

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF THE PATRIOT ACT IS ESSENTIAL

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 2005

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 21, 2005, I voted against final passage of H.R. 3199, providing for the reauthorization of 16 sunset provisions of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT Act) Act of 2001.

Following the horrific and devastating attacks of 9/11, Congress acted swiftly by enacting the PATRIOT Act just six weeks after the terrorist attacks. I voted for the original PATRIOT Act because it gave our intelligence and law enforcement agencies the tools they needed to fight the war on terrorism. Congress recognized, however, the need to review certain provisions of the Act that could change our way of life and liberty in this country. It is not a good idea to make permanent policy for the United States concerning our fundamental rights and freedoms during extraordinary times of war. We must never allow the terrorists to alter the freedoms that define our country and make us the greatest Nation in the world.

While I still believe that the 16 provisions of the Act are necessary to protect the Nation against future terrorist attacks, I do not believe that it is necessary or strategic to make these provisions permanent. We have learned that the terrorists will change the nature of their attacks in whatever way is needed to try and overcome our security forces. It is essential that our investigative agencies have the ability to review these laws over time to make adjustments according to our ever-changing security needs.

The PATRIOT Act should be a living document that Congress reviews frequently to correct any problems or abuses and strengthens when there are indicators that additional tools are needed to protect Americans in the war on terrorism.

While our national security must be protected, we can and must fight terrorism without violating the very constitutional protections that define us as a nation and make us the greatest country in the world.

Congressional oversight of the PATRIOT Act is essential.

OVERTURN THE BRAC COMMISSION'S DECISION REGARDING FORT MONMOUTH

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I joined a number of New Jersey officials and citizens in

filing suit in Federal court in an effort to overturn the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission's decision to uphold the Pentagon's recommendation to close Fort Monmouth. This lawsuit is about protecting our men and women in the field. They are fighting for us every day, and I'm going to continue fighting for them. Closing Fort Monmouth would disrupt their current efforts and jeopardize their safety and effectiveness. Eleven generals and the BRAC Commission itself recognized the dangers involved.

In making its recommendation pertaining to Fort Monmouth, the BRAC Commission exceeded its authority and failed to comply with statutorily required procedures. Our lawsuit does not ask the court to revisit the data or arguments reviewed by the BRAC Commission. We are simply asking the court to review the process and determine whether the BRAC Commission failed to comply with the BRAC Acts of 2005 and 1990. If we win, the remedy is simple: take the fort off the list.

Even as we continue to fight for Fort Monmouth, we must also plan for a future that may not include it. The men and women who work at Fort Monmouth deserve nothing less, and I am working with Federal, State, and local leaders to develop a comprehensive plan for Monmouth County's future that will give us the best opportunity to preserve jobs, stimulate our economy, and enhance our quality of life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 2005

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on January 26, 2005, I inadvertently failed to cast a recorded vote on rollcall vote 11, concerning the Crowley amendment to H.R. 54. Had I cast my vote, I would have voted "aye."

On Sunday, March 20, I was unable to get a flight to Washington, D.C., after learning that there would be a recorded vote on legislation regarding Terri Schiavo, which occurred at 12:45 a.m. on March 21, 2005. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 90, concerning S. 686.

On April 27, 2005, I accidentally voted "no" on rollcall vote 142, the Jackson-Lee amendment to H.R. 748, when I had intended to vote "aye".

On May 4, 2005, I inadvertently failed to cast a recorded vote on rollcall vote 156, concerning H. Res. 195. Had I cast my vote, I would have voted "aye."

On May 23, I inadvertently failed to cast a recorded vote on rollcall vote 200, concerning H.R. 744. Had I cast my vote, I would have voted "aye."

On June 8, I inadvertently failed to cast a recorded vote on rollcall vote 235, concerning the Chabot amendment to H.R. 2744. Had I cast my vote, I would have voted "no."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE KANSAS DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHAIRMAN NORBERT DREILING

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 2, 2005

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Norbert Dreiling, of Hays, Kansas, who died on August 1, 2005.

Norbert Dreiling will long be remembered in Kansas as one of the fathers of the modern Kansas Democratic Party. As Representative JERRY MORAN of Kansas said in his very generous tribute to Norbert Dreiling before the House on July 19, 2004, "Through years of dedicated service, he breathed life into a struggling Democratic Party and established a lasting two-party system in Kansas." Under Chairman Dreiling's leadership, for the first time an incumbent Republican governor of Kansas was defeated by a Democratic challenger, Robert Docking, who was elected governor four times—the most terms ever served by a governor in Kansas. In addition to his extensive service to his community, State and nation, Norbert Dreiling also maintained a successful law practice and was instrumental in promoting the Volga-German heritage of Hays and Ellis County, Kansas.

Norbert Dreiling was born April 7, 1925, in Gorham, Kansas, and married Donna Jean Myerly in 1948. He was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church, St. Joseph 3rd Degree Knights of Columbus and 4th Degree Bishop Cunningham Assembly Knights of Columbus, all of Hays. He was a graduate of St. Joseph Military Academy, Fort Hays State University and Washburn University Law School. He was senior partner in the law firm of Dreiling, Bieker and Hoffman, Hays. He was elected and served two terms as Ellis County Attorney, served as Kansas State Democratic Chairman from 1966 to 1974, and led several delegations to the National Democratic Conventions. He was a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. He was involved in numerous non-political civic and educational activities. He was a charter member of Hays Kiwanis Club, a charter member of the Volga German Society of Hays, a Fort Hays State University Endowment Association Trustee and the Washburn Law School Board of Governors. He was a member of the Board of Directors of St. Anthony Hospital and Farmers State Bank, both of Hays. He helped establish and create St. Johns Rest Home of Victoria and Hays, serving on the board for many years. He was the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from Fort Hays State University. He was honored by TMP-Marian High School in Hays and was the first recipient of the St. Thomas More Friend For All Seasons Award. Survivors include his wife, Donna Jean Dreiling, of the home; two sons, Mark Dreiling, Denver, Colo., and Curt Dreiling, Estes Park, Colo.; two daughters, Jan Schuster, Bradenton, Fla., and Kathy Dreiling,

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