Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

This is a momentous occasion. The headlines all across the country

say the same thing: Osama bin Laden has been killed and justice has

been done. I think everybody ought to celebrate the tenacity of the

American military and this administration as well as the Bush

administration for being dedicated to bringing this man to justice for

the things that he has done not only to the United States but to the

entire world.

I would like to start off this Special Order by giving a little bit

of history of Osama bin Laden and what he has done. In 1990, he started

criticizing the Saudi regime for allowing the Americans to establish a

base of operations there. In 1991, he was expelled from Saudi Arabia

and disenfranchised or disowned by his family. He immediately went out

and started working to establish al Qaeda, to establish a terrorist

network that would kill people who didn't agree with his views and to

terrorize the world until they started acceding to his wishes.

Let me just read a few of these things, and these are widely

attributed to al Qaeda, or al Qaeda-inspired groups, which was headed

by Osama bin Laden.

In December of 1992, there was a bomb attack that killed two people

at Gold Mihor Hotel in Aden, Yemen. One hundred U.S. military personnel

were stationed in the hotel awaiting deployment into Somalia for

Operation Restore Hope.

In February of 1993, a 500-kilogram bomb was detonated beneath the

World Trade Center--we all remember that--in New York City. Six were

killed and 1,000 were injured.

In March of 1993, 250 people were killed and 700 injured in a series

of 13 bomb explosions that took place in Bombay, India.

In October of 1993, 18 U.S. servicemen were killed in the Black Hawk

Down incident in Somalia. Al Qaeda claimed responsibility for arming

the Somali factions who battled and killed those U.S. forces.

In November of 1995, five Americans were killed in the bombing of the

U.S. military advisory facility in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

In June of 1996, 19 U.S. airmen were killed in the bombing of Khobar

Towers near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

In November of 1997, 62 people were killed by gunmen in the massacre

at Luxor in Egypt.

In August of 1998, 223 people were killed when the U.S. Embassies in

Kenya and Tanzania were attacked.

In October of 2000, 17 U.S. sailors aboard the USS Cole were killed

in a ship-borne suicide bombing while the Cole was docked in Aden,

Yemen.

On September 11, 2001, 2,974 Americans and others were killed when

hijacked planes are flown into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

I don't think America will ever forget that day.

In December of 2001, attempted bombing of an American Airlines flight

from Paris to Boston by al Qaeda operative Richard Reid, a/k/a the

Shoe-Bomber.

In October of 2002, 200 people killed and 240 injured in a series of

bombings in the tourist district of Kuta, Bali, Indonesia.

In November of 2003, 57 people killed and 700 injured by four truck

bombs in Istanbul, Turkey.

In February 2004, 116 people killed in the bombing and subsequent

sinking of the ferry SuperFerry 14 in the Philippines.

In March 2004, 191 people were killed and 2,000 wounded in a bombing

of the Madrid commuter train system.

In May of 2004, 22 people killed and 25 injured in attacks on two oil

industry installations, the Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation

building and the Petroleum Centre near Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia.

In July 2005, 56 killed and 700 injured in an attack on the London

transportation sector. Three bombs were detonated on the London

Underground and one on a double decker bus.

In July 2005, 88 killed and 200 injured in a series of bomb blasts in

the Egyptian resort city of Sharm el-Sheikh, located on the southern

tip of the Sinai Peninsula.

In November 2005, 60 were killed and hundreds wounded in a suicide

bomber attack on three hotels in Amman, Jordan.

In July 2006, 209 killed and 700 injured in a series of seven bomb

blasts on the Suburban Railway in Mumbai (Bombay) India.

In April 2007, 33 people killed in twin bombings in Algiers, Algeria.

In June of 2008, six people killed and several injured in a car bomb

attack against the Danish Embassy in Pakistan. Al Qaeda issued a

statement after the bombings claiming that the attack was a response to

the 2005 publication of the Mohammed cartoons.

In December 2009, an attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight

253 to Detroit by Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab.

In May 2010, an attempted car bomb in Times Square, New York. Faisal

Shahzad, a 30-year-old Pakistan-born resident of Bridgeport,

Connecticut, admitted attempting the car bombing and said he had

trained at a Pakistani terrorist training camp.

In October 2010, an attempted bombing of a U.S.-bound cargo plane.

Two packages, each containing a bomb consisting of 300 to 400 grams of

plastic explosives and a detonating mechanism, were found on separate

cargo planes. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula took responsibility for

that plot.

April 28, 2011, 16 killed in a bomb attack on a market in Marrakesh,

Morocco.

April 29, 2011, an attempted attack in Germany. Police arrested three

alleged members of al Qaeda who had been planning attacks in the

country.

This is the legacy that Osama bin Laden leaves behind: blood, murder,

maiming, all across the world because he had radical views that he did

not believe the rest of the world should not encompass and enjoy. This

is a terrible tragedy, a terrible thing that occurred

in this world by one human being. He has been brought to justice now,

and we should compliment President Bush and President Obama for being

tenacious in going after this man.

One of the things--and I will talk about this later after I yield to

my colleague--that I think should be sent around the world is this

message: No matter where you go, no matter where you hide, if you're a

terrorist who attacks the free world, we will come and get you. The

allied countries who fight terrorism, including the United States, will

not rest until you're brought to justice. It took us 10 years to get

Osama bin Laden, but we got him. I want to thank once again President

Bush for taking the initiative originally and President Obama for

signing the attack message just a couple of days ago to make sure we

brought him to justice.

With that, I would like to yield to my colleague from Indiana's Third

District for whatever time he may consume.

I thank my good friend, Congressman Stutzman,

for his remarks, and I really appreciate you taking your time to come

down here tonight.

Congressman Stutzman talked a little bit about the military, and I

really appreciate that because we have thousands, hundreds of thousands

of men and women in the military defending our freedoms all around the

world, in Afghanistan and in Iraq, and we have them in Germany and we

have them in Korea. We have them in bases all around the world making

sure that the freedoms we enjoy today and tonight will be there

tomorrow for us and our kids and our grandkids.

But tonight I'd like to read a little bit of an article that was

written just yesterday by a fellow named Marc Ambinder with the

National Journal. And I think it's really well done, and it points out

all the hard work that went into going after Osama bin Laden.

The team that killed Osama bin Laden were members of the

counterterrorism unit for the Navy, known as the Navy SEAL Team 6. It's

a highly elusive group that was developed in the 1980s to rescue

American hostages in Iran. They exist outside the military protocol and

engage in operations that are at the highest level of classification.

The fact that Team 6 is front page news today is a measure of how

important the publicity about bin Laden's killing is to the U.S.,

because normally you don't hear about these guys.

The President gave the order on Friday morning for the operation to

pursue bin Laden. The strike began early Sunday morning, at the Ghazi

Air Base in Pakistan, the MH-60 helicopters made their way to Osama bin

Laden's tightly guarded compound, which is 70 miles from the center of

Islamabad.

The helicopter carrying the team of SEALs malfunctioned. Can you

imagine that? They're over their target and the helicopter stops

working. As it hovered outside the high walls, the pilot gently landed

inside the walls of the 3-story condo, but he couldn't get the

helicopter going again.

And yet the assault team disembarked to raid the massive, walled

compound, prepared to take bin Laden dead or alive, even though they

knew there was a chance they wouldn't have a ride back. Their lives

were at risk, and yet they went ahead and carried out their mission.

Bin Laden was discovered using women as human shields as American

forces fired at him. One of the women was his wife. Bin Laden was shot

in the face by the SEALs during a firefight after resisting capture.

Three other males were killed along with bin Laden. One of them was his

adult son.

With the team still in the compound, the commander on the ground told

a remote commander that they had found bin Laden. The Special Forces

blew up the malfunctioned chopper, helicopter, then escaped in a

reinforcement close to 4:15 p.m., just 40 minutes after they landed.

The West Wing staff worked most of the day on the operation.

President Obama joined senior national security officials in the

Situation Room that afternoon as the firefight was monitored.

Leon Panetta, one of our old colleagues here, was in his conference

room at the CIA headquarters, which he had turned into a conference

center to give him constant contact with the tactical leaders of the

strike team. And I want to compliment Leon as well. I hope he's paying

attention to this.

Less than 12 hours after the raid, bin Laden's body was taken to the

aircraft carrier, USS Carl Vinson, and he was buried in the North

Arabian Sea overnight. A DNA match from the remains confirmed that bin

Laden was dead at age 54.

And of course President Obama made the official announcement of his

death from the East Room of the White House at 11:35 p.m., and he said

what all of us really agree with: ``Justice has been done.''

But we still have a lot of those guys out there that we have to watch

out for; and the message needs to be sent again and again today and in

the days to come that anybody that takes up the mantle of leadership

like Osama bin Laden, we're going to go after them. And we have the

elite military people, the Special Forces, the people in the Air Force,

the Marines, and the Navy SEALs, that will get the job done. They know

how to do it, and they are willing to risk their lives to get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to go through a minute-by-minute

description of what happened. And once again, it's an article that was

written on national security by the secret team that killed bin Laden.

It was an article written for the National Journal by Marc Ambinder,

and it's very well done. I'd like to go through this with my colleagues

because it tells almost everything that took place during this

operation.

``The two sides of the Joint Special Operations Command Challenge

Coin, which was given out by the JSOC Commander, Vice Admiral William

McRaven.

``From Ghazi Air Base in Pakistan, the modified MH-60 helicopters

made their way to the garrison suburb of Abbottabad, about 70 miles

from the center of Islamabad.''

``Aboard were Navy SEALs, flown across the border from Afghanistan,

along with tactical signals, intelligence collectors, and navigators

using highly classified hyperspectral imagers.

``After bursts of fire of over 40 minutes, 22 people were killed or

captured. One of the dead was Osama bin Laden, done in by a double

tap--boom, boom--to the left side of his face. His body was aboard the

choppers that made the trip back. One had experienced mechanical

failure and was destroyed by U.S. forces, military and White House

officials tell National Journal.

``Were it not for this high-value target, it might have been a

routine mission for the specially trained and highly mythologized SEAL

Team Six, officially called the Naval Special Warfare Development

Group, but known even to the locals at their home base Dam Neck in

Virginia as just DevGru.

``This HVT was special, and the raids required practice, so they

replicated the 1-acre compound. Trial runs were held in early April.

``DevGru belongs to the Joint Special Operations Command, an

extraordinary and unusual collection of classified standing task forces

and special missions units. They report to the President and operate

worldwide based on the legal (or extra-legal) premises of classified

Presidential directives. Though the general public knows about the

special SEALs and their brothers in Delta Force, most JSOC missions

never leak. We only hear about JSOC when something goes bad (a British

aid worker is accidentally killed) or when something really big happens

(a merchant marine captain is rescued at sea), and even then, the

military remains especially sensitive about their existence. Several

dozen JSOC operatives have died in Pakistan over the past several

years.''

These are heroic people that go in and risk their lives on a daily

basis on special operations to kill and destroy the enemy before they

get to us.

``Their names are released by the Defense Department in the usual

manner, but with a cover story--generally, they were killed in training

accidents in eastern Afghanistan. That's the code.''

So they don't get the glory that is due them because they know that

they have gone into a secret mission that cannot be exposed, and they

risk their lives defending this country. And many of them will never be

known, but they fought and died to save us all.

``How did the helicopters elude the Pakistani air defense network?

Did they spoof transponder codes? Were they painted and tricked out

with Pakistan Air Force equipment? If so--and we may never know--two

other JSOC units, the Technical Application Programs Office and the

Aviation Technology Evaluation Group, were responsible. These truly are

the silent squirrels, never getting public credit and not caring one

whit. Since 9/11, the JSOC units and their task forces have become the

U.S. government's most effective and lethal weapon against terrorists

and their networks, drawing plenty of unwanted, and occasionally

unflattering, attention to themselves in the process.''

When things don't go exactly right, they get criticized, even though

they are going in and risking their lives without being glorified or

being well-known. And yet, when something goes wrong, they are

criticized, but they rarely get the credit that's due them.

``JSOC costs the country more than $1 billion annually. The command

has its critics, but it has escaped significant congressional scrutiny

and has operated largely with impunity since 9/11. Some of its

interrogators and operators were involved in torture and rendition''--

and I don't believe that's the case. I would take issue with this part

of the article, because I never did think waterboarding was torture. I

think it was a system that was used to get information that would save

us from terrorists, and that waterboarding may very well have led to

the information that got Osama bin Laden a couple of days ago--``and

the line between its intelligence-gathering activities and the CIA's

has been blurred.

``But Sunday's operation provides strong evidence that the CIA and

JSOC work well together. Sometimes intelligence needs to be developed

rapidly, to get inside the enemy's operational loop. And sometimes it

needs to be cultivated, grown as if it were a delicate bacteria in a

petri dish.

``In an interview at CIA headquarters 2 weeks ago, a senior

intelligence official said the two proud groups of American secret

warriors had been `deconflicted and basically integrated'--finally--10

years after 9/11. Indeed, according to accounts given to journalists by

five senior administration officials Sunday night, the CIA gathered the

intelligence that led to bin Laden's location. A memo from CIA Director

Leon Panetta sent Sunday night provides some hints of how the

information was collected and analyzed. In it, he thanked the National

Security Agency and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency for

their help. NSA figured out, somehow, that there was no telephone or

Internet service in the compound. How it did this without Pakistan's

knowledge is a secret. The NGIA makes the military's maps but also

develops their pattern recognition software--no doubt used to help

establish, by February of this year, that the CIA could say `with high

probability' that bin Laden and his family were living there.

``Recently, JSOC built a new Targeting and Analysis Center in

Rosslyn, Virginia. Where the National Counterterrorism Center tends to

focus on threats to the homeland, TAAC, whose existence was first

disclosed by the Associated Press, focuses outward, on active

`kinetic'--or lethal--counterterrorism missions abroad.

``That the Center could be stood up under the nose of some of the

Nation's most senior intelligence officials without their full

knowledge testifies to the power and reach of JSOC, whose size has

tripled since 9/11. The command now includes more than 4,000 soldiers

and civilians. It has its own intelligence division, which may or may

not have been involved in last night's effort, and has gobbled up a

number of free-floating Defense Department entities that allowed it to

rapidly acquire, test, and field new technologies.

``Under a variety of standing orders, JSOC is involved in more than

50 current operations spanning a dozen countries, and its units,

supported by so-called `white' or acknowledged, special operations

entities like Rangers, Special Forces battalions, SEAL teams, and Air

Force special ops units from the larger Special Operations Command, are

responsible for most of the `kinetic' actions in Afghanistan.

``Pentagon officials are conscious of the enormous stress that 10

years of war have placed on the command. JSOC resources are heavily

taxed by the operational tempo in Afghanistan and Pakistan, officials

have said. The current commander, Vice Admiral William McRaven, and

Major General Joseph Votel, McRaven's nominated replacement, have been

pushing to add people and intelligence, surveillance, and

reconnaissance technology to areas outside the war theater where al

Qaeda and its affiliates continue to thrive.

``Earlier this year, it seemed that the elite units would face the

same budget

pressures that the entire military was experiencing. Not anymore. The

military found a way, largely by reducing contracting staff and

borrowing others from Special Operations Command, to add 50 positions

to the JSOC. And Votel wants to add several squadrons to the `Tier One'

units--Delta and the SEALs.'' And, boy, he will have my vote for that.

``When General Stanley McChrystal became JSOC's commanding general in

2004, he and his intelligence chief, Major General Michael Flynn, set

about transforming the way the subordinate units analyze and act on

intelligence. Insurgents in Iraq were exploiting the slow decision loop

that coalition commanders used, and enhanced interrogation techniques

were frowned upon after the Abu Ghraib scandal. But the hunger for

actionable tactical intelligence on insurgents was palpable.''

I want to add one more time, and this was not in the article, but I

really believe when we are talking about dealing with terrorists and

getting information that will stop terrorists from attacking us in the

United States or elsewhere in the world, we ought to use whatever

techniques that we possibly can to get that information. And I'm not

talking about torture. Some of the newspaper people and news people

that we see on television have actually experienced waterboarding on

television to show how it works, and it was not torture and it is not

torture, and we ought to use those techniques to make sure we protect

our homeland and our people here and abroad.

``The way JSOC solved this problem remains a carefully guarded

secret, but people familiar with the unit suggest that McChrystal and

Flynn introduced hardened commandos to basic criminal forensic

techniques and then used highly advanced and still-classified

technology to transform bits of information into actionable

intelligence.''

``One way they did this was to create forward-deployed fusion cells,

where JSOC units were paired with intelligence analysts from the NSA

and the NGA. Such analysis helped the CIA to establish with a high

degree of probability that Osama bin Laden and his family were hiding

in that compound where he was hit.

``These technicians could `exploit and analyze' data obtained from

the battlefield instantly, using their access to the government's

various biometric, facial-recognition, and voice-print databases. These

cells also used highly advanced surveillance technology and computer-

based pattern analysis to layer predictive models of insurgent behavior

into real-time observations.

``The military has begun to incorporate these techniques across the

services. And Flynn will soon be promoted to a job within the Office of

the Director of National Intelligence, where he will be tasked with

transforming the way intelligence is gathered, analyzed, and

utilized.''

That article tells just about everything about how this all came

about and how it was carried out. But the one thing that isn't really

hit hard enough, in my opinion, is the men and women in the military

who do the job for us every single day. Sometimes we fight about

spending in this body. We fight about who gets the money. But the one

thing we should never fight about is the money that goes to our Armed

Forces, our men and women who do risk their lives every single day.

My hat goes off to those who were in the command that got Osama bin

Laden, and the people, the Navy SEALs that got the job done, even

though their helicopter failed to work. They went in, 40 of them, and

risked their lives, knowing that they might not come out. They got

Osama bin Laden, they got 22 others, they got his body out of there,

and they got back to freedom without any casualties.

So my hat goes off to you, Navy SEALs, and to all of those in the

military who risk their lives every single day protecting and

preserving our freedoms. And for those Special Ops guys in all the

branches of the service, well done.