

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House this morning, having heard the news of the attack on the United States Embassies in Africa.

Even though our President has particular problems at this time, it is important that the Congress join with the President and this administration to make it clear to anyone who attacks an American Embassy anywhere in the world, that an attack on an American Embassy and American officials is an attack on the United States of America and will not be tolerated.

In fact, this Congress, this administration, will track down the perpetrators of those horrendous attacks on American Embassies and American personnel and those who work for the United States. They will, in fact, be brought to justice.

We will not tolerate lawlessness anywhere in the globe and particularly against American facilities and American personnel. I know other Members join me in that commitment.

#### MCINTOSH TO BE ADDED AS COSPONSOR TO H.R. 4422, FEDERALISM ACT OF 1998

(Mr. PORTMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to join my colleagues in expressing condolences to the families of those Americans and others who were killed in the recent car bombing in our embassies in eastern Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to ask that a cosponsor be added to H.R. 4422, the Federalism Act of 1998. That cosponsor is the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH). He has taken the lead in this Congress on federalism issues.

This legislation is to codify the pre-existing federalism executive orders by President Reagan and President Clinton, and he was inadvertently left off as an original cosponsor yesterday when we introduced the legislation. The legislation was introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be added as a cosponsor. We are working with the Parliamentarian's office as to the specific addition into the RECORD.

But, again, just to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) for his work and his effort and ask that he be added as a cosponsor to this important legislation that our cities and States are so interested in, which would codify existing executive orders in area federalism.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The statement of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) will

be entered in the RECORD, but adding the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) as a cosponsor will require the proper procedure.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY, VIVIAN CORREIA

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to take a minute this morning to wish happy birthday to Vivian Correia, who is the matriarch of one of our leading fishing families in San Diego.

The fishing industry, the tuna industry, has been a great part of our heritage. It is mostly gone now because of a lot of regulations with respect to the tuna industry and a lot of economic factors. But that community gave great character to our city and county in San Diego, California. We hope someday to be able to retrieve that industry.

But, for the time being, to Vivian, and to Joe, her loving husband, and to her children who served that industry so well, happy birthday.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### TRANSIT PASSES FOR HOUSE EMPLOYEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, sometimes the action of this Chamber can confuse or disappoint even those of us on the floor. We find occasionally people switching sides of debate on the great issues, seemingly to suit their mood or whim.

Everybody agrees, at a time of great need for the wise use of Federal dollars, that too much is not used as wisely as possible. Despite the rhetoric about Washington living by the rules that we impose on the rest of America, we still have some very frustrating things happening, like the Post Office building in Flood Plains.

I am pleased that the House leaves to return to our districts this week having done one thing that benefits everyone, that saves money, improves the quality of life in Washington, D.C. and its environs, without acrimony or micromanagement.

I am pleased that this week the Committee on House Oversight took action on a proposal that I have been working on here for the last 2 years. We have acquired some 256 cosponsors, enlisted

the assistance of dozens of people around the country and an alliance with able Members of this Chamber, like the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

That proposal that was approved will enable us to provide transit passes for our employees. It is a small step towards improving the quality of life and having us do what we ask the rest of America to do. It gives, for the first time, employees on the House side the choice between free parking or subsidized transit. It provides savings for hundreds of our employees who already use transit and incentives for hundreds more who will, in fact, take advantage of it.

It is a smaller step for clean air. It is a nudge for people to live nearer to where they work or near transit stations and not drive on the streets of the second most congested area of the country that are sadly in need of repair.

It is a move for us to have more authority behind our urging America to be more sensitive in how we use our environmental resources.

Last but not least, it is an important step towards uniformity in Federal transit and parking policies for our employees.

But in a sense, Mr. Speaker, it is a very important part of a larger picture. It shows how the Federal Government can use its great powers and solemn responsibilities as a partner for a more livable community.

In the final analysis, America often sort of looks askance at what we talk about on the floor of this House, when what they care about is making sure their children are safe when they go out the door to go out to school in the morning, that they are economically secure and healthy.

I look forward to more steps, in this Congress and beyond, where we harness our resources planning for a more livable future, using the land, the infrastructure, environmental protection, and housing for more livable communities.

This transit pass is an important step in showing that we know how to put the pieces together. I appreciate the steps that the Committee on House Oversight has taken on behalf of our employees and a better environment.

#### RETRIBUTION FOR STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to convey my personal sympathies and to say that our heart goes out to the families of the Americans who were apparently killed earlier this morning in eastern Africa, yet another two terrorist attacks against Americans overseas; and to say that, apparently, there

was a third one planned, which for some reason did not materialize, also in the eastern part of Africa.

To say that once again, that as bad as we feel when these types of events happen and as much as we wish that we did not have to deal with them, the fact is that we do have to deal with these instances.

As the chairman of a group of Republicans, I am joined here today by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) who is also a member of the group of Republicans which calls ourselves the Task Force on Terrorism and U.N. Conventional Warfare.

We have studied these types of activities. We have studied the causes of them and we have, sadly, become too aware that our government as an institution is either unable or unwilling to put in place policies to deal with them. I would like to think that we have been unwilling rather than unable.

Let me just recite one example of the kind of thing that leads me to that conclusion. In 1996, we passed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of that year. Among other things, it provided that victims of terrorism and their families could sue States who sponsor terrorism.

In the case of one individual who was killed, it happened to be in Gaza in the West Bank, a young lady by the name of Alysa Flatow, who was an American citizen studying in Israel, was killed by a car bomb. It sounds familiar.

Pursuant to the act that we passed in 1996, her family had the right to sue in American courts to recover damages which they did, and they were granted a judgment by the judge in U.S. District Court here in Washington, D.C., a judgment for \$247 million against the State of Iran who, through various accounts, had transferred monies to the Islamic Jihad who carried out this attack.

Here on the floor this week, and 2 weeks ago, members of the Task Force on Terrorism had to fight against the State Department to pass another amendment to another law to enable the Flatow family to collect their judgment.

In other words, our State Department and our Justice Department was fighting against our efforts to help the Flatow family cause a price to be paid by Iran, the sponsor of this terrorist act. In other words, our government was protecting the rights of the State of Iran rather than the rights of the Flatow family and the rights of every Member of this House who voted for the Antiterrorism Act of 1996.

There has to be a price to pay. Ronald Reagan knew there had to be a price to pay. He told Qadhafi that there would be a price to pay, and there was a price to pay. The Libyans have been silent ever since on these subjects.

Our State Department must take note that, in the case of Khobar Tours, there was no price to pay. In the case of these two latest explosions, we will go through the process of grieving. We

will go through the process of cleaning up the embassies. We will go through the process of some kind of a cursory investigation.

Unless our policies change, there will be no price to pay. Those who cause these types of actions must know that there is not only a price to pay, but that America will cause a heavy price to be paid.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding to me. I want to thank him first for being the Chairman of the Task Force on Terrorism and U.N. Conventional Warfare. I know he has got a lot of things to do as a member of the Committee on National Security and chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. But this is a very important area.

I agree with the gentleman very strongly that, when we have a State-sponsored terrorism where assets and resources are funneled to terrorists to kill people around the world, in many cases Americans, it only makes sense to deter that type of State action, whether it is Iraq or Iran or Libya or others, to deter those States from putting the full force and effect of their State treasury into terrorist activities.

The way we do that is by hitting them in the pocketbook. That means when we have a judgment, taking assets; that means freezing assets where you can; that means hurting them economically around the world.

We do need to have the full cooperation of our own State Department to do that. That is really the only way we can establish a policy of deterrence.

#### HUMAN INTELLIGENCE IS IMPORTANT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, it is important, obviously, to have what is called human intelligence. That is, when a group of terrorists are planning to bomb an embassy or do something else that takes life and property, it is good to know ahead of time what is going to happen, because this is not a big military operation where, by national technical means, that means by satellite overheads and other things, we can see large events developing, like tanks massing for an attack and other things that would indicate a large movement of a military force.

But in this case, an attack may be promulgated by a small group of people, meeting in a small room somewhere. It is important for us to have human intelligence, to have a person who sees that group or a person who sits in with that group or a person who knows what that group is doing to report to us so we can stop that terrorist act.

Having a large human intelligence capability requires a lot of funding. It

requires money. It is expensive to have good intelligence. I think that one of the things that we are going to have to realize as we move from the Cold War into this new era, an era that I would call the era of terrorism and State-sponsored terrorism in many cases, is that we are going to have to meet this age of terrorism with a lot of investment in human intelligence along with national technical means.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleague, who is really an expert in terrorism, for his views. I yield to my friend from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I also thank the gentleman for his great effort on behalf of our task force, overall effort to come to grips here in the House with these issues.

The gentleman is absolutely correct. The subject of human intelligence is one that we have discussed at great length and, I believe, recognize today that our ability to deal through human intelligence has been greatly limited in recent years.

I do not say this to be critical, but I think it is an objective fact, because the recent administration has put in place policies that have made it difficult, and more difficult as time has gone on, for us to collect data that we need.

We had a discussion just the other day about a related but slightly bigger issue, and that is whether or not we can detect the emergence in certain countries of nuclear capability, which relates to human intelligence as well or the lack thereof.

So certainly one of the things that we can do is to work with the CIA and other agencies to beef up our human intelligence effort, which is so necessary in being able to predict with some degree and certainty, at least in general, where these types of acts will occur.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his observations, and I think the recent nuclear tests in India and Pakistan reflect this to some degree also. We were surprised by this activity. It reminded us once again that there is no substitute for having a person in the plant or a person in the planning group or a person in a particular government agency. And especially to relate back to the tragic bombings that have just occurred, when there is a likelihood that this is State-sponsored terrorism, it is going to be more and more important for us to beef up our intelligence budget.

Finally, one last thing that has always occurred to me in the 18 years that I have been here in the House of Representatives is this: We admire and we respect our Armed Forces and the men and women who serve in them.

But in some corners in Congress, there has always been a resentment, if you will, of our intelligence agencies as if these men and women who put their lives on the line in remote places of the world where they do not come home to