

later pushed them into a cave. then they burned the bushes and all inside the cave died of burns or choked to death.

Later I left my Arab parents and fled to Istanbul where my two uncles and brother Ohannes lived. After the armistice I returned to my village with my brother Ohannes and Uncle Hagop.

However in 1922, Kemal Ataturk forces invaded the western part of Turkey burning villages and killing the Christians. My uncle Hagop and brother Ohannes were killed and the entire village of Kinjilar was burnt to ashes. I fled the massacre to Istanbul and from there to Greece with my uncle Minas who later emigrated to Armenia.

After learning that my brother was in Baghdad I traveled to Baghdad and formed a family. My wife Serpoochi was also a genocide survivor, originally from Bilejik, a nearby village to Kinjilar.

—Bedros Vartan Yessaian

HONORING NED AND MARY ANN
ABRAHAMSEN ON RECEIVING
THE ATTORNEY ROBERT W.
MUNLEY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
AWARD FROM LACKAWANNA
PRO BONO

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Ned and Mary Ann Abrahamson on receiving the Attorney Robert W. Munley Distinguished Service Award from Lackawanna Pro Bono.

Lackawanna Pro Bono is a non-profit organization established in 1997 to increase the availability of free legal representation for low-income individuals and families throughout Lackawanna County.

Over the past thirteen years they have organized local attorneys to volunteer their time to provide representation in over 2,000 cases, and in the process have helped nearly 5,000 residents of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Lackawanna Pro Bono will host its second annual Fundraising Gala on October 21, 2010 in Scranton, Pennsylvania. For the second year, Lackawanna Pro Bono will honor a select number of individuals and organizations who have demonstrated excellent service to the community with its Attorney Robert W. Munley Distinguished Service Award.

This year's group of deserving recipients includes Mr. and Mrs. Ned and Mary Ann Abrahamson of Scranton.

Edwin "Ned" Abrahamson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1951. He graduated from Franklin & Marshall College in 1973, and received his Juris Doctorate from the Dickinson School of Law in 1976.

Mary Ann Conaboy Abrahamson was born in Scranton in 1951. She graduated from Marywood College in 1973 before also receiving her Juris Doctorate from Dickinson School of Law in 1976.

Together, they are partners at Abrahamson, Conaboy & Abrahamson in Scranton. Mr. Abrahamson specializes in personal injury cases, while Mary Ann specializes in family law, particularly in the areas of real estate, wills trusts and estates, and divorce. Their firm

has received the Equal Access to Justice Award from the Lackawanna Bar Association and Lackawanna Pro Bono, as well as the Pro Bono Award from their Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Throughout their professional careers, Mr. and Mrs. Abrahamson have continuously donated their time and efforts throughout the community.

Mr. Abrahamson has served as Solicitor of the Scranton School District and School Building Authority and the Old Forge School District, and currently serves as Solicitor of Blakely Borough. He is also Chairman of the Financial Committee of St. Joseph's Church in Scranton.

Mrs. Abrahamson has served as President of the Parents Club at Scranton Preparatory School, Chairman of the Board at Scranton Prep, President of the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Poor, and as Secretary of the Lackawanna Bar Association.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Mr. and Mrs. Abrahamson. Together they have demonstrated a remarkable commitment to community service in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MR. FRED
HARRSCH

HON. STEVE KAGEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. KAGEN. Madam Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to Mr. Fred Harrsch for his dedication in upholding the great tradition of the Green Bay Packers fence along Lombardi Avenue in the shadow of Lambeau Field in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Mr. Harrsch inherited the Packer tradition 6 years ago when he took ownership of the fence which creates a unique sense of pride and camaraderie among fans. As friends, family, and visitors gather this football season to pay tribute to his hard work and contributions, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this outstanding individual.

Hundreds of thousands of fans pass by the city landmark on their pilgrimage to Lambeau Field, which dons a new coat of paint and a fresh slogan at the start of every season. This season, Mr. Harrsch has chosen the slogan, "In Coach McCarthy We Trust", in honor of the Packers head coach. In addition to more than 100 volunteers who turned out to help Mr. Harrsch paint the fence this year, two special guests came to take part—Packers President and CEO Mark Murphy, and the fence's original owner, Steve Kraft. This marks the 26th year of the fence-painting tradition.

Madam Speaker, as Fred Harrsch celebrates another year of a great Green Bay tradition, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a truly extraordinary member of our community.

HONORING PANG GE MOUA

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Major Pang Ge Moua

for his dedication and service to his country and his community. Major Moua passed away at the age of 81 on August 8th, 2010 in Fresno, California. A service honoring his life will be held on Saturday, August 21, 2010 in Fresno.

Major Moua was born on October 20th, 1928, in Ban Nong Het, Xiengkhouang province, Kingdom of Laos, 1928. In 1948, he completed grade 3 in the Lao elementary school in the same village where he was born. In 1963, Mr. Moua was recruited to train as a walking fighter, also known as an infantry man. After completing the training, he was placed in the 1st Company, 201st Battalion, Special Guerrilla Units where he served in southeast Asia and Laos during the Vietnam Conflict. Mr. Moua served in this unit through May 1975. During his time with the military, Mr. Moua participated in a number of missions for the United States and the Kingdom of Laos. For his outstanding service, Mr. Moua was promoted to the rank of Major. After the United States withdrew its troops and support from Indochina, Mr. Moua fled to Thailand and eventually moved on to the United States, where he settled on June 21, 1989.

Major Moua received a number of citations and awards for his service in southeast Asia including the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Vietnam Veteran's Medal, the Vietnam Veteran's National Medal and the Lao Veterans of America National Medal.

Upon moving to the United States, Major Moua became active in community affairs. In 1991, he became a member of the Lao Veterans of America, Inc. The Lao Veterans of America, Inc. represents veterans who served the United States honorably during the Vietnam War. It is the largest organization of its kind in the U.S. and includes thousands of Hmong and Lao veterans and their families. Major Moua was elected to serve in a leadership role in the Lao Veterans of America Fresno Sub-Chapter in 2002. He has also attended Lao Veterans of America events in Washington, D.C. many times over the past few years.

Major Moua will be remembered for all that he has sacrificed and for all that he has achieved. He is survived by his wife, Kao Kim Lee, and their 7 children.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to posthumously honor Major Pang Ge Moua for his dedication to his family, his country and his community. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring his life and wishing the best for his family.

CALLING ON JAPAN TO ADDRESS
CHILD ABDUCTION CASES

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 2010

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1326, a resolution calling on the Government of Japan to immediately address the growing problem of American children abducted to Japan.

Since 1994, the Office of Children's Issues—commonly referred to as OCI—at the United States State Department had opened

194 cases involving 269 U.S. children abducted to or wrongfully retained in Japan. As of March 25, 2010, OCI had 85 open cases involving over 121 American children abducted to Japan. Of these abducted children, Keisuke Collins, is the son of one of my constituents, Randy Collins.

Unfortunately, since the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Japan between the Allied Powers and the Government of Japan in 1951, the Japanese Government has never issued and enforced a legal decision to return a single abducted child to the United States. In addition, Japan has not agreed to the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, which has resulted in the continued absence of an immediate remedy that would enable the expedited return of abducted children to their custodial parent in the United States. Sadly, the Government of Japan is the only G-7 country that has not acceded to the Hague Convention.

This problem is also compounded by Japan's legal system. Because Japan's existing family law system does not recognize joint custody nor actively enforces parental access agreements for both its own citizens and foreigners, there is little hope for children to have contact with the noncustodial parent in violation of internationally recognized and protected rights. What is worse, the Government of Japan has repeatedly claimed to foreign governments that parental child abduction is not considered a crime in Japan despite the fact that Article 3 of the Japanese Penal Code does indeed make it a crime for a Japanese citizen to abduct a child and move the child across national borders.

Although Japan's current Justice Minister said upon her appointment that she is determined to show that Japan "is very proactive" in adopting international protocols and conventions that are the "international standard," child abductions to Japan continue to be a very serious and rampant problem. Consequently, is critical for the United States and Japan to work together to prevent future incidents of international parental child abduction to Japan.

As such, I call on my colleagues to support House Resolution 1326. This resolution calls on the Government of Japan to immediately address the growing problem of abduction to and retention of American children in Japan. The resolution also calls on Japan to work closely with the United States to return these children to their custodial parent in the United States and to provide left-behind parents immediate access to their children. Lastly, House Resolution 1326 calls on Japan to immediately adopt the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction so that these abducted children can be returned to their custodial parent.

As an original cosponsor of this resolution, it is of utmost importance to not only me, but to my constituents Randy and Keisuke, that it is passed with the overwhelming support of the House of Representatives. These abducted kids—and their families—cannot wait any longer.

COMMEMORATING THE 90TH
BIRTHDAY OF ENTERTAINER
AND PHILANTHROPIST JOEY
RUSSELL

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, on the occasion of his 90th birthday, I rise to commemorate Joey Russell of Milford, Connecticut, a comedian and humanitarian who has spent a lifetime working to make the world around him a better, happier place.

Known to generations of Connecticut children as "Happy the Clown," a television staple in Hartford and my hometown of New Haven, Joey has brought laughter, good cheer, and good works to those around him for decades. In fact, Joey's wit and timing as a stand-up comic has taken him all over the world, including famed comedy venues like the Copacabana in New York and Grossinger's Hotel in the Catskills.

Throughout his career, Joey has matched his gift for entertaining with an impressive record of philanthropy and public service. The son of a rabbi who served in the United States Army, Joey has raised money for over 20 ambulances for American Red Magen David for Israel (ARMDI), formed the Golan Chapter of this international humanitarian organization, and has led over fifty tours of the Holy Land.

I congratulate Joey, his wife Josi, and their five children on reaching this impressive milestone, and I thank Joey for all the laughter over the years. With or without the "happy sticks" on hand, I know he will greet this cause for celebration with a smile.

MARGARET HOUGASIAN: A SURVIVOR'S STORY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

This is one of those stories:

(Submitted by Shirley Collins)

My name is Shirley Kalashian-Collins. I was born in 1951 to Armenian parents. My

mother was born in Aintab, Turkey in 1920 in the midst of the genocide of the Armenians. My mother and my grandparents narrowly made it out alive and found refuge in the U.S. My paternal grandmother also had a harrowing story. Due to the threat against the Armenians she was shipped to the U.S. at 15 years old to marry an Armenian, only to find out a few years later that her parents were killed and her younger sisters kidnapped. My mother tried hard to put all these stories down on paper so the world would know what happened to our families. After she passed away, I attempted to finish her project. After nearly 10 years and hundreds of hours of work, I put the story together.

Now I want to thank our Rep. Adam Schiff for his efforts to put these stories that are left untold in the Congressional Record. I know my mother, if she were alive, would be dancing up and down with joy. You can't imagine how exciting this is for me after all the years of work to make sure these stories are kept alive and heard so that history will be recorded accurately.

Thank you Rep. Schiff. This is such a wonderful and amazing idea.

My great-grandfather, Sarkis Kalashian, married Margaret Hougasian after my great-grandmother, Shoushan, died. Sarkis was killed in 1915 by Turkish soldiers. This left Margaret a widow with small children. My cousin, Margo Torigiants, shared with me the following story of how her grandmother escaped to France after Sarkis was killed:

After the massacre of the Armenians started, Margaret suddenly became a widow when her husband and older son were killed in 1915. According to her granddaughter, Margo, Margaret had some gold nuggets as Sarkis had been a merchant in Kharpet. Earlier pictures of Sarkis and Margaret show them happy and very well dressed.

She used these gold nuggets to get some Turkish people to help her and her children: Khoren, Hrant, Dickran, Araksi and Vartan (and maybe Agavni—daughter of Khoren) to flee. She dressed up the boys as girls to disguise them. (Boys were more likely to be killed by the Turkish military). Somehow they were able to get to Aleppo, Syria. She tried to get them in an orphanage, but since they had a parent, she could not get them in. she cooked for people and took the leftovers home for the kids to eat. They stayed there for a few years, but stayed close.

They were afraid Arabs would kidnap the kids. From there they settled in Marsielle, France.

HONORING THE HANNAH WESTON CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Hannah Weston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for their care of the Burnham Tavern for 100 years.

The Chapter carries the name of Hannah Weston in honor of the 17-year-old pregnant woman who showed incredible courage in helping the patriots fight the British in the Battle of the Margareta. This was also known as the Battle of the Machias, the first naval battle of the Revolutionary War. Since 1910, the Hannah Weston Chapter has owned and maintained the Burnham Tavern, where the