

state-of-the-art engineering building with a CAD lab, new computer labs, a student activity and cafeteria facility, multimedia rooms, and a fully equipped gymnasium. For various activities and events, the campus possesses video-conferencing capabilities, Internet connectivity, and satellite communications. In addition, the campus' Coal and Coke Heritage Center preserves coal-mining related artifacts, interviews and other memorabilia from the area.

Many campus enhancements have marked the last few years at Fayette. Fayette opened the BioMedical Technology Building, housing the science and nursing programs, in July of 1999. During the fall of 2001, the University reopened Eberly Building, which had been shut down for one year to transform it into one of the most technological state-of-the-art learning environments in the world. The renovations have proven to be a great success and feature many new technologically advanced facilities, including a Corporate Training Center, a new Information, Sciences and Technology (IST) lab, a technology center, a new Administration of Justice (ADMJ) crime lab, art facilities and a child-care center, the Cub's Den. In the fall of 2002, the theater in the Williams Building was remodeled and renamed Swimmer Hall.

In August 2005, a new community center was opened. This 52,000 sq. ft. addition to the campus includes a 1,500-seat NCAA gymnasium, racquetball courts in the center and an auxiliary gym. In addition, a 450-seat auditorium and the new cafeteria are housed in the community center. This center promises to provide top facilities for athletic, cultural and civic events. The 2004–2005 school year saw the dedication of our new Cultural Center as well as the new Student Center.

Again I offer my congratulations to Penn State Fayette for reaching the milestone of its 40th anniversary and I am confident that with such excellent programs the campus will continue to be a vital asset to the region for another 40 years and beyond.

HONORING MINNESOTA BOY  
SCOUTS AND LEADERS ON THEIR  
RECEIPT OF THE MEDAL OF  
MERIT AND THE NATIONAL CER-  
TIFICATE OF MERIT

**HON. MARK R. KENNEDY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor five Minnesota Boy Scouts and their two adult leaders as they receive the Medal of Merit and the National Certificate of Merit from the Boy Scouts of America. On September 18, 2005, Michael Daw, Eric Erfanian, David Fink, Derek Rossberg, Jim Spohn, John Spohn, and Tim Spohn will receive these awards for their heroic efforts to help save the life of another adult leader, Laurie Jedamus. An additional adult leader, Emilie Entrikin, will receive the National Certificate of Merit.

On August 18, 2004, the five Boy Scouts and four adult leaders began a week-long trek into the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA) in northern Minnesota. On the third night of the trip, Laurie Jedamus developed

epiglottitis, a very dangerous throat infection that progressed to the point that, by the next morning, Jedamus had difficulty breathing. The Scouts and their leaders decided that medical attention was necessary and began the difficult expedition back out of the BWCA. The weather started to deteriorate, with 40 mph winds, two-foot waves and trees blowing down, but the Scouts and their leaders made the 11-mile trip, crossing 14 lakes and 13 long, steep portages (where they had to carry their 50 pound bags and 70 pound canoes) in six hours; usually a two-day trip. Jedamus stayed in the hospital for two days and made a complete recovery.

Mr. Speaker, these Scouts and their leaders exemplify the outstanding act of service and exceptional character that embody the Medal of Merit. Their courage and perseverance under trying conditions helped save the life of one of their leaders. On behalf of the Sixth District of Minnesota, I would like to extend my congratulations on receiving this most deserving award. It is community members like these Scouts and their leaders who help make Minnesota great.

TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR FARRAR

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Eleanor Farrar who passed away at the age of 79, on August 25, 2005 from breast cancer. She was a founder and former Vice President of the Joint Center for Political Studies.

Born Eleanor Schneider in Vienna, Austria, Dr. Farrar immigrated to New York with her family in 1939, when she was 14. She received an undergraduate degree in political science from Mount Holyoke College in 1946, a master's degree in political science from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in 1947 and a PhD in international relations from the London School of Economics in 1952.

From 1954 to 1963, Ms. Farrar lived in Pakistan and Cambodia, working as a lecturer in political science and international relations at the University of the Punjab, Forman Christian College, both in Pakistan and the University of Karachi.

When she returned to the United States, she taught political science at Howard University, where she met Eddie N. Williams, who had served as a reserve officer in the Foreign Service, and Kenneth B. Clark, the psychologist whose work on the self-esteem of black students in segregated public schools became essential to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the monumental case *Brown vs. Board of Education*. She worked with the two men in attempts to increase the participation of blacks in the Foreign Service.

Subsequently, in the 1960's and 1970's, Eleanor Farrar worked as the director of Clark's think tank, the Metropolitan Applied Research Center. In 1970, however, that think tank entered into a partnership with Howard University to establish the Joint Center for Political Studies, established to provide training and technical assistance to black elected officials.

Ms. Farrar served as the organization's Vice President for twenty two years. The Joint Cen-

ter for Political Studies has become nationally known for its research on minority economic and social issues and black political participation.

She leaves behind four children, Jon, Cynthia, Andrew, and Erin; two siblings; and seven grandchildren.

Eleanor Farrar will always be remembered as "a woman of profound strength of character, who expressed her commitment to the study of race relations and development of sound policies with every endeavor she undertook." She will be truly missed.

CAMBRIA CITY MISSION  
CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Cambria City Mission as it celebrates its 75th year of serving the Johnstown community physically, mentally, materially, and spiritually. The non-denominational mission is entirely financed by contributions from local churches, community service groups and generous individuals; operating without government assistance and following its Mission purpose for the last 75 years:

"To promote the Christian way of life and build character by teaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. To provide spiritual inspiration through worship services and educational activities. To improve the home life of the community through boys' and girls' clubs and camps. To mold a greater love for country through an understanding of its opportunities and challenges."

Through the years, the Mission has experienced many growing pains and undergone many changes, but the commitment to its purpose stands firm.

The Mission was founded in 1930 by the First Presbyterian Church of Johnstown as a Home Mission project. Bertha Bell, a member of the church, was asked to be the first executive director. She rented a storeroom at 602 Board Street, and began her work in December of 1930. When the Great Depression affected all communities, including Johnstown, the Mission ministered to all who came for help. Food was prepared and served daily for hungry children who came after school, and clothing was distributed to families who were in need.

Today, in addition to Sunday school classes for children and adults, the mission also provides Sunday worship Bible study, craft, sewing and knitting classes and meeting facilities. Mother-daughter and father-son banquets are held annually, as well as vacation Bible school. Camp Harmony and Camp Allegheny remain the high points for the children of the Mission.

As the programs and attendance at the Mission expanded, the need for larger facilities fulfilled with the 1958 purchase of a double house at 906–908 Broad Street. However, the building burned in 1970. A new building was completed in 1972, and although it was severely damaged by the Johnstown flood of 1977, the building was restored and reopened in 1984.

Again I offer my congratulations to the Cambria City Mission and its interdenominational board of directors representing many churches in the Johnstown area.

CLEVELAND GREAT BOOKS  
BEGINS 60TH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform you that the Cleveland Great Books group will begin its 60th consecutive year this fall of 2005 in gathering to discuss the classics in literature.

People have been reading great books for many centuries. The technique of asking questions and probing for an understanding of the problems they deal with was used by Socrates in ancient Athens, Greece.

In modern times, it is thought that the formation of discussion groups for the purpose of discussing the Great Books was started after the First World War by John Erksine. In 1927, Mortimer Adler helped launch 15 adult education courses in New York City to discuss the Great Books. In 1930, Robert Hutchins and Mr. Adler introduced Great Books seminars into the undergraduate curriculum at the University of Chicago. Soon, across the United States ordinary laymen with a love for literature began to form and lead Great Books seminars in their local communities. Such a group formed here in Greater Cleveland.

This group first met on October 8, 1946 at the East Cleveland Public Library. That first opening session involved a discussion of the Declaration of Independence. It was chosen by the original leader Frank P. Whitney. Today, Betty Gaetjens is the sole remaining member from that first night.

In 1972, the group moved their discussions to the present-day location of the Cleveland Heights Noble Road Library. However, the practice of meeting twice monthly for nine months would remain the same; during the same summer recess, members would read a book to be discussed at the first meeting in the fall.

When the members gather on September 20, 2005 to discuss Homer's "The Odyssey," it will mark the beginning of the 60th continuous year of this Great Books discussion group. The current members of this group are: Pam Bryson, Kathleen Colacarro, Fred Damankos, David Fogarty, Betty Gaetjens, Ray Habian, Sally Hanley, Maureen Hollander, Linda Jones, Charles Lally, Ed Lampman, Frank Lavallo, William Malloy, Anne Meissner, Jane Melbourne, Howard Montgomery, Renee Paolino, Matthew Paolo, Jackie Perkovic, Lois Rowland, Milena Salehar, Nick Smith, Lisa Sturgis and Harvey Weiss.

As they begin their 60th year, members look forward to exchanging ideas with all the enthusiasm of that first night in October of 1946. They will converse freely, think with greater clarity and perception, and come away with a more profound insight which they did not have before.

CONYERS AMENDMENT TO H.R.  
3132 IS BAD PUBLIC POLICY

**HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, today, I voted against the H.R. 3132, The Children's Safety Act of 2005. As a cosponsor and ardent supporter of most of the important provisions in this bill, I reluctantly voted against it. Most legislation of any substance contains both good and bad provisions. As a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, I continually use my best judgment to determine whether the good provisions outweigh the bad provisions of a bill. I could not, in good conscience, vote in favor of a bill in which the "bad" of creating hate crimes law, outweighed the "good" of strengthening protections for our children.

The Conyers Amendment added so-called "hate crimes legislation" which is bad public policy. This provision has no place in a bill that was designed to address violence, sexual abuse and other exploitation of children. I believe that every crime is a hate crime, and therefore, no individual or group of individuals deserves special treatment under the law. I am also concerned that "hate crimes" legislation such as the Conyers Amendment, may lead to the creation of "thought crimes" in the not too distant future.

My plea to the members of the Other Body is for them to not include the Conyers Amendment in their version of the Child Protection Act. I also urge for the House Conferees to strip the Conyers Amendment from the final bill.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE CONYERS  
AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3132

**HON. JEFF MILLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, the House passed an amended version of H.R. 3132, The Children's Safety Act of 2005. The bill as sent to the floor by the Judiciary Committee represented a tough crackdown on pedophilia and other sex offenses. The bill modifies the national sex offender registration program, expands the use of DNA to identify and prosecute sex offenders, increases penalties for sexual offenses against America's children, and makes other much-needed modifications and expansions of federal law relating to child safety.

Before the bill passed, however, an amendment by Rep. JOHN CONYERS (D-MI) was added, drastically altering this bill. I voted against the Conyers amendment, and its passage forced me to vote against final passage of the bill.

The Conyers amendment creates a Federal offense for hate crimes. I believe that the proponents of hate crimes legislation have good and honorable intentions. They would like to see less bigotry and more good will in American society. While I share that goal, I believe Congress should decline the invitation to enact hate crimes legislation for both constitutional and practical reasons.

The U.S. Constitution created a federal government of limited powers. Most of the federal government's "delegated powers" are set forth in Article I, Section 8. The Tenth Amendment was added to make it clear that the powers not delegated to the federal government "are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Crime is serious problem, but under the U.S. Constitution it is a matter to be handled by state and local government. In recent years, Congress has federalized the crimes of gun possession within a school zone, carjacking, and wife beating. All of that and more has been rationalized under the Commerce Clause. The Commerce Clause is not a blank check for Congress to enact whatever legislation it deems to be "good and proper for America." The Conyers Amendment is simply beyond the powers that are delegated to Congress. Today, the House exacerbated the errors of past Congresses by federalizing more criminal offenses.

Not to mention the fact that the Conyers language isn't going to prevent anything. Any thug that is already inclined to hurt another human being is not going to lay down the gun or knife because of some new law passed by Congress; they've already made a conscious decision to disregard basic homicide statutes. The notion that any federal hate crime law will prevent brutal killings is preposterous.

For the proponents of hate crime laws, the dilemma is this: if some groups (women, gays, vegans, runners, whatever) are left out of the "hate crime" definition, they will resent the selective depreciation of their victimization. On the other hand, if all victim groups are included, the hate crime category will be no different than "ordinary" criminal law.

Federalizing hate crime law will not increase tolerance in our society or reduce intergroup conflict. I believe hate crime laws may well have the opposite effect. The men and women who will be administering the hate crime laws (e.g. police, prosecutors) will likely encounter a never-ending series of complaints with respect to their official decisions. When a U.S. Attorney declines to prosecute a certain offense as a hate crime, some will complain that he is favoring the groups to which the accused belongs (e.g. Hispanic males). And when a U.S. Attorney does prosecute an offense as a hate crime, some will complain that the decision was based upon politics and that the government is favoring the groups to which the victim belongs (e.g. Asian Americans).

Perhaps the most dangerous element of federalized hate crime law is its approach to the notion of thought crimes. But once hate crime laws are on the books, the law enforcement apparatus will be delving into the accused's life and thoughts in order to show that he or she was motivated by bigotry. What kind of books and magazines were found in the home? What internet sites were bookmarked in the computer? Friends and co-workers will be interviewed to discern the accused's politics and worldview. The point here is that such chilling examples of state intrusion are avoidable because, as noted above, hate crime laws are unnecessary in the first place.

But above all else, I cannot comprehend why anyone would believe that the Conyers hate crimes language makes our children any safer from sexual predators. Would it have prevented John Couey from assaulting and