available to Nevadans and improve the quality of life in the Silver State.

His lifetime of service to his church and community has been recognized by many organizations including the University of Nevada, which conferred upon him its Distinguished Nevadan Award.

I also want all within the sound of my voice to understand the quality of friend Reverend Bennett has been to me. The quality has been the best, for which I will always be grateful.

In short, Reverend Bennett has led a distinguished career and life. Please join me in congratulating him on his recent retirement from the Zion United Methodist Church, and wishing him health and happiness in the future.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF JOE TRUJILLO

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I honor a long-time member of my staff, Joe Trujillo. I usually call him Joseph, but my staff and most of those from my home State of New Mexico refer to him as "Joe T." I do not want misunderstanding—he is not retiring, because his work is not done. However, Joseph Trujillo has served as a member of my staff, in one capacity or another, for 25 years.

His always positive outlook is remarkable, and his smile is contagious. His jovial attitude and eagerness to deal with challenges is admirable. His keen understanding of people is tied to his own rich personality, and it is Joe's rich personality that I, and those from my home State, have come to know and love the most.

Joe is a New Mexico native. He grew up in Los Alamos, and graduated from Los Alamos High School in 1964. He was the first New Mexico Hispanic to be awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key at the University of New Mexico.

After graduating from UNM in 1968, he worked on a collaborative project to help Albuquerque's inner city poor. We first met in 1969, while I was chairman of the Albuquerque City Commission. Joe later became a City of Albuquerque employee. In 1976, he began working for

Albuquerque mayor, Harry McKinney, as the city's federal grants coordinator. Mayor McKinney dispatched him to work out of my office here in Washington, and after awhile I convinced him to become a member of my staff.

Right after coming to work for me in 1979, he became the member of my staff who dealt with Indian affairs. But he did much more. Over the past 25 years he has been given more responsibilities than I can count. From appropriations and budget, to banking, Indian affairs and economic development, and everything in between, Joseph has done it all. His wealth of experience is beyond compare. For all who know Joe, it has always been clear that his passion is working to help those who are less fortunate.

Joe has done more for Indians than most Senators. Through the years, Joe has been instrumental in bringing tribal leaders to the table to discuss their dilemmas. He arranged several economic summits in the State to help Indians develop their infrastructure and local economies. His hard work and dedication wrought a successful economic development strategy, along with an education and healthcare plan to help Indians in New Mexico and across the Nation.

In 2001, after 22 years in my Washington office, he returned to New Mexico to serve as a member of my State staff where he continues his fine work at the local level on Indian issues and rural development initiatives.

Joe Trujillo is loyal, and one on whom I trust and depend. He has been a member of my staff since June 19, 1979. In that time, we have accomplished much, and I am extremely proud of those accomplishments. Most importantly, he is my good friend. Joseph, for all you have done for me, and for all you have done for the people of New Mexico; you have my utmost respect and deepest gratitude. Thank you, and keep up the good work, amigo.

#### TIME FOR IRAN TO COME CLEAN

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, when historians look back on American foreign policy in the early 21st century, they will ask a few basic questions. One will be whether we used our immense military strength wisely. Another will be whether we took effective action to avert genocide in the world. But the biggest question will be whether we did all we could to avert the use of weapons of mass destruction, and especially a nuclear catastrophe.

The resolution before us addresses one of the most sensitive nuclear non-proliferation issues of our day, that of Iran. Over the last 2 years, public allegations and International Atomic Energy Agency inspections have uncovered nearly two decades of covert nuclear programs that Iran has pursued in violation of its obligations under safeguards agreements with the IAEA.

While Iran insists publicly that these programs are all peaceful, all the signs and much of the political rhetoric in Iran point to a nuclear weapons program that has been conducted under the cover of peaceful nuclear activities.

Nearly a year ago, Iran promised to come clean on its nuclear programs and to suspend all its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities. But Iran has yet to comply fully with its commitment. Instead, it has hidden some of its activities and forced IAEA inspectors to pull teeth in order to get information about its programs; it has delayed inspections and, at times, suspended all cooperation; it has continued production of components for uranium enrichment centrifuges; and it has announced an intent to test its uranium conversion facility in a manner that will produce feed material for uranium enrichment centrifuges. All those actions are violations of Iran's legal and political commitments.

More importantly, those actions suggest that Iran still has something to hide. They relate to nuclear activities that are difficult to explain as peaceful programs. Some of those actions relate to programs involving the same criminal network that aided Libya and provided it with a nuclear weapon design. And they are accompanied by political statements that suggest Iran may well want to develop nuclear weapons. If Iran wants to gain the confidence of the international community, that is certainly not the way to go about it.

I do not believe that Iran poses an imminent threat of testing or deploying nuclear weapons. There is hence no need at this time to threaten or undertake military action, and the resolution before us does not threaten, encourage or authorize such action.

Some journalists interpreted a similar resolution in the House of Representatives as authorizing military action, despite the denials of those who supported that resolution, including its co-author, Representative LANTOS of California. That is because the House resolution used the words "all appropriate means," which sounded too similar to previous resolutions on other issues that did authorize the use of force. To make it absolutely clear that the resolution before us does not do that, the authors of the substitute amendment have deleted the word "all" from that phrase. We do not intend this resolution to encourage the use of military force by any country.

Neither can any concurrent resolution authorize the use of force by the United States. Under our Constitution and under the War Powers Resolution, only legislation signed by the President can do that. A concurrent resolution has no legal effect and cannot do so.

What we do intend by this resolution is to encourage all countries to help convince Iran that its national security is best served by giving up the urge to develop a nuclear weapons capability. An Iran with nuclear weapons—or with the ability to produce