

DEDICATION CEREMONY FOR C.
DOUGLAS KILLOUGH LEWIS-
VILLE HIGH SCHOOL—NORTH

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate C. Douglas Killough Lewisville High School—North on the dedication ceremony in honor of their new location.

The Lewisville school district has a history of outstanding distinction throughout the State of Texas and continues to pursue educational excellence. As a learning community built on partnership and respect, they prepare each student to become a responsible, productive citizen by providing a wealth of skills, knowledge and experience.

The Lewisville High School—North staff is devoted to creating positive relationships in an atmosphere of safety, discipline and concern. Strong educations, the sense of school pride, an opportunity at a bright future and friendships are just part of what an excellent school provides its students.

With Lewisville—North's commitment to providing a quality education and safe environment, I know they will make the most of the new, top of the line facility. Again, congratulations and enjoy your new location.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF SIMON
WIESENTHAL

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and work of an incredible soldier for justice, the late Simon Wiesenthal.

For over fifty years, Mr. Wiesenthal sought justice for the six million Jews murdered during the Holocaust. Over his long career he is credited with bringing more than 1,100 war criminals to trial.

Mr. Wiesenthal had been imprisoned in twelve Nazi death camps, and lost 89 relatives in the Holocaust. His pursuit of war criminals was a personal one, but it was a mission of justice, not vengeance. After the American liberation of the Mauthausen death camp in Austria where Wiesenthal was imprisoned—he weighed just 99 pounds when he was freed—he decided to dedicate himself to seeking justice and ensuring that the Holocaust would never be forgotten.

Many have called him the 'conscience' of the Holocaust. In many respects, though, he was the conscience of the world. When governments would not act on their own, he forced them to act. When others forgot or were anxious to forget the victims of the Holocaust, he kept alive the memories of Nazi atrocities and demanded that those responsible be held accountable for their actions.

Mr. Wiesenthal was born near Lvov in present-day Ukraine. He was educated in Prague and Warsaw, and apprenticed in Russia before returning home to open an architectural office. Shortly thereafter, war broke out. The Russians and Germans invaded Lvov and terror ensued.

After the war, Wiesenthal, based in a small apartment, began his quest for justice. He is best known for his efforts that led to the capture of Adolf Eichmann, the former SS leader who presided over the Nazi's extermination program.

Wiesenthal's career brought him many international awards and distinctions. In 1995, he was made an honorary citizen of Vienna. He was a published writer and maintained office hours at the Jewish Documentation Center he founded, even after turning 90.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to, a man of immense courage and dedication. His passing reminds us of the importance of remembering the victims of the Holocaust, demanding that perpetrators of crimes against humanity be held accountable, and combating intolerance wherever it exists.

In these efforts, one man's life truly made a difference.

IN RECOGNITION OF COMMANDER
DEIDRE MCLAY'S SERVICE AND
DEDICATION TO THE UNITED
STATES NAVY

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of a great American, Commander Deidre McLay. I honor her today for her service to our nation in the United States Navy.

Commander McLay recently assumed command of the USS *Farragut*, which is the Navy's newest Arleigh Burke class guided-missile destroyer. CDR. McLay is only the sixth woman in naval history to command a destroyer and is the first commanding officer of the USS *Farragut* and its 383 officers and enlisted personnel.

Commander McLay is from Boulder City, Nevada and was commissioned via the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program in 1986. She graduated from the University of Colorado with a B.S. in Civil Engineering. While serving in the United States Navy, she has earned a Masters of Science in Operations Research from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California and a Masters degree in National Security Affairs from the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island.

Commander McLay's most recent operational assignment was as Chief Staff Officer, Destroyer Squadron Thirty-One, where she deployed as part of the Abraham Lincoln Battle Group for Operation Iraqi Freedom. During her earlier tour as Executive Officer in USS *Spruance* DD 963 she was deployed for six months to Standing Naval Force Mediterranean, operating with ships of eight NATO nations.

Commander McLay has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, and various service and campaign awards.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and heartfelt gratitude that I salute Commander McLay for her service and dedication to our great nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HASSAN
MAKLED ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Mr. Hassan Makled, who after over 30 years of helping ensure our Presidents' safety, is retiring from the Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

Mr. Makled began his service in 1974, as an Airport Police Officer for Detroit Metro Airport. Mr. Makled was promoted to Airport Police Dispatcher in 1980; from this position he developed both policy and procedure for the department. From 1982 to 1986, Mr. Makled served as Operations Supervisor, escorting Presidential limousines on and off the airport grounds and performing the explosive ordnance device checks on the runways for Presidential visits.

From 1986 to 1987 Mr. Makled served as Department Manager II and was promoted to Department Manager V in 1987. He held this position until 1997, during which time he served as the administrative focal point for Presidential visits, assisting in all aspects of their safety and efficiency.

Finally, Mr. Makled served as Deputy Director of Airfield Operations until 2002, when he was promoted to Director. In this position Mr. Makled developed policy and procedures for Airfield Operations. Mr. Makled has had the distinction of helping ensure the safety of six different Presidents; I honor his service as it has been both dignified and meaningful to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Makled on his retirement and wishing him the best in this new chapter of his life.

IN RECOGNITION OF CATHOLICOS
ARAM I PONTIFICAL VISIT TO
CALIFORNIA

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my Armenian American constituents in California's 29th Congressional District in welcoming the upcoming Pontifical visit of His Holiness Aram I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia. His Holiness will be visiting the State of California this October at the invitation of His Eminence, Archbishop Moushegh Mardirossian of the Western Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America.

His Holiness Aram I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia, is the spiritual leader for hundreds of thousands of Armenians around the world and one of the most prominent Christian leaders in the Middle East. The Pontiff presently serves as the Moderator for the World Council of Churches (WCC). This prominent ecumenical organization is comprised of more than 340 churches from different cultures and nations around the world representing over 400 million Christians. The Pontiff, who is the first Orthodox and the youngest person to be elevated to this post, is currently serving his second term as Moderator.

The main theme of the Pontiff's visit is "Towards the Light of Knowledge." This theme reflects the Pontiff's deep faith that only with greater education and dialogue can the world's conflicts be properly addressed.

The Catholicos's visit will be marked by a number of major events, including a speech he will deliver on October 14th at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council concerning the challenges to inter-religious dialogue in the Middle East. He will also participate by giving the main address at a symposium to be held at the University of Southern California focusing on "Christian Responses to Violence."

Of special significance to the 29th Congressional District, the Catholicos will be consecrating the Saint Sarkis Armenian Apostolic Church in Pasadena and blessing a new headquarters for the Western Prelacy.

I ask all Members to join with me and the Armenian American community throughout the State of California in welcoming the upcoming Pontifical visit of His Holiness Aram I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia.

CONGRATULATING THE NESTLÉ
VERY BEST IN YOUTH AWARD
WINNER

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superior academic performance of Micaela Watkins, an award winner in the Nestlé Very Best in Youth program. Twenty four recipients, from 13 different States, were selected from over 600 applicants.

This award recognizes exceptional young people, ages 10–18, who have demonstrated a commitment to reading and academic excellence as well as made tangible contributions to the quality of life for their communities. Winners received \$1,000 from Nestlé USA to donate to a nonprofit organization of their choice and an all-expense paid, 5-day trip to Los Angeles for an awards ceremony held this past July.

Micaela is a 17-year-old honor student from Fort Worth, TX. She is involved in numerous activities at school, and around the community. Her future plans include receiving an undergraduate degree in political science and a law degree. Further down the road, she would like to establish a law firm that provides legal counsel to those who normally couldn't afford it.

I extend my sincere congratulations to Micaela Watkins for receiving this award. This student's contribution and services should serve as inspiration to those who wish to make a positive difference in the lives of others.

RECOGNIZING PATSY D'AMBROSIO

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge Mr. Patsy D'Ambrosio of Spring Hill, FL, a Purple Heart recipient from World War II.

Born in Italy, Mr. D'Ambrosio moved to New York when he was 3 years old. Inducted into the Army on December 26, 1942, Mr. D'Ambrosio served during World War II as part of Company A of the 747th Tank Battalion in the European Theater. Following completion of his service, he received an honorable discharge from the Army on May 26, 1945.

As part of the successful D-Day attack on Omaha Beach, Mr. D'Ambrosio was injured storming the French hedgerows, which were heavily defended by German tanks. While attacking the German fortifications, Mr. D'Ambrosio's tank was struck by two 88 mm shells. Severely wounded and suffering from shrapnel wounds and burns over much of his body, Mr. D'Ambrosio was pulled to safety by his assistant tank driver.

Following his retirement as an optician, Mr. D'Ambrosio and his family moved to Florida to retire and to help his son start a family automotive business. Today, Amber Automotive has been operating in Brooksville for 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, true American heroes like Patsy D'Ambrosio should be honored for their service to our Nation and for their commitment and sacrifices in battle. I am honored to present Mr. D'Ambrosio with his long-overdue Purple Heart. He is truly one of America's greatest generation.

THE JUSTICE FOR PEACE
OFFICERS ACT OF 2005

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on April 29, 2002, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputy David March was brutally slain execution-style during a routine traffic stop. Suspect Armando Garcia fled to Mexico within hours of Deputy March's death and has eluded prosecution by U.S. authorities.

Tragically, Mexico's refusal to extradite individuals who may face the death penalty or life imprisonment has complicated efforts to bring Armando Garcia back to the U.S. to face prosecution for his crimes. Over the last 3 years, I have fought to see Armando Garcia and other fugitives accused in killings brought back to the U.S. I have met with officials from the Department of Justice and the State Department. I have written repeatedly, joined by other members of Congress, to President Bush and to Secretaries of State Colin Powell and Condoleezza Rice, calling for aggressive action to change Mexico's extradition policy. I have even met with high officials of the Mexican government in an effort to impress upon our neighbor the intolerable nature of its extradition policy. However, 3 years later, Armando Garcia and thousands of other fugitives still roam free.

I will continue to work with the administration to bring Deputy March's murderer to justice. I will also continue our fight to persuade Mexico to change its policy. But until that is achieved, I believe that the Congress has a duty to act as well.

It was at the urging of Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca that my friend from Pasadena, Mr. SCHIFF, and I introduced H.R. 2363, the Peace Officer Justice Act, to make it a Federal crime to kill a peace officer and flee

the country to avoid prosecution. This bill ensures that criminals who murder law enforcement officials and escape to another country will have the full weight of the Federal Government on their trail.

Currently under Federal law, it is a crime to kill a Federal peace officer or state/local officers if they are engaged in a Federal investigation. We believe there is no reason that a heinous crime, such as the one in Deputy March's case, should not also be a Federal crime with the same penalties as the murder of a Federal officer.

The punishment for fleeing prosecution under existing law is no more than 5 years or merely a fine. I believe that a fine or 5 years imprisonment for the cold-blooded murder of a law enforcement officer is tantamount to no justice at all. The Peace Officer Justice Act makes such an act punishable by the Federal murder statute, which includes the death penalty or life in prison. This legislation is supported by the Fraternal Order of Police and the National Sheriffs Association.

However, Los Angeles County District Attorney Steve Cooley has decided to strongly oppose the bill citing several concerns with its provisions. Specifically, Mr. Cooley believes that making such a crime a violation of Federal law would provide "exclusive jurisdiction" for the Federal Government to pursue a cop-killer who flees the country. In response, I made clear that this bill provides concurrent jurisdiction for the Federal Government to prosecute; not the authority to supersede jurisdiction of states or localities. Therefore, either the Federal Government or the State/local prosecutor could pursue the case. In fact, if the State has already pursued its own prosecution of such a crime, that would not prohibit the Federal Government from pursuing a subsequent prosecution under this bill. For example, in *United States v. Lanza*, 260 U.S. 377, 382 (1922), the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the conviction in Federal court of a person previously convicted in State court for performing the same act. The Court stated "We have here two sovereigns deriving power from different sources, capable of dealing with the same subject-matter within the same territory. Each government in determining what shall be an offense against its peace and dignity is exercising its own sovereignty, not that of the other." This "dual sovereignty doctrine" has also been used to uphold successive prosecutions by two States for the same conduct. See e.g. *Heath v. Alabama*, 474 U.S. 82 (1985) (permitting a defendant who crossed a State line in the course of a kidnap/murder to be prosecuted for murder in both States). However, Mr. Cooley strongly disagrees with U.S. Supreme Court precedent.

Mr. Cooley also cites California Penal Code 793, which prohibits the prosecution of any crime that has already been tried in the U.S. or other State. He argues that California would not be able to prosecute cop-killers who flee the country due to the State law and the Federal Government's "exclusive jurisdiction" of such cases.

Mr. Cooley also argues that if Federal prosecutors, using their "exclusive jurisdiction" of such crimes, decide to forego the death penalty or life imprisonment to extradite a suspect back from Mexico to the U.S., that any term of years set by the Federal Government would be less than any term that California prosecutors would seek for punishment. Specifically,