

Arafat's promises are worth nothing.

It is wrong to ask American taxpayers to subsidize the Palestinian authority when Yasser Arafat uses the resources of the Palestinian authority to attack innocent men, women, and children in Israel.

We have seen video footage of the Palestinian people cheering and dancing in the streets after the September 11th attacks—many holding posters of Saddam Hussein.

Yet, while we have sanctions against Iraq, we are providing millions of dollars in aid to the Palestinian authority through non-governmental organizations.

We know well that any funds, even designated as humanitarian, free up money that Arafat can use for his army of human bombers.

If there is any doubt in anybody's mind that Yasser Arafat promotes terrorism, I would like you to consider the order on the official letterhead of the presidential bureau of the Palestinian authority/Palestine liberation organization, bearing the signature of Yasser Arafat just 8 days after our country was attacked on 9/11, ordering \$600 be paid from the treasury of the Palestine authority to each of three terrorists. Two of them are senior activists of the Fatah terrorist group, and one of these, Ziad Da'as, is the head of the group behind a recent deadly terrorist attack on a bat-mitzvah party in Israel. The Israeli defense ministry says they recently captured this document at Arafat's office in Ramallah.

Also, I ask my colleagues to consider the order from Yasser Arafat to the finance ministry of the Palestinian authority from January 7th of this year. In this document, Arafat orders the disbursement of \$350 to each of the 12 named Fatah activists. According to the Israeli Defense Ministry, who captured this document at Arafat's headquarters in Ramallah, each of these 12 individuals are known terrorists, belonging to Fatah and or Tanzim. Arafat's approval is given in response to a request of Ra'ed Karmi, then the head of the Fatah and Tanzim Terror Groups, which perpetrated numerous murderous attacks on innocent Israeli civilians since September 2000.

American aid to the Palestinian authority allows Arafat to focus more of his resources on attacking Israel.

We need to make sure no taxpayer money ends up in the Palestinian authority.

My legislation would do just that.

As recently as April 7th of this year, Tim Russert on "Meet the Press" asked the Secretary of State to deny that Arafat is funding terrorism. Here is what he said:

Russert: Israel says documents link Arafat and terrorism. They seized documents and made them public, which linked the office of Yasser Arafat with terrorist attacks carried out against Israeli civilians and other targets. One of the documents, said to be an invoice submitted by a leading Palestinian militant group to a Palestinian official,

among other items, the invoice requested 20,000 Israeli Shekels, \$4,200 American, to buy electrical and chemical components for the production of a month's supply of 30 bombs. It's an invoice of terrorism, said Dori Gold, an advisor to Prime Minister Sharon. [Mr. Secretary,] do you believe the Palestinian authority harbors or supports terrorism?"

Do you know, what our Secretary of State replied?

Did he deny the authenticity of this document? He did not.

Did he deny that Arafat paid the bill? He did not.

Did he deny that our taxpayer dollars are thus funding the killing of innocent men, women and children? He did not.

What he said was, "It is a complex situation".

There's nothing complex about it! Our tax dollars should never be used for terrorism. Period. End of discussion!

After our Nation was brutally attacked on September 11, President Bush set a new direction in U.S. foreign policy.

He Said, "From this day forward, any Nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime."

By any honest assessment, Yasser Arafat both harbors and supports terrorism.

On the other hand, Israel is a good friend of the United States and the only democracy in the middle east.

I repeat, we must stand unequivocally by Israel, and do everything in our power to support her.

The record is clear.

Israel is a friend of the United States, Yasser Arafat is not.

We can't expect Israel to negotiate with individuals who wish to destroy Israel's very existence.

We must also ensure that we in no way support Arafat's oppressive regime by providing money to organizations affiliated with the Palestinian authority.

Every dollar that we send to the west bank and Gaza is a dollar that could potentially be used to support terrorism.

I strongly urge my colleagues to stand with me on the side of Israel and vote for my legislation.

HUMAN CLONING PROHIBITION ACT

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, earlier this week I modified my bill, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, S. 2076. I originally introduced this bill in an attempt to forge a consensus on what I thought was a straight-forward concept, the banning of reproductive cloning or the cloning of a human being. When I introduced the legislation, I stated: "It is a simple bill, but it reflects my view and a view that is held by almost everyone. . . . My legislation makes it illegal to clone a human being and imposes strict penalties against anyone who violates this prohibition."

However, in recent weeks those who oppose my legislation have interpreted the language of my bill in a manner that is not consistent with the intent of the bill. They argue that my bill as originally introduced would allow a cloned embryo to be implanted into the uterus and "harvested" at some point prior to birth.

I do not believe the language of my bill allows that, and it is certainly not the intent of the bill. But, in order that no one can misinterpret the intent of my bill, I am making an adjustment in the bill language. The revised language will define human cloning as "implanting or attempting to implant the product of somatic cell nuclear transfer, or any other cloning technique, into a uterus or the functional equivalent of a uterus." It makes it unlawful for "any person to conduct or attempt to conduct human cloning." The bill retains the strict penalties against violators that were present in the original version.

My legislation is silent on the matter of therapeutic cloning or what some call "regenerative medicine." I understand that this is a topic that needs thoughtful discussion and debate. It is a subject that is addressed in other bills now before the Senate.

I respect those who support the Brownback bill and wish to prohibit what is called somatic cell nuclear transplantation or the cloning of stem cells. This is a difficult subject and there is plenty of room for thoughtful disagreement in the debate. But I don't believe that we should prohibit the promising research that could lead to cures for diseases such as diabetes, Alzheimer's, cancer, heart disease and more. I agree with Nancy Reagan, former President Ford, ORRIN HATCH, and others that this kind of regenerative medicine conducted under strict guidelines and controls can offer great hope to tens of millions of Americans and can save lives.

The debate on that matter is left to other legislation. My bill applies only to the issue of prohibiting the cloning of a human being and I hope that this change in the language will no longer leave room for those who are opponents to misinterpret or misunderstand its intent.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN OF WORLD WAR II

• Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I submit the following newspaper articles commemorating the 60th anniversary of Aleutian Campaign of the Second World War and the veterans who served there. This campaign was the only action actually fought on American soil during the war. The men who served there endured not only the horrors of combat, but also one of the harshest environments on Earth. Fighting and, in many cases, dying, to prove that

Americans are dedicated, at all cost, to the principle that no corner of our country, no matter how remote, will ever be ceded to our enemies.

For those who wish to learn more about the Aleutian Campaign, I recommend "The Thousand Mile War" by Brian Garfield. It illustrates the strategic importance of the battles of Dutch Harbor, Attu, and Kiska. Garfield has vivid descriptions of the long, hard campaign to push the Japanese off American soil.

I ask to print the aforementioned articles in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Anchorage Daily News, June 3, 2002]

MEMORIES OF WAR: SIXTY YEARS AGO, BOMBS FELL ON DUTCH HARBOR AND TURNED ALASKA INTO A BATTLEGROUND

(By Gabriel Spitzer)

To Japan during World War II, the Aleutian Islands looked into North America. It was on the Aleutians that the enemy set foot on American soil for the first time since the War of 1812.

Sixty years ago, on the morning of June 3, 1942, 16 Japanese fighters and bombers streaked eastward toward Dutch Harbor, off Unalaska Island. Bombs rained down for about 20 minutes on the Navy facilities there. The next day the Japanese forces returned in greater numbers. By the end of the second day, 35 American men were killed and 28 more were wounded.

Johnnie Jenkins, a 25-year-old Navy mess cook, was in his barracks the morning of June 3 when the explosions woke him. He said he jumped from bed and threw on his clothes, one shoe on and the other in his hand.

"I stood in the doorway, and I saw a Japanese plane coming in with a rising sun on it," said Jenkins, now living in Anchorage. "Lord, my heart started pumping and I was so scared. I thought, this is it. I just froze right there."

Jenkins, who is African-American, looked around for cover.

"I saw a white fellow in a foxhole, and he stood up. I ran over there. He said, 'You can't come in here, I'm from Alabama.' I said, 'I don't give a damn where you're from. You move on over!' And he did."

One of the many civilians at Dutch Harbor was 22-year-old shipwright Bob Ingram, now living in Fairbanks. Ingram was getting ready for an ordinary day of work when the bombs began to fall.

"Somebody yelled 'air raid'. We saw airplanes, quite a few in the sky," he said.

"Somebody said, there's been a number of men killed, and they're going to need caskets. Now, if there's one thing you don't need during an air raid it's caskets. But we wanted to help. So we started to make caskets out of plywood, 2 feet square and 6 feet long."

As inviting as the Aleutians may have seemed on the map, the Japanese quickly found them an inhospitable invasion route. Often bathed in fog and pounded by frequent storms, the islands proved difficult to scout and navigate. This, coupled with American intelligence reports, led to victories for the United States but not before Japan had occupied two Alaska islands and drawn American forces into one of the costliest battles of the Pacific theater.

Japan had little intention of actually invading the U.S. mainland from the Aleutians. Instead, it hoped to occupy a few islands in the North Pacific to solidify its naval perimeter and protect itself from

American incursions by sea and air. It also hoped to pull America's might away from its main objective, the South Pacific, Hawaii and perhaps Australia.

The Dutch Harbor raid was a diversionary tactic, meant to draw attention from Japan's assault on Midway Island, planned to occur at the same time that American forces were distracted by the attack on Alaska.

But unknown to the Japanese, U.S. code breakers had cracked the enemy's top secret "purple code" and were able to prepare for the attacks. U.S. soldiers at bases throughout the Pacific were put on alert.

One of them was Marine Corps Pvt. Howard Lucas, stationed on Kodiak Island.

"We were ready for somebody to come up over the hill and get us," said Lucas, 79, who lives in Palmer.

Lucas spent two weeks on alert 24 hours a day, manning an antiquated World War I-era water-cooled machine gun.

"It was scary," he said. "But they never showed up. Nobody knew what they were going to do, the Japanese included, I guess."

By the morning of June 3, the fog of war, both literal and figurative, had wreaked havoc on both sides.

That day, planes on the Japanese carrier *Junyo* never reached Dutch Harbor, grounded by weather. At the same time, a radio message warning American forces of the impending attack failed to reach its destination.

In the two days of bombing and the days immediately before, the weather made a mockery of both sides' battle plans.

Historians estimate that both sides sustained more casualties related to the weather than from actual combat. American forces lost four times as many planes to weather-related accidents as they did in battle.

Although U.S. casualties greatly outnumbered Japanese losses at Dutch Harbor, by the end of the assault Japan was on its heels. Its attack on Midway proved a major defeat, and American intelligence had foiled Japan's naval ruse.

Rather than abandon the Aleutian campaign, Japanese forces occupied the western islands of Attu and Kiska. On Attu, 1,200 Japanese troops surrounded and captured 39 Aleut villagers.

On Kiska, the invaders found only a weather station guarding the island. Still, scores of Aleuts and about a dozen white Americans were captured in the attacks and spent the rest of the war as prisoners in Japan.

Drafin Delkettie, one of the few living members of the celebrated Combat Intelligence Platoon, Alaska Scouts, was stationed on the island of Amchitka, about 40 miles east of Japanese-occupied Kiska.

During that time, Delkettie, who lives in Anchorage, experienced what the soldiers at Dutch Harbor felt.

"They bombed and strafed us every morning at 10 a.m. and every evening at 6 p.m. They never missed it by a minute. Sometimes we played pinochle or something, waiting for them to come," he said.

Which didn't make it a game. "No matter where the bombs are falling," he reflected, "It's scary."

[From the Anchorage Daily News, June 3, 2002]

WAR CAME TO ALASKA . . . SIXTY YEARS AGO

It was early on a Wednesday morning, that day of June 3, 1942, when war came to Alaska.

Sixty years have passed since then. The war has come and gone. But the memories are seared deeply in the minds and hearts of those whose lives were touched by the long fight against enemies of freedom.

World War II began officially for the U.S. on Dec. 7, 1941, with Japan's surprise air at-

tack on Pearl Harbor in the territory of Hawaii.

It was six months later that Japanese bombers delivered the first bombs on the territory of Alaska, attacking Dutch Harbor and nearby Fort Mears—timed to coincide with Japan's assault on Midway, far to the south in the Pacific.

Today's anniversary of the start of the battle in the Aleutian Islands—the only action actually fought on American soil during the war—is a reminder that American soldiers, airmen and sailors put their lives on the line to drive enemy forces from Attu and Kiska.

One of those, Army Pvt. Joe P. Martinez of Company K, 32nd Infantry, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry above and beyond the call of duty.

Despite facing what the War Department called "severe hostile machine-gun, rifle and mortar-fire" from both flanks and from enemy forces protected by snow trenches ahead of him, Martinez used his automatic rifle and hand grenades to lead repeated charges up a rocky, knife-like ridge to a snow-covered mountain pass.

Just below the rim of the pass, Martinez encountered a final enemy-occupied trench and while firing into it was mortally wounded. But soldiers following in his footsteps then were able to capture the pass, described in the citation awarding him the nation's highest medal as "an importance on the island."

The war is decades in the past now. Old enemies have become friends.

But Alaskans of today should never forget that in the Aleutians, now a proud part of the 49th State, young Americans gave their lives years ago to drive invading forces from our land.

It's worthy of remembering on today's anniversary of that first raid on Dutch Harbor. ●

EULOGY FOR REVEREND JAMES L. STOVALL

● Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, my State of Louisiana recently mourned the death of one of our most notable and renowned religious leaders, Reverend James L. Stovall, a minister of the United Methodist Church for thirty years and the founder of the Louisiana Coalition Against Racism and Nazism. In 1989, fearful of the rise of former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke, Reverend Stovall led the effort to bring together people of faith and other citizens to oppose the hatred and bigotry espoused by Duke and many of his supporters.

As a participant in the Louisiana Senate election of 1990 and the governor's election the following year, I can attest to successful efforts of Reverend Stovall and his Coalition in exposing for Louisiana and the world Duke's harmful and divisive racist record.

Those who did not know James Stovall might not have known that his role in forming and leading the Louisiana Coalition Against Racism and Nazism was merely the culmination of a life and career dedicated to championing human rights and better relations among people of all faiths, ethnic backgrounds, and nationalities. As one of his daughters said to a newspaper reporter after his death on May 17, "He had a genuine sense of caring about