

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH'S REPORT ON THE MUJAHEDIN E-KHALQ

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to Congress's attention the following letter from COL David Phillips "Griffin-6" of the 89th Military Police Brigade, sent on May 27, 2005, to Mr. Kenneth Roth, Executive Director of Human Rights Watch, regarding Human Rights Watch's recent report on human rights abuses within the Mujahedin e-Khalq (MEK).

"I am the commander of the 89th Military Police Brigade and in that role was responsible for the safety and security of Camp Ashraf from January-December 2004. Over the year long period I was apprized of numerous reports of torture, concealed weapons and people being held against their will by the leadership of the Mujahedin e-Khalq. I directed my subordinate units to investigate each allegation. In many cases I personally led inspection teams on unannounced visits to the MeK/PMOI facilities where the alleged abuses were reported to occur. At no time over the 12 month period did we ever discover any credible evidence supporting the allegations raised in your recent report. I would not have tolerated the abuses outlined in your report, nor would I have sanctioned any acts on the part of the MeK/PMOI to hold people against their will. Each report of torture, kidnapping and psychological deprivation turned out to be unsubstantiated. The MeK/PMOI in fact notified us on a routine basis of people who desired to leave the organization and then transported them to our gate. At your request, I can explain in detail specific allegations and the subsequent investigation by my units. To my knowledge, as the senior officer responsible for safeguarding and securing Camp Ashraf throughout 2004, there was never a single substantiated incident as outlined in your report.

I am very familiar with the leadership of the MeK/PMOI and personally know many of the 3000+ protected people. I've visited male and female units on a routine basis. Sometimes these visits were announced, but most frequently they were unannounced inspections. My subordinate units would randomly select billets, headquarters, warehouses and bunkers for no-notice inspections. Not one time did they discover any improper conduct on the part of the MeK/PMOI. Also, the MeK/PMOI never denied entry to any of their facilities.

I believe that your recent report was based on unsubstantiated information from individuals without firsthand knowledge or for reasons of person gain. I personally spent a year of my life in Iraq with the responsibility for Camp Ashraf. I have very extensive first hand knowledge of the MeK/PMOI and the operations at Camp Ashraf. My comments are based on a full year of on location experience. I look back with satisfaction knowing that my unit did an exemplary job and maintained the safety and security of not only the coalition forces at Ashraf, but also the 3000+ protected people.

I have spoken to large groups of MeK/PMOI members and have also had one on one pri-

vate conversations with individual members. At no time did any member, ranging from young male and females to the very senior leadership, ever report any of the type conduct outlined in your recent report.

Iraq was very dangerous throughout 2004. In my opinion, Camp Ashraf was the safest place within my area of responsibility. There was not one incident or combat injury to my forces at Camp Ashraf. I personally felt safe even when surrounded in a room by hundreds of Mujahedin. We always had open dialog and debated difficult subjects. I was exceptionally impressed with the dedication of the female units. These units were professional and displayed strong support for freedom, democracy and equality for women. The dedication of these female members was inspirational. In the entire year only four female members asked to depart the MeK/PMOI. In one case a young woman requested to leave the MeK/PMOI, but first wanted to complete her responsibility as a singer in one of the holiday festivities. One of my subordinate commanders encouraged her to depart immediately as opposed to returning to her unit. She emphasized that she wanted to participate as a singer in the festival and would then depart from the organization in order to return home to her mother. Several days after the festival we were notified by the MeK/PMOI that the young woman was ready to leave and we picked her up at a hotel type facility. The other three females also voluntarily departed the MeK/PMOI. I never discovered a single incident where a female or male was held in the organization against their will. I observed a total freedom of choice on the part of the members to either remain or depart from the MeK/PMOI.

As I previously mentioned, I was very impressed specifically by the all female units. I would like my own daughters to someday visit these units for the cultural exchange. Were it not for the ongoing insurgency throughout Iraq, I would sanction my daughter to travel to Camp Ashraf and meet these very dedicated and professional female members of the Mujahedin e-Khalq.

Thank you for taking the time to read my comments as your report was a direct affront to the professionalism of my units. We maintained the safety and security of Camp Ashraf and can look back in years to come knowing that we made a difference.

Respectfully,

COL. DAVID PHILLIPS,
"Griffin-6", 89th Military Police Brigade."

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE: RETIREMENT OF PAUL BLEWETT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul Blewett, a public school teacher who has served the young people of the Bark River Harris School District in Michigan's Upper Peninsula for the past 42½ years and has made a significant contribution to his professional organization.

Paul Blewett was born in Ishpeming, Michigan on January 21, 1940 to the late Fred and

Evelyn Blewett. He graduated from Ishpeming High School in 1958 and received his BA and Masters Degree from Northern Michigan University in Marquette, Michigan. After being awarded his Professional Teaching Certificate in 1963, he entered the challenging and rewarding field of teaching in the Bark River Harris Public School System in Bark River in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Blewett's first position at Bark River Harris Schools began a very long and successful career and a true commitment to his community. Mr. Blewett taught Algebra I and II, General Math, Geometry, and Advance Mathematics for over 42 years to students in the Bark River Harris High School along with being the driver education instructor for 40 of those years. Paul made a commitment to his students in the classroom and to their activities outside of the regular classroom. They respected him as a teacher and appreciated the guidance and counseling that he provided.

Aside from his full time teaching responsibilities, Mr. Blewett also made a major commitment to his professional organization and contributed to the development and the building of the Michigan Education Association as one of the leading professional education organizations in the nation. Mr. Blewett was recognized by his colleagues for his talent, hard work and willingness to participate because they elected him to serve as the local Education Association President, Negotiator, Regional Council President, President and Treasurer of the Upper Peninsula Education Association, a member of the Board of Directors for the Michigan Education Association for thirteen years, a delegate to National Education Association Representative Assembly and a delegate to the State Representative Assembly for 30 years. He was also involved in the Political Action Committee of the Michigan Education Association. While doing all of this, Mr. Blewett held many other roles within his professional educational organization.

With so much time contributed to his teaching, community and professional development, Mr. Blewett extended family was his students and colleagues until he met a lovely nurse from Wisconsin. In April of 2003 he married Vera and gained a wonderful stepson, Lyndon. Mr. Blewett made time to pursue his love for photography. As a special project, he made a photographic record of many events in school to capture current student life with the intent of preserving history. In addition to exploring his craft through creative means, his natural talent made him in-demand for weddings and social events.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to say "Thank You" and recognize this teacher for his dedication to his students and his professional involvement with the Michigan Education Association at all levels of responsibilities. Paul's involvement in public education and his professional organization made a difference in the delivery and development of public education for the Upper Peninsula and the State of Michigan. We thank Paul for his commitment, his friendship and we wish him and his wife Vera the best in retirement.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

CONGRATULATING MAYOR FRANK PAGANO UPON BEING NAMED PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Village of Fredonia Mayor Frank Pagano, a colleague and a friend, whose leadership has recently earned him the position of President of the New York State Conference of Mayors (NYCOM).

At NYCOM's recent annual meeting in Saratoga, New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer administered the oath of office as Mayor Pagano was sworn in to lead the Conference of Mayors.

Founded in 1910, NYCOM's mission is to collaborate and advocate on behalf of the municipalities across New York State. Originally composed of 42 mayors, the group's membership has grown to include 570 small cities and villages.

Mr. Speaker, for years Mayor Pagano has been delivering outstanding public service to the residents of Fredonia and all of Chautauqua County. The Mayors and residents of New York State will be well served by having Mayor Pagano as an aggressive activist and leader in the New York Conference of Mayors. It is an honor to recognize him here today and it will be a privilege to work with him to fight for the best interests of cities and villages in New York State.

IN HONOR OF DR. JOSE PROTACIO RIZAL AND THE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF RIZAL, CLEVELAND CHAPTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal and the Order of the Knights of Rizal, Cleveland Chapter. The accomplished life and works of Dr. Rizal remains a great source of inspiration for the people of the beautiful island of the Philippines. His heroic and poignant writings and efforts continue to inspire and energize the people of the Philippines, and Filipino Americans as well.

During the 1800's Filipinos began expressing their anger and frustration over colonial rule. Intellectuals, poets, artists and writers became the spiritual leaders in the Filipino quest for freedom and independence from Spain. It was the vital works by an unknown, young doctor from Lugana Province, Jose Rizal, which set fire to the independence movement. Dr. Rizal's explosive first novel, "Noli Me Tanere," (Touch Me Not), shattered the facade of colonial rule and shed light on the destructive limitations forced upon the Filipino people. The novel, though immediately banned by the Spanish rulers, was disseminated underground with other highly charged passages by Dr. Rizal and others.

In Manila, 1892, Rizal founded the independence movement, Luga Filipina. By 1898,

an armed struggle for independence had begun, and government officials accused Dr. Rizal of leading the charge. Following the circus-like spectacle of an unjust trial, Rizal was found guilty. On the evening of December 30, 1896, Dr. Rizal was executed by firing squad in what is now known in Manila as Rizal Park. The night before his scheduled execution, he wrote 'Mi Ultimo Adios,' a heartrending and poignant poem as a last offering to the country and people he so loved.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of the influential life of Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal. Dr. Rizal rose from the quiet life of a village doctor to become a beloved and courageous national hero of the Philippines—a man whose words blazed a trail of freedom throughout the Philippines. I also want to honor and recognize the leaders and members of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, Cleveland Chapter, for keeping the significant spirit of Dr. Jose Rizal alive for each new generation to know and understand. The life of Dr. Jose Rizal reflects an innate quest for freedom for all people, and highlights the ideology that despite the seemingly endless struggle, justice and liberty will rise.

AN AFRO-CARIBBEAN VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FROM THE JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the advice of a wise individual in international relations and a champion of the issues of Afro-descendant groups across the world—the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Mr. P.J. Patterson. He is the leader of the Jamaican People's National Party and the longest-serving Prime Minister in Jamaican history.

Prime Minister Patterson is an individual with a unique history that speaks directly to many of the problems of the developed and developing worlds. As a proud Jamaican, he knows the struggles of individuals of African descent and is pioneering ways of overcoming those challenges. Campaigning on a platform that stressed recognition of minority rights and government responsibility, Prime Minister Patterson has built a coalition of national support that has popular appeal and speaks to the hearts and minds of the Jamaican people.

Throughout his life, he has seen the challenges of poor families and individuals in rising above their economic position and achieving prosperity. He thus has used his positions in government to champion actions to the benefit of the poor. Jamaica, like much of the Caribbean and Latin America, has struggled to overcome the effects of a global hegemony and the scourge of slavery on its people. It has seen the fights of the poor, the uneducated, and the disenfranchised for an equal chance in society. Prime Minister Patterson has worked to address the harmful and devastating effects of poverty, HIV/AIDS, and globalization on the tiny, but proud, island-nation of Jamaica.

Under the leadership of people like Prime Minister Patterson, Jamaica has stood as a

principled defender of justice and equality for all individuals. He is currently the chair of Group of 77 and leads its efforts to expand debt relief for poor nations. He is profoundly concerned with creating a fair system of international governance for all countries. His actions in government and behavior in life demonstrate this commitment and concern.

Mr. Patterson is an important voice on global affairs and the importance of a global commitment to justice. His advice is often wise and insightful and it is important that this Congress hear the advice of this noble gentleman on the challenges of Afro-descendant populations in the Caribbean.

I therefore submit for the RECORD a Caribbean News op-ed written by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, P.J. Patterson on his views of the connection between slavery and globalization and the exploitation of the Afro-descendant populations.

FROM THE FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY, RACISM AND COLONIALISM TO HIV/AIDS SCOURGE AND ADVERSE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

JUNE 21, 2005.—For almost 500 years, the Atlantic slave trade forcibly removed over 100 million Africans to destinations in the Americas.

This mass relocation has wreaked permanent and enormous damage to our ancestors and their descendants on every continent bordering the Atlantic. It led to the depopulation and stifling of African creativity and production, and was the genesis of a dependency relationship with Europe.

The resulting negative perception of persons of African ancestry is one we are still struggling to overcome. Undeniably, the slave trade was the first step toward modern Africa's current status as a region where development has lagged far behind that of the more industrialized nations. We in the Caribbean also suffer from this legacy.

When slavery was eventually abolished, authoritarian regimes were structured to keep us still in bondage so as to maintain and increase wealth for the colonial and imperial masters. The shift in Europe toward industry during the late 18th century heralded new and increasing challenges for continent and Diaspora alike.

Movements such as Pan Africanism grew out of our need to overcome these obstacles.

We cannot overlook the seminal contributions of Marcus Garvey whose concern for the problems of Blacks led him to found the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) in 1914. Its main objectives were to promote the spirit of racial pride, to foster worldwide unity among people of African descent and to establish the greatness of the African heritage. The inspirational teachings of this influential Black leader in the 1920s were a springboard for the success in securing civil liberties for Blacks worldwide.

We cannot speak about African liberation without reference to one of the greatest sons of South Africa and a towering spirit of our times. I refer to Nelson Mandela, who for decades was engaged in resistance to the evil system of apartheid. Like Mahatma Gandhi, his unwavering resolve made it possible for a nation to throw off the shackles of oppression. He is a living lend for human compassion and the capacity to forgive. He reminds us of another truly great African who lived many centuries ago—St. Augustine.

I, for one, am proud of the contributions of Jamaica and the Caribbean region to the struggle against colonialism and apartheid in Africa through the works of our writers, musicians, orators, and artists. The music of Bob Marley, of Peter Tosh, and Jimmy Cliff has inspired Africans and non-Africans alike to not only recognize the continuation of the

struggle for liberation and social justice, but to champion the international movements against colonialism and neo-colonialism. Songs such as "War" and "Zimbabwe" inspired freedom fighters and became anthems for change.

Nor should we overlook the refusal of our outstanding cricketers, Clive Lloyd, Sir Vivian Richards, Michael Holding and their colleagues who refused the lure of money to play in racist South Africa.

The year 1994 represented the culmination of the movement towards the liberation in Africa. The victory over apartheid was the outcome of the activist struggle of those who were oppressed. The contribution of the global anti-apartheid movement was critical to this outcome. Jamaica is proud of having sustained its commitment to the struggle against apartheid. Under Norman Manley, we were second only to India in declaring sanctions against South African products. Jamaicans of my generation could not bring ourselves to consume any product from a package marked "made in South Africa." Successive Jamaican administrations, from both sides of the political fence, have continued the struggle.

The hegemony of western nations has, however, over the years sparked conflicts in Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Within the Caribbean context, Haiti, the first independent Black nation, has experienced 200 years of under-development. Small wonder that the message of peace, solidarity and redemption is of much significance today, in this, the 21st century, as in any other period in recent history.

In addition to the adverse effects of globalization, with its trade constraints and rapidly changing information and communication and communication technology, the survival of our countries is further threatened by the scourge of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Notably, sub-Saharan Africa is the region most affected with the disease, followed by the Caribbean. Our womenfolk are at great risk and our orphanages threaten to multiply. This epidemic acts as a significant brake on economic growth and development. Its social and economic consequences are already being widely felt in education, industry, agriculture, transport, and human resources.

There are those of us in political life who have never concealed our unwavering commitment to equity and social justice, between nations and within our domestic borders. For this, we were once branded ideological heretics.

Today, it is conceded that the force of globalization and the building of a market economy will not by themselves bridge the disparities between the developed and developing world. Nor will it result in the reduction of poverty, ignorance, and disease.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATION ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2863) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes,

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, despite its claims to the contrary, the Bush Administration

continues to be dishonest with the American people about the situation in Iraq. First, it leads our country into war with Iraq under false pretenses—a war that has already cost more than 1,700 American lives and thousands more Iraqi lives. The Administration then refuses to admit that it does not have a viable plan to win the peace in Iraq and possesses no strategy for a withdrawal of United States troops. And most recently, while the President campaigns as a so-called "War President," he refuses to request funding for military operations in Iraq in his own budget, instead funding it through the emergency appropriations process, a tactic that allows the President to keep the high costs of war out of his budget.

Although today Congress has the opportunity to insert some much-needed accountability into the funding process, it will—like it has so many other times—function as a rubber stamp and approve another large funding bill—\$45 billion—for Iraq without demanding answers from the Administration. Once this is approved, total funding for the military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan will reach a mind-boggling \$322 billion. And this certainly won't be the last of it. In fact, at current expenditure rates, the \$45 billion will only cover the first six months of 2006, which means that Congress will be forced to approve tens of billions more in funding for Iraq in a matter of months.

I believe it is critical that our country properly fund the operations in Iraq to ensure that our soldiers in the field have the equipment, munitions and protection they need and the benefits they so rightfully deserve when they return home. The majority of the \$45 billion will go directly to support our troops in the form of equipment, body armor, increased pay and improved benefits for them and their families. While I will vote for this \$45 billion funding package, I am concerned that the Majority in Congress has once again rebuffed efforts to require the Administration to be honest with the people about the situation in Iraq. To date, despite repeated requests from members of Congress, the Administration refuses to provide any sort of timeline for the withdrawal of United States troops, will not account for much of the current funding to Iraq, and resists coming clean about the full cost of future military efforts in Iraq.

At the same time the Administration and the Republican Majority in Congress unabashedly spend billions of dollars in Iraq without question, they make cuts to crucial domestic programs in the name of fiscal responsibility—cuts, which compared to the budget for Iraq, have a negligible impact on our country's deficit. In fact, funding for this misguided war so significantly dwarfs funding for domestic programs that if we were to take just a fraction of this spending package for Iraq, we could fully fund No Child Left Behind, the Small Business Administration loan program, Head Start, Medicaid, and numerous other programs that make a daily difference in the lives of Americans.

I find it truly ironic that Congress will spend a good portion of this week discussing the alleged lack of accountability at the United Nations, but refuses to acknowledge the abrogation of all accountability and responsibility that has been allowed to occur for too long in its own backyard—at 16th and Pennsylvania. It is time that the Administration owns up to the sit-

uation it has needlessly thrust our country in—it needs to formulate and disseminate a strategy for an eventual U.S. withdrawal from Iraq and must be upfront with Congress and the American people about the future costs of military operations in Iraq.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, on Friday June 17, 2005 I was unavoidably delayed and thus missed rollcall votes Nos. 282, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 275, 274. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Nos. 282, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 275, 274 and "nay" on No. 281.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KATHERINE HARRIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I encountered plane difficulties Monday, June 20, 2005, that caused me to miss floor votes regarding H.R. 2863, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2006. Since this bill is one that I believe is vital to our Nation, I am very dismayed that I was unable to participate. I would have voted "nay" on the Obey, Doggett, Velázquez, and DeFazio Amendments. Additionally, I would have voted "yea" on the Hunter Amendment and for final passage of H.R. 2863.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOO
LOCKS

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a historic symbol of exploration and commerce in my district. On Friday, June 24th the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan will kick-off a summer of activities to honor the 150th Anniversary of the Soo Locks.

Hundreds of years ago settlers established the oldest city in Michigan and third oldest in the United States, Sault Ste. Marie, named by French explorer Father Jacques Marquette in honor of the Virgin Mary. The area, rich with fur trading and fishing, was difficult to travel by water because of the rapids or "Bawating" as referred to by the local Anishnabe Native American Tribe. As a voyager entered the St. Mary's River to sail from Lake Superior to Lake Huron the rapids dropped 21 feet and was too treacherous to traverse. Voyagers, explorers and tradesmen were forced to portage their canoes, unloading and reloading their cargo via the land trail along side the rapids to complete their travels.

The Northwest Fur Company engineered the first locks on the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie in the late 1700's. The system involved moving a ship into a chamber of water,

or a lock, and then raise or lower the water level to be even with the body of water they wished to traverse. This first set of locks was unfortunately destroyed in the War of 1812 and travelers were once again forced to carry their cargo by land. The present day lock system, mimicking the original design, was developed by civil engineers in 1850.

In 1852, Congress offered a large public land deal as payment to any company that would construct the new lock designed to continue commerce between the lakes. The Fairbanks Scale Company agreed to the proposal in 1853 because of its mining interests in the Upper Peninsula. On May 31st 1855, two 350 foot long locks were given to the State of Michigan. The State instituted a small toll in the early years of the lock for maintenance but in 1877, when commerce exceeded the capability of the locks, the State recognized that a new set of locks was necessary.

In 1881, the locks were transferred to the Federal government under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Since that time, the Soo Locks have operated toll-free with two canals and four locks that included the Davis, Poe, MacArthur and Sabin locks.

The value of the Soo Locks was never fully appreciated until World War 11. As the United States was attacked, it became necessary for America to build the "arsenal of democracy". To build the world's arsenal, America needed steel for its ships, guns, tanks and vehicles. In order to make that steel, America needed to mine the iron ore rich regions of Minnesota and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The only practical way to move the massive volume and weight of iron ore was by ship from Lake Superior, through the Soo Locks, down the St. Mary's River and out to Lake Huron, Michigan, Ontario, and Erie to the steel mills of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

As the war's demand for iron ore was at its greatest, Congress authorized a new Soo Lock capable of handling the 640 foot ships loaded with up to 17,500 tons of iron ore during the 1942 Maritime Class. America worked around the clock to build the new lock to hold the iron ore boats that stoked the war machine.

With the end of World War II, the importance of the Soo Locks did not diminish. As trade and steel demand increased a new even larger lock was needed. In 1965, Congress authorized a new 1000 foot Super Lock. As with all the locks, the new lock was named after the engineer in charge of the Soo Lock, General Orlando M. Poe, also known for his eight lighthouses that grace Michigan's waterways.

The Poe Lock is the largest lock in the Western Hemisphere and the busiest lock in the world. Each year, 80 to 90 million tons of freight move through the Soo Locks. Still today, more than 70 percent of the raw materials needed to make steel pass through the locks, as does low sulfur coal and grain exports. The Great Lakes shipping industry helps sustain thousands of jobs in mining, construction, steel making and a multitude of support industries. In fact, shipping is so important to our economy that just one 1000 foot ore boat can deliver enough iron ore to build 60,000 cars.

Currently, $\frac{2}{3}$ of all freight is restricted to the 32 year-old Poe lock, which is the only lock capable of handling 1000 foot ore boats. Without this lock, the steel, coal and grain indus-

tries would be helpless. Recognizing this, Congress authorized construction of another "Poe" size lock in 1986. Over the last eight years, I have been proud to secure funding for preconstruction, planning, engineering and design for the new lock. Since 2003 alone, over \$10 million have been secured toward the construction of this new lock. I am pleased that the States of Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania recognize the economic importance of this additional lock by contributing their non-Federal cost shares to the project and encourage the other Great Lakes States to join us in securing the necessary funding to build this new lock.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the historic engineering marvel we call the Soo Locks as they celebrate 150 years of exploration, commerce and trade. This engineering wonder has provided a proud past of innovation to evolve into the critical link to deliver the arsenal of democracy during world wars and the economic feasibility for the steel, coal and grain industries now and into the future. From the Anishnabe Tribe of Native Americans to the men and women who first explored, built and operated the locks; to the City of Sault Ste. Marie and her people; to a Nation at war; to tomorrow's commerce that flows to and from Lake Superior to the other four Great Lakes; the Soo Lock have withstood the test of time by meeting the demands of a great Nation, to traverse the "rapids" of history always opening its lock to a brighter future for America. Once again with the help of the United States Congress, I hope to continue the legacy of the Soo Locks by providing the resources to build another super lock that will ensure another successful 150 years of waterborne commerce by and through the Soo Locks located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

COMMENDING LULA TAYLOR AS
THE RECIPIENT OF THE WOMAN
OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the exemplary public service of Lula Taylor, a resident of the Chautauqua County city of Jamestown, upon the occasion of her receiving the Woman of Achievement Award.

Lula Taylor graduated from Newton Central High School in Newton, North Carolina. After graduation, she attended cosmetology school and ran her own beauty shop. Lula met and married her husband Vivian, and moved to Jamestown where she attended Jamestown Community College. They have a son and a daughter and two grandchildren, Michael and Claudine.

Throughout her entire life Lula has been a woman to go against the flow and break down barriers. This is evident in her career and her social life. Lula was the first African-American woman to be hired at Proto Tool Division of Ingersoll Rand Corporation in 1964 and worked there until her retirement. She is the first African-American woman to be elected to any county legislature in New York. These two achievements have paved the way for others to follow their dreams and not give in to adversity.

Lula is one woman who never stops working for the things she believes in. She serves on the County Human Service Committee, Chautauqua County Board of Health, Chautauqua County Health Network Inc. Advisory Board, Office for the Aging Advisory Board, County Home Advisory Board, Safe House Committee, and is an AIDS Awareness Advocate.

When it comes to her heritage Lula works tirelessly. She has created numerous displays on African-American History, led tours for the Underground Railroad Tableau Steering Committee, Chautauqua County Black History Committee and is a founder of the Ebony Task Force. She is a member of the Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church. In the 1980's she stood up against adversity to coach and manage the Love School girl's softball team. This allowed girls to work as a team in a multi-ethnic situation. In 1985, she was instrumental in planning the first Martin Luther King Jr. celebration. Since then the celebration has grown considerably each year. On May 13, 2003, Lula and her husband Vivian were recognized by the New York State Democratic Rural Training Forum as the 2004 Chautauqua Democrats of the Year.

Lula is a woman of very strong conviction. Whenever there is something negative rearing its ugly head she is the first one to take a stand and put a positive spin on it. A perfect example of this was when the Nushawn Williams case sent Jamestown into a hot bed of negative publicity. Lula took that and turned it into a positive educational experience for everyone. She has worked so hard to lessen any racial tensions that exist. She has successfully brought together a very multiethnic team of girls in softball and has let her own voice be heard loudly in a predominantly Swedish and Italian community. Lula Taylor is an amazing woman and I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to have an opportunity to honor her today.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
U.S. MARINE STAFF SERGEANT
DAN PRIESTLY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of United States Marine Sergeant Dan Priestly of Parma, Ohio, as we unite as a community to offer him our deepest gratitude for his dedicated service, and extend to him a warm welcome home.

Sergeant Priestly bravely and selflessly heeded the call to duty in Iraq, where he endured immense personal sacrifice on behalf of our country. On May 7, 2005, he was severely wounded when a roadside bomb exploded near his vehicle. Sergeant Priestly sustained major injuries to both legs, and has undergone weeks of intensive medical treatment and physical therapy.

As he journeys forward in his medical recovery, Sergeant Priestly consistently displays an unwavering resolve to heal—a determination energized and strengthened by the love of his family and friends. Sergeant Priestly lives his life with great joy and a deep sense of giving. His courageous spirit has bolstered his well-being and continues to be a source of inspiration for all.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of United States Marine Sergeant Dan Priestly, and join me in offering him a warm welcome home. Sergeant Priestly's steadfast courage, immense sacrifice, and dedicated service to our country will be remembered always by our community and our Nation. I wish Sergeant Dan Priestly, his wife Lisa Priestly and their children Garrett and Tyler, an abundance of health, happiness and peace, today and in the future.

TRIBUTE TO PETER RODINO

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a truly exceptional former member of this chamber. Congressman Peter Rodino was an extraordinary man in extraordinary times. The significance and importance of this great individual is immediately evidenced by the words, praises, and acclamations from his colleagues here today.

I had the privilege of serving as a member of the House Judiciary Committee under his chairmanship for several years and then experienced the defining moment for his career as he led us through the consideration of articles of impeachment against President Richard Nixon. His obvious integrity and steady leadership of the Committee during this period were reassuring to a Nation recoiling from the complicity of a President in the perpetration of criminal acts.

When the Nation needed a guiding hand in this national crisis, Peter Rodino steered us with diligence, respect, and thoughtfulness. He is best known for presiding over the impeachment trial of President Nixon. This was not a task that he took lightly nor pursued with great venom. He led the Judiciary Committee cautiously through its deliberation and consideration of the issue. He knew that a partisan approach would be divisive to the country and that Congress should act with all seriousness when reversing the public will. As the chairman, Mr. Rodino ensured that the Judiciary Committee behaved responsibly. He brought his personal gravitas and respect to the hearings and guaranteed that the proceedings were respected by all.

When the Congress needed a leader to meet the challenge posed by the Civil Rights Movement, Peter Rodino in his classic style stood up and fought for the civil rights of all Americans. In the 1960s, when the country faced an energized black constituency determined to fulfill the promises of the Constitution, Peter Rodino stood up to defend their civil rights. He was one of the primary sponsors of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1964. From the Civil Rights Act to the Equal Rights Amendment, he supported every significant piece of civil rights legislation that emerged during his tenure in office. He was a supporter of the equality of every citizen and fought to ensure that justice was not denied to any group.

Peter Rodino's life was not confined to Congress. He was a proud Italian-American and a dutiful public servant who repeatedly and self-

lessly gave of his time, experience, and wisdom. Prior to entering Congress, he fought in Italy and Africa during World War II, earning a Bronze Star, and later served with the Italian military, receiving a Knight of Order of Crown. After retiring from Congress, he taught and inspired future lawyers at Seton Hall University Law School. At Seton Hall, the Rodino Law Society continues his legacy of activism, responsibility, and duty and stands as a sign of his commitment to guiding future generations.

I am proud to have served with Peter Rodino for 20 years in this chamber. He led by example and respected each member and person he met. He was a member who regularly engaged in both political and personal conversations with members on both sides of aisles. He was a product of his time—a time where civility and respect formed the public character and members regularly chatted with one another about the best interests of this country and their personal lives. As a congressional leader, Peter encouraged Republicans and Democrats alike to interact more, debate the issues of the day, and work towards solving the problems of this Nation.

I am glad that this chamber is taking the time to recognize the importance of this wonderful man. I will miss Peter Rodino for all of these reasons and many more. He was clearly an extraordinary man who represented the very best of this Nation. Sometimes I wish there were more Rodinos in this chamber and in our public life.

HONORING LOCAL 34 FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES, UNITE-HERE INTERNATIONAL UNION AS THEY CELEBRATE THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THEIR FIRST CONTRACT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the many who have gathered to join Local 34 Federation of University Employees, UNITE-HERE International Union as they celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the signing of their first contract with Yale University. Two decades after their inception, Local 34 continues to provide a strong voice to the clerical workers, financial assistants, research technicians, and medical assistants they represent.

In the early nineteen eighties, across America there was a change in what was the traditional role of women in the workplace. Increasingly, women were not simply working for a little extra money, but were becoming career women—working to support themselves and their families. As this transition moved forward, clerical and technical employees at Yale University—positions a majority of which were held by women—began to meet and discuss possible opportunities for them to obtain such daring goals as equal pay for equal work and the availability of a pension plan that would be meaningful in their retirement. They began to look for similar employment protections that were offered to other employees at Yale University. It was from these early discussions that the Local 34 was organized.

With assistance from their brethren at Local 35, which represents the service and maintenance workers at the University, and Local 217, who represent hotel and restaurant workers in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the effort to establish Local 34 began. In May of 1983, clerical and technical workers at Yale took the historic step of voting to form Local 34. Their mission, as it still stands today, was simple. They wanted to protect and advance the interests of their membership. During their first negotiations with Yale University, Local 34 fought for the concept of “comparable work,” and focused not only on the specific issues of salaries and benefits, but on the larger social issues of women's and civil rights. With diligence and unwavering commitment to their cause, Local 34 and Yale University endured nineteen months of discussion, a total of ninety-two negotiating sessions, and a 10-week strike to sign their first contract. This significant moment not only provided clerical and technical workers with real changes in wages, benefits, and pensions, but, for the first time, these employees had a real voice on the job.

Twenty years later, Local 34 continues to serve the interests of their membership and in its work to improve the University and community as well. As they celebrate this remarkable milestone in their history, I am proud to stand and extend my sincere congratulations to the leadership and membership of Local 34 Federation of University Employees, UNITE-HERE International Union—past and present—for their many invaluable contributions to our community. I have and continue to be proud to work with them in these efforts which make such a difference in the lives of our hardworking men and women and their families.

HONORING DAN JOHNSON

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, a husband, father, businessman, accountant, and community leader. Dan Johnson is a man of values and integrity. He is a steady thoughtful leader who has been giving back to the community for more than three decades.

Born and raised in Tennessee, Dan Johnson graduated from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville with a degree in accounting. After faithful service to his country in the U.S. Army, Dan came to Chattanooga, established himself through civic and political involvement and founded Johnson, Hickey and Murchison, PC in 1977.

Dan's role as the CEO of the firm that bears his name has provided the platform for him to promote and encourage entrepreneurs and private investment. His contributions to job growth and economic development are significant.

In his new capacity as Chief of Staff to Chattanooga's Mayor Ron Littlefield, Dan offers seasoned political and legislative expertise, which will serve our citizens very well. Dan exemplifies the words in the Jaycee Creed, “Service to humanity is the best work of life.”

Dan's selfless contributions have been recognized by our community and state: He received the Public Service Award from the Tennessee Society (Of Certified Public Accounts

in 1997, the 2004 Benefactor Award by The Tennessee Council for Resource Development and the 2005 Tennessee Board of Regents Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Philanthropy—just to name a few.

Dan's affiliations and leadership positions include being president of the Chattanooga Jaycees and the Tennessee Jaycees, founding member of Jaycee Future Corporation and Jaycee Progress, Inc., which built housing for the elderly in Chattanooga. He is also a board member and past chairman of Chattanooga's public television station, WTCI Channel 45, member and past secretary of the Chattanooga Kiwanis Club, treasurer and co-founder of Blood Assurance, vice president and board member of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, a member of the board of trustees at Erlanger Medical Center, vice president and board member of Orange Grove Center, past Chairman of the Hamilton County Republican Party, 1998 Chairman of the Year for the TN Society of Certified Public Accountants and my trusted campaign treasurer for more than a decade.

Dan and his wife of 43 years, Linda, live in Hixson. Their four children have blessed them with twelve grandchildren. The Johnsons have been active members of the First Baptist Church of Chattanooga for almost forty years.

A great man! A great mind! And a big heart! Thank you, Dan Johnson, for the example you set, your devotion to others and selfless service to mankind. We are all the better because of your dedication to our region, state and nation.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. DOROTHEA'S CHURCH

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of St. Dorothea's Catholic Church in Eatontown, New Jersey.

The one hundred year history of St. Dorothea's Church is rich in stories of individuals' commitment to community service and helping others. The congregation was first established on October 1, 1905 in the small Quaker village of Eatontown made up of farmers, merchants and some professionals. Before enough funds were secured to build an actual structure, Mass was celebrated in the private homes of the few Catholics in the neighborhood. The first recorded Mass was celebrated in the "Buttonwood Cottage" on Main Street, on October 10, 1905.

Over the years, many pastors have served the community of St. Dorothea's. Rev. James B. Coyle, who served the parish from 1960–1990, oversaw the construction of a new, modern church in 1965, which offered more space for worship as well as youth and adult, educational programming and community activities. With the creation of the new building, St. Dorothea's has provided to the local residents of Eatontown and the surrounding communities in Monmouth County.

In recent years, Rev. G. Williams Evans has developed greater outreach and community service for St. Dorothea's. Some of the many

programs that he has established are ministries to several segments of the population, the Knights of Columbus chapter and a "Prayer Garden" located on the grounds of the church. Currently, Rev. Evans is supervising the publication of St. Dorothea's one hundred year history, written by parishioner Gordon Bishop.

Some of the many community outreach programs that St. Dorothea's runs are religious education classes, Vacation Bible School for young parishioners as well as a youth group that provides structured activities and events for teenagers. Also groups of volunteers provide pastoral and hospital care for the community's sick and elderly, giving spiritual care to those in need. The parish continues to organize important events for fundraising and special occasions, and soon is commemorating its centennial anniversary with a series of events, including a picnic, parish trip, concert, mass, and dinner.

Mr. Speaker, I join Eatontown Mayor Gerald Tarantolo and many others in recognizing St. Dorothea's Church for its rich one hundred year history and service to the people of Eatontown. From the hard work of the original 18 parishioners in 1905 to the dedication of the over 1770 parishioners today, St. Dorothea's has provided an outstanding ministry to the people of Central New Jersey.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. NATHAN DEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2863) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I commend the following comments and questions, posed by the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, to my colleagues as they consider relations between the aforementioned organization and the Defense POW/Missing Persons Office. I also ask that you note my June 20, 2005 floor colloquy with Mr. YOUNG on this subject.

CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS

Prime Minister of Vietnam is visiting the U.S. June 21. The focus seems to be on economics, trade and religious rights. What about accountability?

1. Vietnam is NOT cooperating in "full faith". We have never had access to the Central Highlands since the War was over where hundreds of our Americans are Missing—no chance to interview witnesses who are dying who might have valuable information on crash and grave sights plus documents.

2. Two U.S. war ships have been allowed to come into Vietnamese ports but never a salvage ship that could recover remains from known crash sights off the coast. We have offered to make this an educational venture but denied access.

Accountability should be a priority especially in a time of war—not just rhetoric but action. The families should be treated with respect.

Why does Jerry Jennings, head of the Defense POW/MIA Office still have a job? He has been under investigation for sexual harassment and hostile environment charges by his staff + alleged misappropriation of government funds. He has tried for over a year to undermine the family organizations. Three groups have released a vote of No Confidence in Jerry and his leadership staffers.

The league is very concerned over policy being pursued by the office assigned the responsibility within the Defense Department, headed by DASD Jerry Jennings.

The President in 2002 and Secretary of State in 2004 defined criteria expected of Vietnam, namely unilateral actions that Vietnam should take to be fully cooperative, including on cases of Americans missing in Laos and Cambodia controlled by Vietnamese forces during the war.

These pertain to unilateral provision of relevant archival records from ALL ministries and unilateral repatriation of remains that can't be recovered in the field with joint operations, for example Last Known Alive (LKA) cases where Americans were captured on alive on the ground in immediate proximity to hostile forces.

If dead, their remains should be readily available to the Vietnamese, but could be sensitive in view of the many years withheld on manner of death, readily determined by the experts at CIL.

We'd appreciate your reading this "End-of-Year Policy Assessment," prepared at our request by our Policy Adviser Richard Childress, a retired U.S. Army COL who served on President Reagan's NSC staff as Director Political Military, then Director for Asian Affairs from 1981–1989

League is not interested re-fighting the war or placing blame; we just want answers for the families, not recriminations, on all possible cases, and we base our expectations on USG intelligence and logic.

We're also deeply concerned over Mr. Jennings' handling of the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIA Affairs, a presidential commission that has been reduced in stature and effectiveness, despite having extremely talented staff within DPMO, the Joint Commission Support Directorate, or JCSD.

The league has great confidence in JCSD's abilities, plus has been working hard to get active Senate and House replacements for vacancies or positions held by inactive Members of the House and Senate.

We just succeeded in convincing Senator Saxby Chambliss to accept the Senate Republican position, but the Democrat Senator position is held by Senator John Kerry who has not participated at all in plenary or internal U.S. sessions.

The House Democrat position is held by Rep. Lane Evans, but we understand his tragic illness impeded active participation, and we need active committed Members to signal the Russians that the U.S. is serious.

Recently, Mr. Jennings' was reportedly appointed by the White House to assume the role of U.S. Chairman, an appointment that is too low level and without the prestige required for the Russian Government to take it seriously; they stated this fact to U.S. officials.

Mr. Jennings was the Commissioner representing DOD, and that was fine, but he is not the appropriate level to be a Presidential Envoy serving as U.S. Chairman; thus, we also oppose him in this second position.

The League has received countless complaints from DPMO staff members and we are VERY concerned about internal disruption, even implosion, of this organization that would not exist if were not for the League's efforts over the years that raised the priority.

We've been informed that there are at least six official complaints against Mr. Jennings for hostile workplace environment, including one for sexual harassment, that are now under investigation by the DOD Inspector General's office.

Our Executive Director Ann Mills Griffiths was interviewed a couple of weeks ago, and the Chairman of the Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing was reportedly being called today; we strongly oppose Mr. Jennings continuing as DPMO Director, his third position.

Our objections to Mr. Jennings are focused 1st on policy weaknesses and the manner in which he develops policy without substantive interagency integration and dismisses Vietnam's ability to provide answers, 2nd on his hostility toward the families, and 3rd his attempts to take total control of our annual meetings AND operations of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command and all DOD-related organizations.

Mr. Jennings plan is increasing DPMO control over operations, and he has several senior personnel assigned to this task, already having published an innocuous-sounding Strategic Plan, but the real agenda is fussy in its portrayal.

Close attention by Congress is his greatest fear, as careful scrutiny would reveal greater intrusion into operations, inappropriate behavior toward DPMO staff and employees, mismanagement of tax-payer funds allocated for the POW/MIA accounting effort, implementing plans to circumvent GS guidelines and attempts to subvert the League and other nonprofit, humanitarian organizations.

Our Board of Directors unanimously voted NO CONFIDENCE in DASD Jennings and the current leadership of DPMO; we are joined by unanimous vote of the Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing Board of Directors, headed by Irene Mandra, New York.

Both have provided our separate views to Dep. Sec. of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and Assistant Secretary, International Security Affairs, Peter Rodman, as has The Chosin Few, the organization of Korean War veterans who survived the horrible battles at the Chosin Reservoir; their vote was straightforward—to seek Mr. Jennings' removal.

DPMO staff were directed to revise their charter documents to ensure that DPMO is the sole USG organization to negotiate with foreign governments, speak to Congress, the media, the veterans' community and the families on the issue, take control of all field operations worldwide, and to find a way to control and take over all annual meetings of POW/MIA families.

They cite one provision of the DOD regulations pertaining to the ethics code to back their plan to take control of the League's annual meetings, but ignore the provision that allows all DoD elements to respond to invitations to participate in non-government conferences and events, as they routinely do for the Legion, VFW, DAV and countless other community groups, never seeking to control them, or their agenda and program.

In S. 1245/H.R. 2996, the Defense Authorization Bill of 1983, Congress amended 157 of title 10, U.S. Code, to "authorize the Sec. of Defense to provide transportation for next-of-kin of certain persons who are unaccounted for to attend annual national meetings sponsored by the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

That authorization was amended by the 107th Congress to include the Korea/Cold War families by noting families of American military and certain civilians unaccounted for since the end of World War II, are entitled to DOD transportation to attend the annual meetings (plural).

When we raised this to Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs Peter Rod-

man, Mr. Jennings, who had joined the meeting, stated that "Congressional intent is irrelevant."

For the past year, the League has endured repeated attempts by Mr. Jennings and his immediate front-office staff to take total control of our annual meetings, not only the agenda during which the briefings are presented, but even selecting the hotel, setting the date, and holding Congressionally-authorized transportation as leverage to force the League to accede to DPMO's demands.

Mr. Jennings has now gone too far, insisting on total control, contracted with another hotel in Crystal City, set the date one day earlier, has distributed his plan to all Vietnam War POW/MIA families and given instructions to the Military Services about transportation.

For the good of the issue and our system of checks and balances, as well as unity in pursuing answers from what are mostly communist-controlled countries, Mr. Jennings' control mentality must stop.

The League and the Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing have called for his removal, or resignation, in the best interest of the issue, the families and the USG, particularly DPMO employees, but also JPAC and other operational organizations and the Military Service Casualty Offices.

A TRIBUTE TO VERNON PARKER

HON. MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Vernon Parker. Little did I know as I sat in my Colorado history class in seventh grade my teacher, Mr. Vern Parker, was an extraordinary man.

The community where I grew up was small, and everyone knew everyone else. The school in Galeton was small, too. There were 17 students in my class. When we were in the seventh grade, one of our favorite classes was Colorado History. Evidently classroom space was limited, because we met in the music room and sat on folding chairs. It seemed a little odd not to have desks but we juggled our books on our laps and managed quite well.

Mr. Parker was enthusiastic about the subject and kept us all interested. I remember one quiz that he gave us, in particular. He gave us a list of towns and instructed us to identify those that were located in Colorado. Although I'm a native of the State, I wasn't sure about some of them. When I saw "Parker" on the list, I was convinced it was a trick question. After all, it was my teacher's last name. Needless to say, I didn't get 100 percent on that quiz.

Even though one of the boys in our class was Mr. Parker's nephew, who called him by his first name, I still was in awe of my teacher and I tried to do my best. Once Mr. Parker complimented me on my performance in a talent show and his praise gave me confidence and helped me more than he could ever know.

We were unaware of the incredible experiences Mr. Parker had before he came to be our teacher. We didn't know the hero that stood before us.

Mr. Parker served in the United States Army in the special unit known as "Wolfpack", which worked with friendly South Korean troops during the Korean War, and he was struck by

lightning at Fort Riley between tours in Korea. He served from 1949 until he was wounded in 1953. During this time, he was awarded two Silver Stars for gallantry in action during a battle in which he destroyed a Communist tank using a bazooka. In that same battle, he was wounded by an exploding artillery shell and was awarded the Purple Heart.

When he went home, he married his sweetheart Sylvia Howard in 1953. Vern and Sylvia made sacrifices, and he earned his Master's degree from Colorado State College of Education in 1959. They were blessed with three children—Jim, Jerry, and Joe.

Mr. Parker began teaching school at Galeton, Colorado in 1958. He went on to become the principal of Galeton's elementary and junior high schools. He was the school Superintendent in Briggsdale, Colorado, for three years and he continued teaching in Weldona, Colorado, from 1976 to 1979.

When Mr. Parker retired he opened and ran a small business. He was a member of the Lions Club and the V.F.W., a Boy Scout leader, and a volunteer fireman. Vernon's love of teaching and working with young people has stayed with him always and he takes great pleasure in the accomplishments of his former students and scouts. He has served his community and his country well.

My classmates and I liked him a lot, and we thought he had a good sense of humor. Recently, I acquired one of the textbooks we used in his class. Every time I come across the book, it brings back good memories and I always stop and thumb through it.

I am proud to have been a student of Vernon Parker, and I know Congressman FRANKS is as well. Mr. Speaker, I'm very thankful for the positive influence Vern Parker had on my life as my teacher and I'm also very thankful as an American for the sacrifices he has made for our freedom and liberty. May God bless our teachers who positively influence young people, and may God bless our precious veterans who have made sacrifices on our behalf.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE TREEHOUSE AT CRADLE BEACH CAMP

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the completion of the state of New York's first wheelchair accessible treehouse at Cradle Beach Camp in Angola. This 650 square foot structure that sits among the trees eleven feet above the ground is another important chapter in Cradle Beach Camp's mission to provide rewarding and educational summer camp experience to children with disadvantages or special needs. This innovative treehouse will provide a valuable learning and recreational asset for wheelchair-bound campers.

Since 1888 Cradle Beach Camp has provided rewarding summer break fun and learning to disabled children and children who would often not be able to attend a camp. Now approximately 900 children every year are given an unforgettable experience, participating in energetic and entertaining activities

while learning about themselves as well as their new friends.

The activities of Cradle Beach Camp are organized to follow the 40 developmental assets that have been identified by the Search Institute—an organization that provides resources to promote healthy children. By focusing on a child's development, the Cradle Beach Camp program helps their attendees learn about themselves and steer them away from damaging and dangerous activities later in life.

Cradle Beach Camp has always looked for challenges and innovative ways to enhance the stay of their campers. Cradle Beach's newest project is no different. The camp has overseen construction of a large treehouse capable of allowing children in wheelchairs to study and enjoy themselves in the treetops. This large treehouse capable of fitting 25 people will allow all campers to appreciate the simple joy of spending time surrounded by nature.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize this great achievement by the inspirational Cradle Beach Camp whose mission in its own words is "to provide children with a chance to learn more about themselves and their abilities, instead of their limitations." I would also like to recognize the generosity of the people of Western New York whose donations and volunteer efforts have made this project possible. Just as it has done many times in the past, the Cradle Beach Staff led by its president, Jeannine L. Higgins, and many other Western New Yorkers, have provided generously to help the mission of this wonderful camp continue well into the future.

TRIBUTE TO WDIA RADIO STATION

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor WDIA radio station in Memphis. The station is celebrating nearly sixty years of broadcasting with a new compact disc anthology featuring the rhythm and blues, soul and hip-hop classics that have made Memphis famous.

From its beginnings in 1948, as the first radio station in the United States featuring programming by African-Americans for an African-American audience, WDIA has introduced America to such world wide legends as B.B. King who recorded his first single at WDIA, Rufus Thomas and Isaac Hayes.

In its first years on the air, WDIA experienced great success and was the most popular station in the city. In 1954, WDIA expanded its signal to broadcast from South-West Missouri through the Mississippi River Delta to the Gulf Coast. This expansion brought its blues, gospel, and soul to ten percent of the United States' African-American population.

With its enormous success, WDIA has remained focused on improving the Memphis community and has earned the title of "the Goodwill Station." Throughout its distinguished history, WDIA has aided the community by announcing job openings, connecting individuals with agencies to help them resolve problems, establishing over 100 Little League teams for black children, and sponsoring charitable events to raise funds for community initiatives.

Almost sixty years since its launch, WDIA continues as a driving force in radio. From Bobby O'Jay and the Fun Morning Team, to the Bev Johnson Show to the Davis Brothers in the afternoon, to Ford Nelson and Mark Stansbury's Gospel Sunday, WDIA is not only the "Mother Station" for African-Americans, it is stands as a symbol of entertainment, entrepreneurship and philanthropy for our region and the entire nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is in recognition of and appreciation for WDIA's nearly six-decade-long history and its continued presence in the Memphis community that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to WDIA AM 1070, the Goodwill Station.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, 2005, I inadvertently voted in the negative on rollcall 233 on H.R. 2744. It was my intention to be recorded as "yes" on this measure and I offer this clarification for the RECORD.

IN HONOR OF RAYMOND J. FATZ

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to recognize an outstanding American who retires from Federal civilian service after 37½ years. On July 1st, Mr. Raymond J. Fatz of Herndon, VA, completes a long, and lustrous career in the Federal Government, which began as a soldier in the United States Army in 1967.

Mr. Fatz' extraordinary leadership and accomplishments as the senior executive for the Army's environmental, safety and occupational health programs have had a positive, direct, and lasting impact on the Soldiers and on the Army's ability to complete its peacetime and wartime missions—past, present and future.

I came to know Ray Fatz through his work on clean-up issues at Fort Ord. To anyone who has heard me preach about Fort Ord, you know how deep into the details I am. Whether it be cleaning up the UXO, filtering the contaminated water plume, or capping old landfills, I am passionate about getting clean up right. Ray Fatz not only understood this, he relished it. He went after Fort Ord clean up with a spirit that speaks volumes of his commitment to public service and dedication to Army environmental principles. Though Fort Ord has been a tough nut to crack, I'm happy to say that under Ray Fatz's leadership, we are on a path to getting Fort Ord clean, back into the hands of civilians, and ready for an economic boom.

It has been Ray's collegial style and quiet diplomacy that has enabled him to navigate the difficult issues of military environmental stewardship. During times of tighter budgets but increased demands, Ray has done a masterful job of allocating resources where they can do the most public good. In that respect,

we all should take a page out of Ray's rule book.

Today, I wish Ray Fatz the best in his well-deserved retirement. He can now improve his golf game, go fishing and spend more time with his family.

Mr. Fatz, I thank you, the Army thanks you, and your country thanks you for your extraordinary service.

RECOGNIZING STEVEN HAO

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Steven Hao for his selection as a finalist in the USA Biology Olympiad, sponsored by the Center for Excellence in Education.

Steven was selected as one of twenty students from more than 5,400 who will compete in the National Finals. The four gold medalists from the National Finals will represent the United States at the International Biology Olympiad in Beijing, China. We hope that these students will achieve the outstanding success of the 2004 U.S. Team, who won an unprecedented four gold medals, a feat accomplished for the first time in Biology Olympiad history.

The Biology Olympiad promotes education and creativity in a way that is vital to a youth's development. These types of activities encourage students to explore the fields of science and engineering. This kind of innovation will drive the United States' economy into the future. As a Member of Congress from Silicon Valley, I fully understand the importance and impact that these studies have on America's prosperity.

I am proud to stand here today to recognize Steven for his accomplishments at the USA Biology Olympiad. Steven was also recently recognized for winning a prize at the 56th Intel International Science and Engineering Fair Project for his project on "The Effects of Oxidative Damage on Protein Translation Efficiency." I urge him and all students to continue to take an interest in these fields, so that the U.S. will continue to lead the world in scientific research.

HENRY J. HYDE UNITED NATIONS REFORM ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 17, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2745) to reform the United Nations, and for other purposes:

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2745, which focuses on reform at the United Nations. I do so not because I am against the mission of the U.N. to the contrary, I support the U.N.'s role in facilitating diplomacy, mediating disputes, keeping the peace and feeding the hungry. Moreover, I continue to advocate for a much larger role for

the U.N. in Iraq as a means of bringing U.S. troops home.

However, I believe that on the heels of the Oil for Food scandal, we must send a strong signal that reform at the U.N. must proceed. I am voting yes today because the current structure and operations of the U.N. must be reviewed, as just about every speaker on the floor today has acknowledged. Even the U.N. leadership itself has acknowledged the need for reform and, to its credit, has put forward a number of useful proposals for consideration.

Like many bills we consider in the House, I do not like every aspect of this legislation. I am particularly concerned for how it would affect peacekeeping activities. But this legislation importantly calls for a more focused and accountable U.N. budget, one that reflects what should be the true priorities of the organization. I am hopeful that the prospect of this bill will force the U.N. to implement the kinds of changes we all agree are necessary to make the body more effective and efficient.

Mr. Chairman, voting yes today sends a strong signal that we are serious about ensuring a strong United Nations for the future. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 2745.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY JUDGE
CLYDE WRIGHT

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, today, I pay tribute to Little River County Judge Clyde Benton Wright. Judge Wright passed away on June 10, 2005 at the age of 63. I wish to recognize his legacy and lifetime of dedication to public service.

Judge Wright was born on October 30, 1941, in Little River County. Graduating from Foreman High School in 1959, he began a career in the United States Marine Corps with assignments that included Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Judge Wright specialized in and instructed escape and evasion tactics and trained Navy Seals.

Following a distinguished career in the military, Judge Wright moved to Los Angeles and began a career that spanned over two decades with the Los Angeles Police Department, where he earned a prestigious Detective III rank. Following a special request from the government, Judge Wright also taught courses to new Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

In 1984, Judge Wright returned with his family to Little River County. In 1988, he was elected to the post of Little River County Judge, and served in that post for more than eight consecutive terms. As Judge, he helped to secure funding for improvement of local roads and the hospital, and furthered industrial development in Little River County.

Judge Wright led a lifetime of devotion to his family, to public service, and to the betterment of the lives of others. I am honored to have known him and counted him as a friend.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Barbara Lampenfeld Wright, their sons, Lonnie Benton Wright of Little Rock and Marshall Alan Wright of Forrest City, their daughter-in-law, Kristen Collier Wright, and six-week old twin grandchildren, Collier and Syble, and his father, Bud Wright.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JAIME CARDINAL SIN

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Jaime Cardinal Sin, a leader of the Roman Catholic Church of the Philippines. Cardinal Sin was a great man, a strong leader, and a tireless fighter of injustice in his home country of the Philippines and throughout the world for decades. His passing is indeed a significant loss.

Born on August 31, 1928, Sin was ordained a priest in the Archdioceses of Jaro on April 3, 1954. He was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Jaro on March 15, 1972, and on October 8, 1972, he assumed the office of Archbishop of Jaro, thus assuming full control of the archdiocese. On January 21, 1974, Sin was appointed Archbishop of Manila, and on May 25, 1976, Sin became the youngest member of the College of Cardinals, a distinction which he held until 1983.

As the spiritual leader of the largest concentration of Catholics in Asia, Cardinal Sin held a great deal of influence over a substantial number of people. Rather than be content to simply influence the spiritual lives of his people, Cardinal Sin worked to affect change in the political and social arenas. Cardinal Sin was the central figure around whom the Philippine people rallied during both the People Power movement which restored democracy to the Philippines and the recent reformist movement. He was an outspoken critic, and his support of democratic reform helped to facilitate peaceful transition.

Despite his retirement on September 15, 2003, Cardinal Sin remained a popular and beloved figure in the Philippines. He was a leading voice against abortion and the death penalty. He was outspoken against inequality and immorality, and his three decades of service to the Philippine people have left an indelible mark in history.

Because of its geographic proximity and its large Filipino population, my district of Guam has traditionally held a very close relationship with the Philippines. I join the millions of Filipinos on Guam, in the Philippines, and throughout the world in mourning the passing of this great man.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION TO REVIEW DETAINEE ABUSES

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been over a year since the photographs of prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib shocked the nation and the world. Since then, the allegations of mistreatment, abuse, and torture of detainees in U.S. custody have multiplied.

In just the past few weeks, new evidence emerged of the desecration of the Koran at Guantanamo Bay, the involvement of Navy Seals in beating detainees in Iraq, and the

gruesome, ultimately fatal torture of Afghans at the U.S. detention center at Bagram Airbase in Afghanistan.

The reports of detainee abuse are undermining one of our Nation's most valuable assets: our reputation for respect for human rights.

And they are endangering our armed forces and inciting hatred against the United States. As Senator JOE BIDEN said, Guantanamo is the "greatest propaganda for the recruitment of terrorists worldwide."

Our national interest demands a thorough independent review of the detention system. We need answers to basic questions: What happened? Who is responsible? And how do we move forward?

The Pentagon's internal investigations certainly do not meet this standard. The resulting reports have contained conflicting conclusions, and some have been little more than whitewashes.

And in Congress, we have ignored our fundamental constitutional responsibility to investigate.

When the Abu Ghraib photos surfaced, the House held a mere five hours of public hearings. The Senate review was more extensive but stopped far short of assessing individual accountability up the chain of command.

Our troops deserve better. Our nation deserves better.

Some of the allegations that have been replayed repeatedly around the world may not be true. President Bush calls them "absurd."

But we won't know what's true and what's not true unless we investigate. And when we refuse to conduct thorough, independent investigations, the rest of the world thinks we have something to hide.

The independent commission established by the bill we are introducing today would address this huge oversight gap. It would establish a 10-member bipartisan commission modeled on the successful 9-11 Commission.

The Commission would conduct a thorough review of the extent of the abuses, what individuals are responsible for the abuses, and what policies facilitated the abuses. The Commission would also make recommendations on legislative and executive actions necessary to prevent future abuses.

The bill already has 172 cosponsors, and it has the support of key leaders in Congress like NANCY PELOSI, the Minority Leader; STENY HOYER, the Minority Whip; IKE SKELTON, the ranking Democrat on Armed Services; and JANE HARMAN, the ranking Democrat on Intelligence. I commend these senior members for their leadership.

And I urge my other colleagues to join us in demonstrating that our system of checks and balances still works and that we are a nation committed to respect for human rights.

CONGRATULATING MARGARET ELLOR ON RECEIVING THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD GOLD MEDAL

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Margaret Ellor, who has earned The

Congressional Award Gold Medal. On June 22, 2005, Ms. Ellor will receive the award, which honors individuals who have completed over 400 hours of community service in a two year span, 200 hours of both personal development and physical fitness activities, and a four-night expedition or exploration. This award is bestowed upon only the most deserving of America's youth. Based on her record of personal and community service, Ms. Ellor certainly deserves this honor.

Eighteen-year-old Margaret began volunteering for the Girl Scouts in Naperville, Illinois when she was five years old. Motivated by a desire to aid her fellow Americans living in rural West Virginia, she led a thirty-person crew into her community to collect donations, clothing, books, sporting goods, and other items for West Virginians in need. She then went to The Mountain State to personally deliver the items. She also spent one week in each of the past three summers remodeling and rebuilding homes in poor communities closer to home.

When not helping others, Maggie has devoted time to improving her public speaking and musical abilities. In addition, she has undertaken intense training in Tae Kwan Do, swimming, and cross training. She undertook a three year study of the German language and culture, which included three weeks living abroad with a German family. She could have spent this time with friends or working in a local business. But instead, she sought to broaden her horizons while helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Margaret Ellor is an exceptional young woman. Her warm heart and sharp mind have proven, at her young age, to be of great value to her fellow citizens. Her good deeds in her home town are the sign of a good spirit and an even better soul. As the late tennis champion Arthur Ashe once said, "True heroism is remarkably sober, very undramatic. It is not the urge to surpass all others at whatever cost, but the urge to serve others, at whatever cost." I can think of no better example of that heroic ideal than Ms. Margaret Ellor of Aurora, Illinois. I congratulate her on receiving The Congressional Award Gold Medal and I look forward to watching where her career takes her in the months and years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RENOWNED
SCIENTIST JACK ST. CLAIR KILBY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I rise to pay tribute to the life of Jack St. Clair Kilby of Dallas, Texas. After living a remarkably accomplished life that spanned 81 years, Dr. Kilby passed away on June 20, 2005.

Nobel laureate Jack St. Clair Kilby who set off the high-tech revolution with his invention of the semiconductor chip in 1958, graduated from University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign in 1947 with a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering.

Kilby joined Texas Instruments in 1958. That summer, the idea for the integrated circuit first came to him. Kilby and fellow TI offi-

cial put the first circuit to the test on September 12, 1958, marking the invention that transformed the industry.

Dr. Kilby held several engineering management positions at TI between 1960 and 1968 when he was named assistant Vice President. In 1970, he became Director of Engineering and Technology for the components group, before taking a leave of absence to become an independent consultant. Kilby officially retired from TI in 1983, but continued to do consulting work with the company.

In addition to his TI career, Kilby held the rank of Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering at Texas A&M University from 1978 to 1984. In 1990, he lent his name to The Kilby Awards Foundation, which commemorates "the power of one individual to make a significant impact on society." In addition to the Nobel Prize, Kilby received numerous honors and awards for his contributions to science, technology and the electronics industry.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. If this is the measure of worth in life, Dr. Kilby's family, colleagues and friends can attest to the success of the life he led.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the House to join me in paying tribute to the life of Dr. Kilby. He touched our lives and our hearts, and he will be greatly missed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2863) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

The Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006 funds our military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, among many other things. It is very similar to the Defense Authorization bill that I supported in the Armed Services Committee and on the House floor.

In general, the bill fully funds military pay, benefits, the pay raise for the base force, and all military readiness programs, including all requested increases for Special Operations Forces.

The bill also includes \$45.3 billion of unrequested emergency supplemental funding (the "bridge fund") to cover contingency operations and personnel costs during the first six months of the fiscal year that begins on October 1st. This comes on the heels of the \$75.9 billion FY05 supplemental funding bill that the Congress passed only a month ago.

I think this is realistic and necessary, because we must support our men and women in uniform, but I also believe the administration must begin to take responsibility for the full cost of the war in Iraq and consider these costs through the regular appropriations process. There is no "emergency" here—we know

that since this bridge fund would take us only halfway through FY06, we should be expecting another request of about \$40 billion before the year is over. The American people deserve greater candor from the administration about both the predictable costs as well as the anticipated benefits of our undertakings in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Once this bill is signed into law, defense spending in FY06 will total about 55 percent of the entire Federal discretionary budget. Overall defense spending, in real terms, will be more than 20 percent higher than the average Cold War budget. The administration needs to clearly recognize these realities and be open with the American people about its spending priorities.

I want to briefly discuss a few other specific parts of the bill.

I am pleased that the bill does not include funding for earth-penetrating nuclear weapons, which a recent National Academy of Sciences report found would destroy military targets underground but also cause massive casualties above ground. The bill strikes a compromise, providing \$4 million for the Air Force for work on a conventional (non-nuclear) version of the bunker buster.

Importantly, it also includes cost-containment measures on a number of weapons systems that have yet to be fully funded. This is critical at a time when costs of our military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan are also increasing exponentially.

In the area of operation and maintenance, the bill provides important funding for added fuel costs and body armor, and \$147 million for Army National Guard recruiting. The measure contains \$2.9 billion for various procurement accounts, including \$170 million for up-armored Humvees, \$20 million for bolt-on armor kits for trucks, and \$35 million for roadside bomb jammers.

The bill also provides \$8 billion in extra funding for military personnel accounts, including funds for incremental wartime costs of pays and allowances for active-duty and reserve personnel, for recruiting and retention, and for an expanded death gratuity.

I am pleased that the Appropriations Committee accepted and the House approved an amendment on the floor to lift the \$500 million cap in the bill on training the Iraqi National Army. Since the timing of the draw-down of U.S. forces is linked to the ability of Iraqi troops to defend themselves and their country, we shouldn't impose an arbitrary limit on this funding.

I am also pleased that the bill provides the president's request of \$416 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, known as CTR or Nunn-Lugar, to assist in the denuclearization and demilitarization of the states of the former Soviet Union. The total is \$6 million more than the current level.

Finally, I would like to comment on amendments offered by Representatives DUNCAN HUNTER and DAVID OBEY.

As it came to the floor, the bill included language approved by the full Appropriations committee expressing the sense of Congress that the expression of personal religious faith is welcome in the U.S. military, "but coercive and abusive religious proselytizing at the U.S. Air Force Academy by officers assigned to duty at the academy. . . . as has been reported, is inconsistent with the professionalism and standards required of those who serve at

the academy." The bill directed the Air Force to develop a plan to ensure that the academy maintains a climate free from coercive religious intimidation and inappropriate proselytizing.

As a Coloradan and a Member of the Armed Services Committee, I have been following this matter closely and have noted that Lt. Gen. John Rosa, the Academy's superintendent, has said that the problem is "something that keeps me awake at night," and estimated it will take 6 years to fix.

The good news is that several reviews of the situation at the Academy are underway, and a task force report is due this week. I am also appreciative that the Academy has already begun taking steps to address the issue by holding classes on religious tolerance. But it is important to remember that an unwillingness to tolerate other cultures and faiths is not only inconsistent with our constitutional principles, but detrimental to the mission of the Air Force and of the military in general. Our men and women in uniform need to work together to be successful, and can only inspire others to serve and serve well if they are able to demonstrate tolerance toward all.

Representative HUNTER's amendment removed the language calling for corrective action. His amendment appeared to downplay the seriousness of a problem that Air Force Academy officials themselves have acknowledged. In response, Representative OBEY offered an amendment that slightly revised the language adopted by the Appropriations Committee but retained its essential elements.

I voted for that Obey amendment, and regret that it was not approved and that the Hunter amendment prevailed. I hope that the Air Force does not make the mistake of concluding that adoption of the Hunter amendment means that they should lessen their efforts to respond to the problem they have identified.

CONGRATULATING MRS. DEBORAH BENJAMIN ON HER 50TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Benjamin family of Glen Head, New York in celebration of the 50th birthday of Mrs. Deborah Benjamin, which will be commemorated this Saturday, June 25th, 2005 at Gotham Hall in Manhattan.

Deborah Ann Coyle Benjamin was born on June 28, 1955, in Peninsula Hospital in Rockaway Beach, New York. Deborah is the eldest of Ken and Gladys Coyle's three children. Her sister, Denise DeVita, and brother, Ken Coyle, Jr., both live on Long Island in New York.

Deborah spent her childhood and early adulthood in Rockville Centre, New York, where she attended Hewitt Grammar School, and graduated from South Side High School. After high school she attended Elizabeth Seton College in Westchester, New York.

In the years after college, Deborah worked for her father's insurance company, the Wheatley Agency, for 20 years and retired in 2000 as Vice President of Group Insurance Sales.

In 2000, Deborah married her long-time best friend, Alvin Benjamin of Glen Head, New York. Alvin is the Owner/President of Benjamin Development in Garden City, New York. They currently reside in Glen Head, Manhattan, and Highland Beach, Florida.

Since her retirement, Mrs. Benjamin has devoted much of her time to charitable organizations dedicated to improving the lives of children. She is most actively involved with the Fanconi Anemia Research Fund, which is dedicated to finding a cure for this rare, but serious blood disease. Additionally, Mrs. Benjamin has lent her support to Palm Beach County-based Kids In New Directions, which assists children in making positive life choices and developing leadership skills. Countless children in New York, Florida, and throughout our nation have benefited from Deborah Benjamin's philanthropy and her generosity of time and spirit.

Al and Deborah Benjamin enjoy spending time with their families, friends, traveling, giving to charities in the New York and Florida area, and remain lovingly devoted to one another after 5 years of marriage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me now in thanking Deborah Benjamin for her selfless contributions to society, in congratulating her on her 50th birthday, and in extending our best wishes for her future success and happiness as she marks this important and joyous milestone.

DEMAND FOR FREEDOM ALIVE IN PUNJAB, KHALISTAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take note of the demonstrations in Punjab, Khalistan that surrounded the 21st anniversary of the Indian government's attack on the Golden Temple. Groups such as Dal Khalsa and others marched through the streets of Amritsar, converging at the Golden Temple for a big rally, according to *The Times of India*. They carried posters of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a Sikh freedom leader killed in the Golden Temple attacks, as well as posters of the demolished Golden Temple.

As you know, the Indian government also attacked 125 other Gurdwaras—Sikh places of worship—at the same time. Over 20,000 Sikhs were killed. The Sikh holy book, the *Guru Granth Sahib*, was shot full of bullet holes. Sikh boys between the ages of 8 and 13 were shot on the premises.

Former Member of Parliament Simranjit Singh Mann said that the only way to assuage the wounds of the attack is by freeing Khalistan, the Sikh homeland. Another speaker said that the movement to free Khalistan is by peaceful means. Khalistan declared its independence from India in 1997. That is now eight years ago.

Police and intelligence operatives were surreptitiously watching this peaceful demonstration. Apparently, 21 years after the Golden Temple attack, the Sikhs' demand for freedom still frightens them.

India claims it is democratic, Mr. Speaker, yet it sends police to spy on a peaceful demonstration. In January, 35 Sikhs were arrested

for raising the Sikh flag and making speeches. The Movement Against State Repression reports that over 52,000 Sikhs are political prisoners in "the world's largest democracy." More than a quarter of a million Sikhs have been murdered, according to figures compiled from the Punjab State Magistracy.

Sikhs are only one of India's targets. Other minorities such as Christians, Muslims, and others have also been subjected to tyrannical repression. More than 300,000 Christians have been killed in Nagaland, and thousands elsewhere in the country. Over 900,000 Kashmir Muslims, at least 2,000 to 5,000 Muslims in Gujarat, and thousands of other Muslims, have been victims of India's tyranny. And tens of thousands of people in Assam, Bodoland, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and around the country, as well as countless Dalit "Untouchables" have been killed as well.

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. We must take a stand for freedom for all, as the President committed us to doing in January. The time has come to stop all our aid and trade with India, to end our burgeoning military cooperation, and to demand the peaceful resolution of the situation in South Asia through a free and fair plebiscite for all the national groups there.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put the *Times of India* article about the demonstration into the RECORD at this time.

[From the *Times of India*, Jun. 6, 2005]

KHALISTAN DEMAND RAISED ON GENOCIDE DAY

(By Yudhvir Rana)

Amritsar.—The pent up secessionist emotions of Sikh radicals whipped up on the Genocide Day observed as Ardas Divas at Akal Takht on Monday, as a large number of Sikh youth including women brandishing naked swords raised slogans for Sikh's independent state Khalistan while passing pejorative remarks against SAD-Badal president Parkash Singh Badal and SGPC president Bibi Jagir Kaur for not coming up to the aspirations of Sikhs and addressing their problems.

The ferocity of slogans multiplied after Sikh radical leader Simranjit Singh Mann, president of SAD (Amritsar) announced that Sikhs' hurt feelings could only be assuaged when Sikhs independent state Khalistan comes into existence. He suggested that Khalistan could be created on the buffer zone between India and Pakistan.

Baba Harnam Singh, 15th chief of Damdami Taksal joined Simranjit Singh Mann with his arms wielding supporters and announced to observe the martyrdom day of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale at Taksal's headquarters at Gurdwara Gurdarshan Parkash, Chowk Mehta on June 12.

The radical activists including from Dal Khalsa, Dal Khalsa, SAD(A), Damdami Taksal, Sikh Students Federation (Bittu), Akal Federation jointly put up the board of Shaheedee Gallery at the gallery situated outside Akal Takht against the wishes of SGPC. A large number of Sikhs and converged at Akal Takht on the 21st anniversary of Operation Bluestar.

Posters of demolished Akal Takht, Sikh militant leaders and pamphlet on the life of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale were distributed among Sikh sangat.

A large number of policemen in plain clothes and sleuths of various intelligence agencies were hovering around the Akal Takht and its surrounding. A police officer of DSP rank remained present among Sikh sangat sitting in front of Akal Takht during the ceremony.

Earlier Parkash Singh Badal and Bibi Jagir Kaur condemned congress government for rubbing salt to the wounds of Sikhs. About the postponement of foundation stone alyng ceremony of Yadgara-e-Shaheedan, Badal said the foundation stone would be laid once its design was approved.

Justifying the demand of Khalistan, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, a Khalistan ideologue said that they would peruse their mission through peaceful democratic means.

Jathedar of Akal Tkaht, Giani Joginder Singh Vedanti presented siropas's to Ishar Singh, Mata Pritam Kaur son and wife of Jarnail Singh Bhinderanwalae and relatives of other martyrs. Earlier addressing the gathering he said it was unfortunate that even after 21 years of Operation Bluestar, the central government has not condemned the incident nor those responsible for the 1984 anti Sikh riots have been brought to books and Operation Bluestar was a black chapter in the history of Independent India. The Sikhs had laid down their lives under the aegis of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhinderanwalae to protect the sanctity of gurdhams.

Meanwhile Damdami Taksal presented photographs of Jarnail Singh, Amrik Singh, Shubeg Singh and Thara Singh to Jathedar of Akal Takht Giani Joginder Singh Vedanti for displaying them in the gallery. Vedanti however asked them to contemplate over their request. Meanwhile chief spokesperson of Damdami Taksal. Bhai Mohkam Singh said that they also performed ardas at the gallery's gate. He said panth would decide if there was no desirable reply from Jathedar.

On the other hand SAD(A) had demanded to display the photograph of Jarnail Singh Bhinderanwalae at central Sikh Museum, handing over of personal belongings of Bhinderanwale by his family, Taksal and Army to panth without any conditions, naming the road between Sri Guru Arjun Dev Niwas to Sri Hargobind Niwas on Sant Jarnail Singh Marg, setting up of a Sant Jarnail Singh Dharmik Vidya Kendar and beginning of Shaheed Bhai Amrik Singh Award for those schools helping to check apostism among Sikhs and General Shubeg Sigh Award to promote traditional sports.

JUSTICE DELAYED, BUT JUSTICE
FINALLY SERVED

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of three heroic young men James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, brutally killed in Mississippi exactly 41 years ago today and to welcome today's verdict of the Mississippi jury that found Edgar Ray Killen guilty of three counts of manslaughter in their deaths. I would have preferred the murder convictions sought by Neshoba County district Attorney Mark Duncan in the deaths of these three brave civil rights activists but I recognize the important step Mississippi has taken in finally convicting Killen of the crimes he proudly and publicly took credit for after a jury was deadlocked in his 1964 Federal Civil Rights trial.

Killen was a recruiter and organizer for the Neshoba County Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan during the "freedom summer" in 1964 when Goodman and Schwerner came from New York to work with James Chaney and other civil rights activists in Mississippi to register African-American voters. Schwerner had been in Mississippi but returned with Goodman when he heard of the burning of an African-American Church and beatings of members of the congregation. The night Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner died they had been jailed for speeding by Neshoba County Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price. By the time they were released at 10 p.m., the plan formulated by Killen to kill them and bury their bodies in an earthen dam was in place.

The Klan had used fear, intimidation and murder to brutally oppress over African-Americans who sought justice and equality and it sought to respond to the young workers of the civil rights movement in Mississippi in the same way. The murders of Chaney, Goodman

and Schwerner were intended as a message to civil rights activists that the Klan was to be feared in Mississippi. It was a message to stay out of Mississippi. The failure of the State of Mississippi and the local district attorney's office to charge a single person in the killings of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner offered the same message and another even more chilling message. Not only was the state uninterested in killings of African-Americans, a fact well known in that state, but it was uninterested in the killings of white people trying to help them. The failure of the State of Mississippi to prosecute Killen and others was a sign of the influence of the Klan in the state.

Everyone involved in reopening and retrying this case should be proud of this success. I would particularly like to thank Representative BENNIE THOMPSON of Mississippi for his leadership in the House on this issue. Hopefully, the parents and families of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner will find solace in the fact that, in the end, justice has defeated intimidation and fear.

While the verdict is an important sign that this Nation can and will face the ugliness of its past, it is also a reminder that we have far to go in creating a just and equal society. The verdict today shows Mississippi is changing. I agree with Ben Chaney, brother of James Chaney, that today's verdict is "recognition of the terrible thing that happened." I hope, as he does, that this conviction helps "shine some light" on what has happened in Mississippi. However, I also agree with Rita Schwerner Bender, widow of Michael Schwerner when she said: "I would hope that this case is just the beginning and not the end."

This Congress should lead the effort to reverse the centuries of discrimination and racism that has so long held us back and apart. We should close the inequalities in education, employment, civil rights and health care that impacts the poor and minorities of this country on a daily basis. We should not take another 41 years to achieve justice for all Americans.