Ms. Booth also is an able advocate at the state and federal levels. By leading the Friends of Dyke Marsh, she has spearheaded efforts to protect wildlife and aquatic life at this remarkable marsh in Fairfax. Through her participation in the Virginia League of Conservation Voters, she has championed stronger environmental policy at the statewide level. Prior to her wide-ranging volunteerism in the community, Ms. Booth served as staff to Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN of California. This professional experience equipped her to be a highly effective community activist.

Advocating for the Changery Region, Ms. Booth has initiated every significant environmental legislative achievement in the past, whether it is legislation to clean up toxic waste at sites such as Love Canal or protect local habitats in Dyke Marsh and Mason Neck. I am grateful for her service, which is more valuable than ever as federal, state, and local governments confront environmental challenges ranging from climate change to restoration of the Chesapeake Bay.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in congratulating Glenda Booth on receiving the Liz Hartwell Conservation Award to recognize three decades of environmental activism.

WE MUST PREVENT ANOTHER HOLOCAUST

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 2009

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, at ten o’clock this morning, the nation of Israel observed two minutes of silence in observance of Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day. For those two minutes, all activity in the country ceased to honor of the six million Jews who were murdered by the Nazis during the madness of the Final Solution. For Israelis, the Holocaust remains the crucible that produced their state and its impact is felt daily across Israeli society—from politics to the arts.

Here in the United States, the Holocaust is more remote. The GIs who helped to liberate the Nazi death camps more than six decades ago are fading into history and the grainy black and white footage of the victims images that stunned the world in the 1940s—now seem distant to many Americans.

For Israelis, though, the Holocaust serves as an omnipresent reminder of the historical insecurity of the Jewish people for whom persecution and exile have characterized two millennia of wandering from their ancient homeland. Coupled with Israel’s mainly hostile and fundamentally unstable neighbors, the memory of Hitler’s attempt to exterminate European Jewry has served to make Israelis extraordinarily vigilant in the face of constant security threats.

Israeli security analysts have focused their concern in recent years on Iran, which they see as the most critical existential threat to the Jewish state.

Through its support for Hezbollah in Lebanon and Hamas in Gaza and the West Bank, Tehran has taken up positions along Israel’s borders and its proxies have repaid their Hispanic masters handsomely by provoking large-scale military actions by Israel in 2006 and December of last year.

Through its relentless pursuit of the nuclear fuel cycle, Iran’s radical regime seeks to dominate the region and to erect a permanent threat to Israel’s security and the Israeli people.

Through its statements and the virulence of state-controlled media, Iranian leaders, particularly President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad are clearly fixated on the demonization and destruction of Israel. Just yesterday, the Iranian president sparked a walkout at a United Nations rank conference in Geneva when he launched into a rambling rant against Israel and Jews. The prospect of Ahmadinejad with nuclear weapons is one that keeps many Israelis up at night and should be keeping many of us awake as well.

Given the potential consequences, the United States must make the prevention of Iran developing the bomb a cornerstone of both its strategy for the Middle East and its nonproliferation agenda. To do otherwise would place Israel in Iran’s nuclear crosshairs. The indomitable spirit of the Natanz facilities race as Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates could seek to match any Iranian nuclear weapons capability.

I support President Obama’s decision to reach out to Tehran and I believe that tough, concerted diplomacy can be effective in getting the Iranian government to reassess its nuclear policy. But to be effective, that diplomacy must include a wide range of both inducements and disincentives. And it must take into account the character and nature of the current Iranian regime. And, finally, those charged with executing the policy must be willing to consider other alternatives should diplomacy fail.

Tehran’s current declared enrichment activities at its Natanz facility are subject to regular inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which should be able to spot diversion or any attempt to produce weapons grade material before it can be turned into a weapon. As long as the IAEA can maintain its surveillance, it is possible that Iran’s intention to produce weapons-grade material is likely to be frustrated.

What concerns many senior officials in Israel, here in the United States and in Europe, is the question of Iran, which continues to withhold a lot of information about its nuclear program, may have a parallel, secret nuclear program that is beyond the reach of the IAEA and western intelligence monitoring. As David Albright, the President of the Institute for Science and International Security, told the Financial Times last week, aside from Natanz “we don’t know anything about what they are doing, how many centrifuges they have made, or whether they are ready to go with a duplicate facility that would allow them to produce fissile material.”

The juxtaposition of renewed diplomatic overtures and the unease over the extent of what we do not know about Iran’s capabilities or its intentions, may strengthen our hand with the other permanent members of the UN Security Council who are working to produce a collective response to the Iranian nuclear challenge. If our international partners perceive a new American willingness to explore seriously the prospect for a negotiated resolution to the Iran problem, they may also be the more receptive to coercive measures that may become necessary if Iran is shown to be pursuing a nuclear weapons capability.

International cohesion will be absolutely vital if we are to resolve this standoff without resorting to force. Tehran has been adroit at exploiting differences between the United States and its international partners, some of whom have been unwilling to consider the possibility that President Ahmadinejad’s vitriol is not merely intended for domestic consumption but is a real reflection of his murderous intentions. This could prove a tragic mistake.

Seventy-five years ago, Europeans, Americans and even many German Jews dismissed Hitler’s threats against the Jews as political posturing. How could Germany, a nation with a rich and distinguished culture, whose cities embodied the best of cosmopolitan Europe, follow a depraved Austrian corporal into the depths of hatred? Humanity paid an enormous price for its passivity and the world pledged “never again.”

We may now be faced with a similar threat from another society with a rich culture going back thousands of years and a sophisticated citizenry. Do we dismiss Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as a hate-filled demagogue, or do we take his threats toward us—Americans, Israelis, Europeans and Russians—would be well advised to remember the past, even as we work towards what we hope will be a safer tomorrow.

RECOGNIZING 22ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE INLAND EMPIRE HISPANIC NEWS

HON. JOE BACA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 2009

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, in October 1987 the first issue of the Inland Empire Hispanic News was published. To date, we celebrate the 22nd Anniversary of this initial publication. The paper has been widely accepted by both the Hispanic public and the Inland Empire as the premier publication in the diverse areas, with a circulation of All of us—Americans, Israelis, Europeans and Russians—would be well advised to remember the past, even as we work towards what we hope will be a safer tomorrow.

The newspaper was founded by Mr. Graciano Gomez, who saw an urgent need for a newspaper that would exemplify the positive contributions to the Hispanic community and the Inland Empire.

The newspaper was founded by Mr. Graciano Gomez, who saw an urgent need for a newspaper that would exemplify the positive Hispanic attributes, and further the education, socio-economic and business issues prevalent in the Inland Empire. Mr. Gomez understood that in order to advocate for the greater Hispanic community, he needed to provide a common unified communication vehicle that highlighted both the positive accomplishments within the greater community, as well as the positive messages and issues at hand. Mr. Gomez organized a meeting with diverse community leaders and founded the Board of Directors consisting of Ray Abril Jr., Aurelio De La...
Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay a special tribute to Guy Emanuele, former Superintendent of the New Haven Unified School District in Union City, California. On April 24, 2009, the New Haven Schools Foundation will host its 2nd Annual Scholarship Luncheon. Friends, colleagues and admirers of Mr. Emanuele will gather at the luncheon to recognize his many years of service to the New Haven Community.

Mr. Emanuele has spent 49 years as a teacher, counselor, administrator and school district trustee. He began his teaching career in 1956 at Barnard Junior High School, now Barnard/White Middle School in Union City. After working as counselor and administrator for several years, he was hired as the school district’s superintendent in 1976.

When he took the post, the New Haven school district had existed for only 11 years, and there had already been three superintendents. Mr. Emanuele, according to Union City Mayor Mark Green, “found New Haven a district of bricks and he left it a district of marble... He was the most important person in the school district’s history.”

Under Mr. Emanuele’s 22-year tenure as superintendent, New Haven created an alternative high school, passed several bond measures and focused on educating students through athletics, arts and extracurricular activities, in addition to academics. As a superintendent and school board member, he maintained a vision of holistic education and advocated for top-notch extracurricular activities to keep students engaged throughout the day and after school. He believes it is cost effective to establish athletics and arts programs on campuses because they keep students engaged and out of trouble.

Guy Emanuele also established the New Haven Schools Foundation in 1981 to provide an alternative source of funds for co-curricular and extra-curricular programs. The Foundation also provided most of the initial funding for a cutting-edge technology for the New Haven School District that made New Haven a model for other California school districts.

He retired as superintendent of the New Haven Unified School District in 1998. After leaving New Haven, Guy Emanuele, a long-time Fremont, California resident, was elected to the Fremont Unified School Board, where he served until 2006.

Guy Emanuele has earned the respect of educators as well as the community for his exemplary contributions to students. I join in expressing appreciation to him for his commitment and dedication.