

the packed church and flawlessly singing Lee Greenwood's patriotic hit, "God Bless the USA." During the service, Day often referred to his nephew's ever-present smile.

"Every time I close my eyes, I see that smile and that smile tells you a lot about a man's spirit," Day said. "I take great pride in being Thomas Caughman's uncle."

The Rev. Powell recalled one of his last conversations with Caughman, before the soldier headed for Iraq. Caughman believed it was his responsibility to fight for the freedom that his family, friends and fellow Americans enjoy, Powell said.

"He told me, 'I'm not married, I don't have any kids. I'm going for those who can't. I'm going because it's right,'" Powell said.

Referring to Caughman's writing "freedom isn't free" in his letters, Powell said, "there is a cost to be paid for freedom and he willingly paid that cost."

"Thomas Caughman was a hero, and so are the others who are still over there. Don't forget them in your prayers."

After the service, mourners filed outside to the church cemetery, where Caughman was laid to rest in a family plot near his grandfather, Raymond B. Day, the church's pastor for 36 years. Caughman received full military honors and was awarded posthumously the Bronze Star for meritorious service and the Purple Heart.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Bryson, deputy commander of the 81st Regional Readiness Command, presented the U.S. flag that draped Caughman's casket to the soldier's parents.

And then, after a final prayer, Hampton and Jane Caughman rose from their seats, stepped to their son's casket and gently patted and rubbed it.

Caughman's 17-year-old sister, Lisa, and his girlfriend, Lindsey Hendrix, followed. Each laid a rose on top of the casket and gave it a soft kiss.

Before the service, Toyanna Frye, who is married to one of the soldier's cousins, talked about Caughman's desire to serve and how he touched others' lives.

"It makes you look at your life and how we need to serve others," Frye said. "I imagine that it was a wonderful day in heaven when he came home."

CONGRATULATING TYLER  
TAPPENDORF

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Tyler Tappendorf of Belleville, Illinois on winning the National Peace Essay Contest in Illinois.

As my colleagues may know, the essay contest is sponsored by the United States Institute of Peace, an independent, non-partisan federal institution that promotes research, education and training on the prevention, management and peaceful resolution of conflict. First conducted in 1987, the essay contest is the Institute's primary outreach program to high school students.

Contestants this year were asked to analyze the process of rebuilding societies after conflict. Tyler's essay, *Rebuilding from Past Conflicts*, was selected as the best from the state of Illinois. Tyler attends Belleville East High School and plans to attend Valparaiso University and study actuarial science and Spanish.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Tyler the best of luck in the future and again congratulate him on this

great accomplishment, and I am entering his essay into the RECORD so it can be enjoyed by others.

REBUILDING FROM PAST CONFLICTS

From the sheer numbers of a post-war death toll to the immense destruction of buildings and infrastructure, conflicts leave their mark on the world. The work that continues once the fighting has stopped determines whether more problems will erupt or whether an ultimate peace will triumph. This post-war reconstruction is often a complex and difficult process. From the players in the rebuilding to the system of governance, each aspect of reconstruction impacts the final outcome. Though some attempts have failed and others have succeeded, humankind can learn a great deal from past reconstruction efforts. The analysis of the aftermath in Japan after World War II and the reconciliation in Rwanda following the 1994 genocide suggests that plans for successful rebuilding must include a branching network of peacekeepers, an effective system of justice, and an impartial system of governance.

On August 15, 1945, the largest war in the history of the world reached its end onboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* after the United States unleashed on Japan the world's most powerful bombs. According to W. G. Beasley, with the swipe of a pen, the Japanese handed over power to the United States beginning a seven-year occupation feared by many Japanese as the end to their country, but ultimately recognized as "a fresh beginning" (214).

Embarking on what political scientist Robert Ward calls "the single most exhaustively planned operation of massive and externally directed political change in world history," the United States commenced reconstruction with trials of war criminals (Nardo 91). These trials quickly eliminated outside cries for revenge. Concurrently, new officials removed old leaders from the country, and the occupational government forced Emperor Hirohito to resign his position and denounce his supposed godliness (Dilts 294). This eradication of opposition laid the cornerstone for a smooth reconstruction.

Along with the United States' system of justice, the means of governance also helped assure the success of the reconciliation process. W.G. Beasley noted that though the United States controlled the country, it chose to govern indirectly through a modified body of Japanese leaders (215). The government also avoided unpopular laws, therefore evading much opposition (216). In conjunction with this, the U.S. also reassured safety and the betterment of the people. This not only initiated future friendliness, but also generated cooperation by the Japanese people (Dilts 294). In ruling through the country's own people and recognizing the citizen's views, reconstruction planted democracy while still maintaining support of the people.

Together with fair governance, a primary country controlling the process eased the reconstruction. As noted in *Modern Japan*, numerous countries such as Britain, China, and the Soviet Union would have an influence in the reconstruction, but the large majority of the power fell into the hands of the United States and General Douglas MacArthur (92). This separation between major and minor influences resulted in easier governance along with fewer disputes over insignificant details. By simply gathering the world's suggestions and channeling them through one enforcer, the reconstruction leaders simplified the process.

With a system of justice, a fair and respected government, a purpose of overall improvement, and one major peacekeeper

backed by other nations, the peacekeeping process reached its ultimate goal on April 28, 1952. With over fifty nations present, a treaty granted Japan freedom to pursue democracy peacefully and prosperously. Over fifty years later, Japan reigns as a world power while still remaining a peaceful, democratic nation.

Similar to Japan, Rwanda faced a massive reconstruction following its 1994 genocide. Unfortunately, its outcome proved to be less successful. In April 1994, the murder of Rwanda's Hutu president, coupled with an unsettled past, instantly incited Rwanda's two tribes—the Hutu and Tutsi—to violence. As reported by Bitala, the Hutu, with revenge in mind, murdered nearly 800,000 Tutsi in a span of about three months (6). Though the Tutsi also murdered many Hutu, the numbers of their killing was significantly lower than the genocide carried out by the Hutu (Santoro 11). The violence only reached its end after the Tutsi-led government, the RPF, gained control of the capital (11).

In a 2001 issue of *World Press Review*, Michael Bitala also noted that almost immediately the remaining Tutsi pleaded for the RPF to implement a system of justice (6). These requests forced Rwanda's minister of justice to lock up over 100,000 suspects, and, consequently, Rwanda's prisons immediately became overcrowded and unsanitary (6). In order to achieve actual justice, leaders derived a new system called "gacaca" in which small village courts would hear cases. Discussed in *The New Republic*, here at the gacacas the killers would face a panel of village leaders who would decide their fate (11). Though the plan began over three years ago, Rwanda has since made little progress (11). Many killers refuse to admit their crimes, many villages simply do not use gacacas, and many RPF leaders discourage the tribunals (11–12). Though the new system of justice in Rwanda can accommodate the masses, it unfavorably plots killers versus victims therefore destroying any hope of fair trials.

Together with a poor justice system, the government, led by the RPF plays unfairly to the Hutu, disrupting hopes of reconciliation. From its beginnings in 1994, the RPF-led government quieted nearly all resistance to its policies. According to Santoro, the totalitarian regime even hindered the planned gacacas (12). In mid-2003 the first election with more than one political party was held in Rwanda, yet despite this apparent improvement, election fraud in all forms belied the progress proving once again the authoritarianism of the government (Coleman n. pag.). Without a government willing to benefit all people of the reconstruction, little progress can be made.

The division of authority among participants in Rwanda's reconciliation also has hindered its success. As written by Fedarko, immediately following the genocide, French troops served as protectors to the survivors (56). Following this the German government agreed to lead the process for gacacas (Santoro 11). Numerous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a similar role throughout the peace process as well (11). All these forces coupled with the Tutsi-led government created an overload of influence without one primary overseer. No government—besides the RPF—was in complete control. Without one dominating mediator, the process was delayed and complicated.

Rwanda, despite its many efforts, has not reconciled completely. Although no formal fighting has since broken out, the Hutu and Tutsi tribes still stand divided inside the country's borders. Until Rwanda can establish an effective system of justice along with an unbiased government, little progress will occur.

Though the reconstruction efforts in Japan and Rwanda contrasted in many aspects, society can learn many of the same lessons from them. First, both wars present evidence that reconstruction must include an effective system of justice. An international group, such as the United Nations, must establish a permanent world court that reviews major war crimes. This court should consist of judges from numerous nations and serve as the authority over post-war justice. Impartiality must be maintained. Along with this, the reconstruction government must establish lesser courts within the damaged country to deal with lesser criminals. Only justice can suppress victims calling for revenge and remove insurgents opposing peace. Hence, a system of justice allows for a smoother rebuilding process.

Along with a system of justice, one major authority should control reconstruction, although numerous others should have an input on large decisions. Through this branching system, reconstruction becomes more effective and efficient. When one government enforces policies and bears the final authority decisions avoid delays in arguments. The other players, however, must choose the country or NGO to become the primary force. This chosen group must seek to benefit the war-torn country and its people. Similarly, the ultimate goal of the main regulator must focus on plans for a peaceful future as well as reconstruction of structures and government.

Finally, the players must institute a reasonable and impartial government. Though the major authority should assist the new government, the ruling body should consist only of natives. This prevents opposition to outside governments and eventually encourages self-rule. In conjunction with this, the new or revised government must recognize the needs and wants of the citizens. Governments must also establish fair laws as well as democratic elections and processes. If at any time the reconstruction leaders feel that the new government is failing, then they should have authority to revise or remove it. Through an evenhanded government, a country can reestablish itself while protecting the rights of its citizens.

With the implementation of a primary reconstruction leader, an operative system of justice, and an impartial government, post-war countries can begin to rebuild more effectively. Though numerous others aspects will also dictate the ultimate success of the process, these three areas will only benefit the reconciliation. Assuredly reconstructions will remain a part of society in the future because countries will continue to fight numerous wars and battles for years to come. Though conflicts will continue to arise, mankind can learn from the past in order to protect peace for the future.

IN MEMORY OF JACQUELINE  
ALTMAN MALLORY

**HON. JOHN L. MICA**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a good friend, a community leader, a wonderful wife and mother, and devoted American, Jackie Mallory.

Jacqueline Altman Mallory of New Smyrna Beach, Florida died June 23, 2004, in Port Orange, Florida. She was born in Homestead, Florida on August 27, 1936.

She was a graduate of New Smyrna Beach Senior High School. She received a degree in

early childhood elementary education in 1957 from Florida State University. She was a member of the Delta Gamma sorority and was a member of the theater dance group. She taught school in Boston, Massachusetts and Sanford, Florida.

In 1974, Jackie earned a nursing degree from Daytona Beach Community College and worked as a registered nurse.

Active in civic affairs, Jackie was on the Board of the Southeast Volusia Hospital District at the time of her death. She also served in that capacity under Governor Bob Martinez. Recently, a building at Bert Fish Medical Center was designated to be named in her honor.

She was a member of the Smyrna Yacht Club; a member and past president of the Southeast Volusia Republican Club; a former member of the Volusia County Republican Executive Committee; a former board member of the Visiting Nurses Association, the Volusia/Flagler Red Cross, and the Space Coast Lung Association. She was active in numerous American Cancer Society Fund Raisers; was on the founding committee for the Atlantic Center for the Arts and Images; and was a cheerleading coach for the Southeast Volusia Athletic Association. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

She is survived by her husband, Peter, a son, Peter and his wife Sherri of Panama City; a daughter, Betsy Visconti and her husband Joseph of Titusville; a brother, Vernon Altman and his wife Mary Lee of Palo Alto, California; a sister, J'neese Strozier and her husband Thomas of Miami and New Smyrna Beach; and two grandchildren, Mallory Marie Pumphrey of Titusville and Mary Christine Mallory of Panama City.

Florida and the New Smyrna Beach area have lost a community leader. The Mallory Family has lost a loved one. I have lost a special friend whom it has been my honor and privilege to know.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JACK VALENTI

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute today to one of Texas' favorite native sons, Jack Valenti, the head of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) for 38 years, who announced that he plans to retire in a few months.

Born in Houston, Texas, Mr. Valenti was the youngest graduate from high school at age 15 in the city. He began work as an office boy with the Humble Oil Company now Exxon located near my Congressional district.

As a young pilot in the Army Air Corps in World War II, Lieutenant Valenti flew 51 combat missions as the pilot-commander of a B-25 attack bomber with the 12th Air Force in Italy. He was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with four clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with one cluster, the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars.

He graduated with a B.A. from the University of Houston and from Harvard University with an M.B.A. In 1952, he co-founded the advertising and political consulting agency of

Weekley & Valenti, which was in charge of press during President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson's eventful visit to Texas.

Mr. Valenti was in the motorcade (six cars back of the president) in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Within an hour of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Mr. Valenti was aboard Air Force One flying back to Washington with the new president as the first newly hired special assistant to President Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, it was almost 38 years and 22 days ago today that Mr. Valenti retired from his post as special assistant to Lyndon Johnson and became the President of MPAA.

In his position as President and Chief Executive Officer of the MPAA, Mr. Valenti has presided over tremendous worldwide changes in the industry. New technologies, the rise in importance of international markets, and the tyranny of piracy have radically changed the landscape of the American film and television industry. It is Mr. Valenti's leadership and personal efforts that led the confrontation with these global dangers, problems and opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, our communities and our country have always relied on the contributions of those individuals who have the ability to rise above and beyond the call of duty to make a difference in the lives of others, both personally and professionally. Jack Valenti has demonstrated an unflinching and tireless commitment to the betterment of the U.S. movie industry and the entire Nation.

Indeed, we need more people with his vision and energy to tackle the vast challenges we all face. It is reported in the print media that Mr. Valenti will continue his distinguished service to the people of this Nation as the president of a new Washington, DC-based not-for-profit group aimed at supporting the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

When someone leaves a post of importance, it is often said that his or her shoes will be hard to fill. But I can say without hesitation that, in Jack Valenti's case, this is an understatement. In addition to his excellent work on behalf of the movie industry, his influence has been felt far and wide—from the leaders of nations abroad, to young generation here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I would like this opportunity to thank one of Texas' favorite native sons, Jack Valenti for his years of contributions and dedicated service to the industry and the Nation. I wish him well on his future endeavors.

REVISING THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AS IT APPLIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, budgeting is all about priorities. I strongly believe that we can invest in those priority programs important to people in western Wisconsin and throughout the nation, while reducing the record deficits that threaten our economic prosperity.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, I worked with my colleagues to draft an