

Bono was a hooker. A hooker plants himself in the middle of the first row of a scrum, a position analogous in American football to a center. Hookers are generally the shorter, broad-shouldered leaders of the pack. They are the first to charge into a scrum. They balance themselves on the shoulders of their front row teammates called "props" and bend in a gymnastic-like contortion attempting nimbly-footedly to kick the ball backwards with their heels as their teammates push forward so that their side can control the subsequent movement of the ball. Hookers in rugby are the center of team effort and generally end each game with the most noticeable badges of the struggle: welts and bruises on foreheads and chins.

As a celebrity, Bono is the obverse of spoiled Hollywood prettiness. He is the member of the cast who succeeds because of unyielding determination, yet interacts with others as if he fully understands their plight and has received himself significant licks in life.

I once took my daughter to a U2 concert in Washington and was impressed with the way Bono used an oblong walkway jutting out from the main stage to engage the audience. Repeatedly, he would sprint from one side to the other and then stop and bellow a vibrant melody with no evidence that he had exerted himself physically. His physical condition appeared closer to that of a world-class athlete than night club crooner.

My wife and I have had the good fortune to welcome Bono to our home in Iowa City and, in turn, to visit him in his studio in Dublin. We were struck by his genuineness, by the collegial banter of his band and by the sophistication and discipline with which they produce music. Bono has enormous artistic talent, but his success is rooted in a work ethic. Practice and refinement hallmark his efforts.

Bono speaks to a new generation of youth because he understands that their yearnings and dreams include a common concern for the human condition and a desire to tap the idealistic side of human nature.

It is Bono's idealism and capacity to communicate that define his leadership. When Bono sings, people join in; when he speaks, he inspires people to care.

The world is obligated to take note of this hooker with an international conscience.

IN RECOGNITION OF TARYN FRITZ
WALPOLE'S YEARS OF SERVICE
TO THE STATE OF TEXAS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 6, 2005

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the service of an outstanding individual, Taryn Fritz Walpole. Mrs. Fritz Walpole has served the people of Texas for 7 years and the people of the 23rd District for 5 years making sure that her fellow Texans remained fully informed on congressional actions.

Mrs. Fritz Walpole's talents were recognized shortly after her graduation from Southern Methodist University. Her preparation there as a dual journalism/political science major anticipated her future career and helped lead to Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON making her a

Deputy Press Secretary in 1998. Her successes and contributions to Senator HUTCHISON's efforts led me to ask Mrs. Fritz Walpole to join my staff. During her 5 years in my office Mrs. Fritz Walpole has set a standard for work that will be hard to replicate. Her accomplishments were recognized with promotions and she currently serves as both my Communications Director and Senior Advisor.

Taryn's gifts were apparent at a very early age. As a crusading reporter at Ravenswood Elementary School Taryn founded the school's first newspaper, the Ravenswood Raven in Burke, Virginia. Never one to rest on her laurels, Taryn was soon at it again, founding the Spicewood Times, at Spicewood Elementary School in Austin, Texas. Therefore, her current achievements should be a surprise to no one.

My colleagues, in the days ahead the State of Texas will be losing the services of Mrs. Fritz Walpole as she embarks on a higher calling. She will be serving the entire nation as Senior Advisor to the Commissioner of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Texas' loss is America's gain and our nation will be well served by the professionalism of Taryn Fritz Walpole as she ensure that all Americans are adequately informed on FDA actions.

THE DAYTON AGREEMENT'S
TENTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 6, 2005

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the tenth anniversary of the Dayton "General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina" is being commemorated here in Washington, in Dayton, Ohio, and in various European capitals.

Despite its shortcomings, the Dayton Agreement has, in fact, formed the basis for maintaining peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and building a country devastated by a horrible conflict that included atrocities on a scale not seen in Europe since World War II. The very fact that discussions now center on moving beyond the confinement of Dayton's provisions through constitutional reform is a confirmation of the agreement's success. This success, as is widely known, did not come easily but required constant pressure from the international community.

One area of particular concern to me has been the necessity, recognized in Dayton, to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, located in The Hague and commonly known as ICTY, in order to punish those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Officials in Republika Srpska, one of the two political entities into which Dayton divided Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been particularly recalcitrant in this regard, and most persons captured in this entity have been through the efforts of NATO-led peacekeeping units. Officials in Serbia have also resisted cooperating with The Hague in transferring indictees and providing access to evidence and witnesses.

Fortunately, a combination of outside pressure—including conditionality on assistance and on Euro-Atlantic and European integra-

tion—and increasing revelations of the true nature of the Milosevic regime and its activities have led to considerable improvements in the last year. Many more individuals have now been taken into custody. Both in Bosnia and in Serbia, it is increasingly recognized that cooperation with international tribunal will not go away as a demand of the international community. Some go a step further and note that the same criminal circles which harbor persons indicted for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide also undermine democratic institutions and thwart economic recovery. Some, but too few, also see it as a moral necessity to recognize the horrors that were committed in name of the nation.

I applaud the efforts of those brave persons representing non-governmental organizations who have helped to document the atrocities which have taken place and increased public awareness of what really happened. I am also pleased to know that, ten years after Dayton, a War Crimes Chamber in the Courts of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been established and, with continued assistance, will relieve ICTY's work load and continue its work as necessary. Together, prosecuting war crimes will provide justice to the victims, strengthen the rule of law in the region, and hopefully serve to deter future war criminals from committing crimes against humanity.

There would be added enthusiasm for commemorating Dayton, however, if it were coupled with the arrest and transfer of Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, who have been indicted by ICTY particularly for their responsibility regarding the genocide at Srebrenica in July 1995. The House commemorated the anniversary of that horrific event in which almost 8,000 individuals, mostly men and boys, were massacred in the days following an assault on the undeclared "safe haven." Other at-large indictees also must be arrested and transferred.

I therefore use this time, the commemoration of the Dayton Agreement signed ten years ago, to call upon those authorities in Serbia and in the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina to do the right thing, apprehend the remaining indicted persons, transfer them, and erase this as an outstanding issue not only in our bilateral relations but as an obstacle to integration. In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to continue to support efforts that require consideration of ICTY cooperation as a determinant of U.S. policy.

HONORING WORLD AIDS DAY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 6, 2005

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, last week, on December 1, communities across the world joined to commemorate the 18th annual World AIDS Day.

World AIDS Day gives us a chance to evaluate what needs to be done to make substantial progress combating HIV/AIDS, both at home and abroad. Globally, 25 million people have already lost their lives to this disease, with another 40 million people currently living with HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS is the leading cause of death (age 15–59) and threatens the political, social and economic stability of nations worldwide.