

victims, though that number was horrifyingly large. Its singularity is also the reality of a modern government's methodically executed plan to annihilate an entire race, an effort that is now one of the greatest crimes against humanity the world has ever seen. Even in a century where so much blood was shed—in China, Russia, Africa, and the Middle East—the Holocaust stands alone. For the victims of the Holocaust were chosen not based on any threat to the state, real or imaginary. Indeed, some victims had served with distinction in the German Army during the First World War, and many had then given their lives for their country. They were chosen instead simply for who they were, one of the most ancient peoples to grace this Earth, and one which has never before come so perilously close to utter oblivion.

Historians have argued for years about why and how the Holocaust occurred. But for the survivors, and even more for victims, that question is entirely secondary. There is only the reality of the crime and the ongoing quest for justice.

We can argue about which Nazi organizations are the most culpable and which were relatively ignorant. As the Nuremberg war crimes trials showed, all Germans are not guilty, and not all are innocent. In some cases, the line blurs slightly. But that does not mean the line does not exist because some—many, perhaps all—are certainly guilty. The Einsatzgruppen. The concentration camp guards. The SS. The bureaucrats who signed off on orders with little thought of the immense crime which they were committing. For these people, there can be no amnesty. There can be no looking away. There must be justice.

Unfortunately, after the war, many of the guilty scattered to the four corners of the earth. Some, like Klaus Barbie, fled to South America. Others remained in Germany, Austria, and the Balkans, where successor governments to the Axis gradually lost interest in prosecution. Many fled to the United States, which had only finished fighting the Nazi threat when it faced a resurgent Soviet threat. The Cold War diverted, partially, the Western governments from bringing Nazi killers to justice. Living in homes across the United States and Europe, working at normal jobs and raising families, the most culpable killers may have thought they escaped a reckoning. And, for a time, they did. The Government was certainly not looking for them. But one man was. One man had himself been a prisoner in those terrible camps and had seen firsthand the horrors perpetrated there.

Simon Wiesenthal began searching for Nazis and documenting the crimes of them after World War II, and continued for many years. The Simon Wiesenthal Center was founded in 1977 and has an impressive track record of combating modern bigotry and anti-

semitism, promoting human rights, and ensuring the safety of Jews worldwide. These efforts complement Simon Wiesenthal's life's work in hunting Nazi fugitives and trying to repair, in part, the damage of the Holocaust.

Today, however, the hour grows late. It is now almost 63 years since the end of World War II. Every week, Nazi criminals are passing away, 80 and 90-year-old men escaping the long arm of justice. Many of the host countries in which they reside are grateful for this quiet end, avoiding uncomfortable legal proceedings and revisiting old specters from the past.

But the easy way is almost never the right way. In these later days, it is incumbent on all of us to help finish the task Simon Wiesenthal began decades ago. In view of the dwindling time available, the center launched Operation Last Chance in 2002, which is aimed at finding Nazi fugitives in the Baltic states, Poland, Romania, Germany, Austria, Croatia, and Hungary. There is much work to do: the opening of the Soviet archives since 1991 offers a magnificent opportunity to identify some of the most guilty Nazis, previously hidden behind the Iron Curtain.

Operation Last Chance is fittingly named, after a final opportunity to bring those remaining Nazis to earthly justice before they meet eternal justice. To date Wiesenthal Center has identified nearly 500 war crimes suspects, 99 of whom have been turned over to prosecutors. Operation Last Chance primarily focuses on offering rewards for the location and arrest of such criminals as Dr. Sandor Kepiro, a Hungarian police official; Milivoj Asner, a police chief in fascist Croatia; Charles—Karoly—Zentai, a fascist Croatian city governor; Erna Wallisch, a German concentration camp guard; and many others; and Dr. Aribert Heim was nicknamed "Dr. Death" for the medical murders and torture he inflicted on hundreds of concentration camp inmates. He is at large, and his whereabouts unknown. Finding him, and prosecuting all of the wanted Nazi criminals, is a task of the utmost moral importance.

The roadblocks are many, and the shortcuts few. This late hour demands that the U.S. Government make every effort to help with Operation Last Chance. I call upon the President and Secretary Rice to make it clear to our European and South American allies that we will not tolerate footdragging on extradition orders, deportation, and criminal indictments. We will not tolerate the easy way. We demand that they commit the resources of the U.S. Government to this cause that our descendants will not look back on us and say: In the end, they did too little. In the end, they turned away.

JOHN SIDNEY 'SID' FLOWERS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I rise before you today to pay tribute to Sid-

ney Flowers. Mr. Flowers was the respected Solicitor General for Liberty County, GA, a popular member of the community, a loving family man and a true Southern gentleman.

After high school, Sid Flowers gave 2 years of service to his country by enlisting in the Army. He then went on to study law at Mercer University law school in Macon, GA, before heading back to live and work in his hometown in Liberty County, GA.

The community was always at the center of Sid's life. He was chairman of the Liberty County Cancer Society, a member of the Lions Club, the Masonic Lodge and the American Legion, as well as an honorary member of the Georgia Sheriff's Association. He was also a committed elder at the First Presbyterian Church, to which he gave not only his time, but also his legal expertise.

The Senate has passed H.R. 3470, a bill naming the post office in Hinesville, GA, as the Sidney 'Sid' Flowers Post Office Building. It will stand as a reminder of one man's exceptional contribution to his community.

HONORING WILLIE HENSLEY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to join in a colloquy with fellow Alaska Senator TED STEVENS to honor a giant of the Alaska Native rights and Native corporation movement, and an individual who has served his State and Nation for decades with great distinction, Mr. Willie "Iggiagruk" Hensley.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I too rise to join Senator MURKOWSKI in honoring a personal friend and long-time political colleague, Willie Hensley. He soon will be retiring after spending the last 10 years representing the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. in Washington, DC, the pipeline that brings Alaska's North Slope oil to the rest of the Nation. Immediately prior to that job, he was Alaska's Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development, under the administration of former Alaska Governor Tony Knowles. He also has served on important State commissions under both Democratic and Republican governors.

Besides leading Alaska's State department responsible for tourism and seafood marketing, international trade, insurance, banking and securities, and occupational licensing, he also was a director of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, the Alaska Railroad Corporation, and the Alaska Industrial Development Authority under Democratic Governors, and chairman of the Capitol Site Selection Committee and the chairman of the Land Claims Task Force under Republican Governors Jay Hammond and Walter Hickel.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. And before then, as Senator STEVENS well knows, since he too served in the Alaska State Legislature at that time, Mr. Hensley

served as both a State Representative in Alaska for 4 years, as House majority leader, and as a State senator, for 4 years from 1971–75 and again for a term starting in 1987, representing his home region of northwest Alaska. Mr. Hensley was born, in Kotzebue, AK, a small village about 40 miles north of the Arctic Circle. He and his family lived in the Noatak River delta where they lived by subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping. While home schooled through the Harrison Chilbowee Academy, he studied for 2 years at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks before receiving his B.A. degree in political science with a minor in economics in 1966 from George Washington University. He then conducted postgraduate studies in law at the University of New Mexico.

It was in 1966 that he wrote a paper in a constitutional law course entitled, "What Rights to Land Have the Alaska Natives: The Primary Issue." The paper covered the background of public land issues in Alaska and forcefully made the case for Alaska Native claims to aboriginal lands, that coming 7 years after Alaska had won statehood. The paper, which laid out steps Alaska Natives should take to win their land claims, became an important underpinning of the Alaska Native rights movement that culminated in passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971. The Act provided Alaska Natives with 44 million acres of Alaska and nearly \$1 billion in funds and cemented Mr. Hensley's reputation as one of the most capable young Native leaders of Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. As Senator MURKOWSKI knows, while Mr. Hensley entered the Alaska Legislature in 1967, he also was a founder of the NANA Regional Corporation, one of the 13 Alaska Native regional corporations formed by the 1971 Native Claims Act. He served as a director of the corporation for the first 20 years during its formative period, and ended his career at NANA as president. While at NANA, he directed its involvement in the oilfield service industry, most notably in environmental services and drilling ventures. He also was a guiding force in NANA's development of the Red Dog lead and zinc mine—the world's largest lead and zinc mine. While at NANA he also was a founder of the nonprofit Manillaq Corp., the regional nonprofit corporation that represented the tribes in northwest Alaska and that has been the leader in improving health care and social services for 11 villages in an area nearly the size of the State of West Virginia.

While at NANA, Mr. Hensley also served in the formation of the Alaska Federation of Natives, the umbrella organization that represents the hopes and aspirations of all Native Alaskans, and served as the AFN's executive director, president and cochairman. In 1979, partially for his pioneering work in Native rights, he was named as one of the young leaders of America by

Time Magazine in a cover story "50 Faces for America's Future." He was honored along with then Arkansas Governor and later President Bill Clinton, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Congressman and later Federal Budget Director David Stockman and Ted Turner.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I understand that Mr. Hensley has recently completed his first book, a memoir entitled, "50 Miles from tomorrow: A Memoir of Alaska and the Real People," which will be published later this year.

Mr. Hensley, who joined Alyeska Pipeline Corp. years after Alaska's Prince William Sound oil spill, has worked tirelessly for the past decade to guarantee that Alaska's oil has flowed south without serious incident and without environmental damage or harm to the wildlife that is so important to Alaskans' way of life. He has worked tirelessly for the benefit of Alaska and all Alaskans. While he clearly has earned his retirement, Alaskans know that Willie will stay involved in issues that are vital for the economic betterment of his native State. I and I am sure Senator STEVENS can't thank him enough for all of his efforts, his wisdom and wise counsel and his dedication to making Alaska a better place.

Mr. STEVENS. I too wish him well and know that all Members of the Senate join us and all Alaskans in wishing him the very best in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO FAYE MANGER

Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. President, I come to the floor today to celebrate the 85th birthday of a truly extraordinary woman, my Aunt Faye.

Throughout her life, Faye Manger has been committed to philanthropy and community service. She established deep roots in Stamford, CT, where she and her late husband; my Uncle Ben, a successful business entrepreneur, established the B.L. Manger Foundation. The foundation, which Faye has continued since Ben's untimely death in 1995, has supported numerous Jewish charitable, educational, and cultural causes. It has also donated money to advance medical research.

In addition to her work with the foundation, Faye is involved in synagogue and community activities in Stamford. She has received numerous awards and honors for her commitment to charities throughout the United States and Israel. During World War II, Faye served her country in the Women's Army Corps at Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Aside from all of her great works, Faye is a loving mother, grandmother and aunt. Faye's and Ben's humanitarian spirit can be seen in their four children—Joyce, Marc, Renee, and Steven. All four have taken an active role in charitable activities. In fact, on November 28, Faye and her children were honored by the American Committee for Shaare Zedek Medical Center in Je-

rusalem for funding the hospital's pediatric ophthalmology Clinic.

Looking back at all she has already done, it would be understandable why one might expect her to take it easy and relax. But, if I know my Aunt Faye, she has a lot of good works she will still do, and, with God's help, a lot of great times our family will share together.

Thank you, Aunt Faye, for all you have done to make Stamford, and the rest of the world, a better place, and for all you have meant to all of us who are blessed to be your family and friends.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORT OF STOCKTON

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Port of Stockton, the second busiest inland port on the west coast.

During the Gold Rush, the city of Stockton was an important seaport because it was the farthest point upriver ships could travel. In the early 20th century, Stockton became a vital hub for farm equipment that transformed the San Joaquin Valley from a primarily wheat-growing region to the Nation's most diverse and productive agricultural region.

When it became apparent that the San Joaquin River was too shallow to accommodate the increasingly large ships that supplied the region's growing demand for farm equipment, the first dredging contracts for the Stockton Deep Water Channel were awarded in 1930. The port of Stockton officially opened in 1933.

Today, the Port of Stockton processes more than 6 million tons of cargo annually. The port trades with more than 55 countries, from Canada to New Zealand, and from Thailand to Trinidad. It supports over 4,500 jobs in the region, accounting for more than \$170 million in annual income.

In recent years, the Port of Stockton has made a commitment to implement a program for environmentally friendly port operations. Through its Delta Environmental Enhancement Program, the port has planted the seeds for sustained, long-term changes that will help protect the air, water, soil, and wildlife that are part of the precious Delta waterways.

The success of the Port of Stockton is made possible by the dedication of scores of hard-working people who work together to make sure that its operations go smoothly. Every person who has lent a helping hand over the years can take great pride in knowing that their support and hard work has resulted in the continued growth and success of the Port of Stockton.

I congratulate the Port of Stockton on its 75th anniversary and wish its