

We cannot let this happen.

I am aware that the bankruptcy court has ruled in SIPC's favor on this issue, but as we all know, the court sometimes gets things wrong. Madoff investors are entitled to an immediate amendment to SIPA to clarify that it was never congressional intent that a customer of an SEC-regulated broker-dealer would be subject to a clawback suit.

Under no circumstances, except complicity with a crooked broker, should these investors be subject to clawback litigation. If necessary, I am prepared to propose such legislation. Instead of representing the best interest of the victims, the Madoff trustee is representing SIPC against the victims.

Let's do the right thing for the average American—who works hard, who saves money, and who invests in the stock market with the hope of ultimately retiring on his savings.

Mr. Speaker, I will have further remarks on this important topic, which is of great importance to my constituents, later on next week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THOSE MASSACRED 40 YEARS AGO AT KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUIGLEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, we voted on memorializing the tragic events that took place 40 years and 1 day ago at Kent State University.

Most Americans today are too young to remember what happened then, but I think that those of us who lived through that time and the many others who thought about it or who saw afterwards what happened have this picture in their minds.

This is Mary Vecchio, kneeling over the body of Jeffrey Miller, at Kent State, on that terrible day when four students were shot by American soldiers. I think we would honor them by remembering how and why they died, and that is what I propose to do now.

In 1968, Richard Nixon ran for President. He said he had a secret plan to end the war. That plan was so secret that, apparently, even Nixon, himself, didn't know what it was because, when he was elected, he simply expanded the war.

In November of 1969, the My Lai Massacre exposed to the whole world—not just to Americans but to the whole world—the sheer brutality of the war in Vietnam.

The following month, in December of 1969, the draft was instituted. American college students and others—everyone of a certain age—knew that they would have to serve in Vietnam unless the war was ended.

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Then on April 30 of 1970, the first war ever announced on TV, President Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. forces. Almost immediately there were protests at universities all around the country, including at Kent State, and those protests grew and grew day by day. And the right wing immediately mobilized against these protests. In Ohio the Governor, Governor Rhodes, said, "They're the worst type of people that we harbor in America," these students protesting against the war. "I think that we're up against the strongest, well-trained, militant, revolutionary group that's ever been assembled in America." And President Nixon chimed in by saying that the antiwar protestors were pawns of foreign communists.

So it was that 4 days after the announcement of the invasion of Cambodia, there was a protest that took place at Kent State University in Ohio, 20,000 students collected, assembled peacefully to protest, and the National Guard was called in to drive them away.

First, the National Guard attacked them with tear gas. The students took the tear gas canisters and threw them back at the National Guard. The National Guard drew its bayonets and charged the students and forced them to a different location, but they still didn't disperse. So at that point they shot them. Four Americans died that day, including Jeffrey Miller.

The protests continued. In fact, they grew. Almost a thousand universities were shut down all across the country. For the only time in American history, we had a national student strike everywhere in the country. At Jackson State 10 days later, two more students were shot by the National Guard, shot dead.

And the thing that I remember most at that time is this sign, written on a bed sheet and dropped from a dormitory window outside of New York University in New York, this noble sign: "They can't kill us all."

Let's take a closer look. "They can't kill us all."

Then, as now, together, both times, there are people all around the world and especially people in America who want to live in peace, who think that no war is better than two wars, who think that we voted to end war, not to continue it. And for all those people, we know in our hearts they can't kill us all.

There are people who think that we should be concentrating on education and not war, and we know they can't kill us all. There are people who think that we should be concentrating on our health, our own bodies, improving our living standards, rebuilding America,

instead of war. And they can't kill us all. There are people who believe, not only in America but all over the world, that we should be striving every day toward peace, toward peace, not toward war. And they can't kill us all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FRANKS of Arizona addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING ROBERT POOLE AND GLENN E. SMITH OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this year celebrates the 100th year of the Boy Scouts of America. And that means there has been a century of youth living the Scout law and the Scout promise.

Scouts have made a difference in their communities with their dedication to five of scouting's core principles: leadership, character, community service, achievement, and love of the outdoors.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate two men from Centre County who will be honored at the Boy Scouts' annual Good Scout Dinner in State College on Friday, May 7.

Local homebuilder Robert Poole will be presented with the Good Scout Award by the Nittany District of the Boy Scouts of America. And longtime scouter Glenn E. Smith will be awarded the John M. Kriner Community Service Award.

Poole will be honored for his charitable work because he says, "The three things I really care about are: one, kids; two, health care; and, three, education." He has been chair of the Centre County United Way's 2004 campaign, co-chair of the State College YMCA's capital campaign, and supported the development of the S&A Stadium and baseball fields at the Shaner Sports Complex. He served for 12 years as chairman of the board of The Second Mile, a statewide nonprofit organization for children who need additional support and who would benefit from positive human contact. Bob Poole is a distinguished alumni of Penn State and currently sits on the Smeal College of Business Board of Visitors and Schreyer Honors College Advisory Board.

The Good Scout Award has been presented to local residents who have made a commitment to giving back to the community through charitable works since 1974. Past recipients include Joe and Sue Paterno.

Glenn E. Smith from Pleasant Gap, Pennsylvania, affectionately is called