

himself not just for his contributions to the medical field, but for his charity and selfless devotion to others. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Michael B. Harris of Englewood, New Jersey, this year's winner of the Anti-Defamation League's Maimonides Award.

Maimonides was one of the great Jewish scholars. In addition to being the first person to write a systematic code of all Jewish law, the Mishneh Torah, he was also an expert on medicine, and one of his most notable sayings is, "The well-being to the soul can be obtained only after that of the body has been secured."

The list of Dr. Harris' accomplishments is long and distinguished. He currently serves as Director of the Tomorrow's Children's Institute, Chief of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology at the Hackensack University Medical Center, and Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey Medical School, as well as having authored or co-authored more than 50 articles and 50 abstracts in the field of pediatric hematology/oncology.

While that sounds like it would be enough work for two people, he still finds time to donate his expertise and give of himself to the community. He is the Chair of the Medical Advisory Board of the Israeli Children's Cancer Foundation and was recently asked to serve as Chair of the Medical Advisory Committee of Gilda's Club of Northern New Jersey. And he has been a member of the Board of Directors of Congregation Ahavath Torah in Englewood for many years.

People who give so much of themselves as Dr. Michael Harris do not do so for the recognition. However, he certainly deserves to receive it.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate Dr. Michael Harris, as well as his wife Frieda, and his children Miera, Aimee, Jonathan and Aaron on the occasion of this well deserved tribute from the Anti-Defamation League, and wish them health and happiness in the years to come.

OPERATION DESERT STORM AND
THE 926TH FIGHTER WING

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, in early August 1990, Iraqi military forces illegally invaded Kuwait, a neighboring sovereign state. Immediately, American military forces began deploying to the area to deter the Iraqis from further aggression. During Operation Desert Shield, the build-up phase for the later operation, Desert Storm, troops and supplies were put into motion and decisions were made about who, when, where, and how for the possible coming conflict should diplomatic efforts prove unfruitful. During this buildup period, it was decided there would be participation in this campaign by the reserve forces of the United States military; and the unit to represent the United States Air Force Reserve would be the 706th Fighter Squadron, along with supporting personnel, of the 926th Fighter Wing from New Orleans, Louisiana.

Approximately 500 members of the 926th Fighter Wing were recalled to active duty and

placed on military orders on Dec. 29, 1990. (Personnel of the 926th Security Forces Squadron had already served a tour of duty in Saudi Arabia in the fall of 1990 during the build-up phase of Operation Desert Shield.) On the evening of Jan. 1, 1991, the University of Tennessee was participating in the Sugar Bowl at the Superdome in New Orleans as 18 combat-loaded A-10s took off from the Naval Air Station at Belle Chasse, Louisiana, and turned eastward toward Saudi Arabia. By Jan. 6, the 18 A-10s and the approximately 500 maintenance and support personnel would arrive at King Fahd International Airport to support the military operation. This was the first U.S. Air Force Reserve fighter unit to be activated by a presidential recall and then sent to serve in a combat military operation.

The members of the 926th Fighter Wing were in country less than two weeks when, early in the morning, on Jan. 17, the first combat sorties were launched to strike military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. The war had begun. The early intent was to take down the enemy's communication ability, followed closely by removing their artillery assets, and demoralizing the "elite" Republican Guard. The air campaign that ensued was a complete success, resulting in a swift four-day ground war and a victory by allied forces. On Feb. 28, 1991, the war was over.

Amid the joy of victory work continued, and preparations began for the demobilization of deployed American forces, including the return of the members of the 926th Fighter Wing who distinguished themselves in combat and served with honor alongside their active-duty counterparts. On May 17th, the last of the 18 A-10s and 500 people originally deployed to the region, returned safely to Naval Air Station, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mission Accomplished! All personnel and all aircraft deployed returned safely to home station.

Since that time, members and aircraft of the 926th Fighter Wing have continued to answer the call to duty whenever and wherever needed. In 1995, approximately 300 members deployed to Aviano Air Base, Italy, in support of Operation Deny Flight. Members have also deployed in support of humanitarian missions in the Americas. Again, in 1998 members of the unit deployed to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in support of Operation Southern Watch to support and help enforce the no-fly zone over Iraq instituted after Operation Desert Storm. In September and October 1999, A-10s and personnel from the wing returned to Kuwait to participate in Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF) 1.

This tradition of service and sacrifice continues into the 21st century as in mid-January, 2001, members of the 926th Fighter Wing began deploying to Southwest Asia for the wing's second rotation on the AEF. Their mission this time being combat search and rescue for Operation Northern Watch.

The successes of the 926th Fighter Wing during combat operations in Operation Desert Storm, and throughout all of the on-going missions since then, are due to the outstanding leadership, devotion to duty, and sacrifice of the men and women of the unit; and, the valuable support of their families. As a nation, we give thanks to the members of the 926th Fighter Wing, New Orleans, Louisiana, and

their families, as we salute and honor them, during this 10-year anniversary of Operation Desert Storm, for their service to our country in the cause of freedom.

HOLOCAUST DAYS OF
REMEMBRANCE 2001

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this past week we observed the Holocaust Days of Remembrance and our nation's annual commemoration in the Capitol Rotunda of the victims of the Holocaust. This year marks the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the genocide of the European Jews.

This year's theme, "Remembering the Past for the Sake of the Future," is part of a vow that we have taken never to forget the Holocaust, lest history repeat itself. This message must resonate through the years. Our children and our children's children must learn of the Holocaust to ensure that it will never happen again.

We must also not forget that Holocaust survivors continue to wait for the reparations they deserve for the physical pain and mental suffering they endured so many years ago. Time is running out for Germany to provide a measure of justice to the survivors of the Holocaust, most of whom are now in their 70's or 80's.

I have stood with Holocaust survivors in the Capitol Rotunda filled with the saddest and most tragic of memories from their lives, lives like that of my constituent, Mr. Alec Mutz. Two years ago, I was privileged to light a memorial candle with Mr. Mutz, who survived three ghettos and five concentration camps. Mr. Mutz is just one of an estimated 50,000 Jewish survivors in North America who were Nazi-era slave laborers.

During the last Congress, I introduced H.R. 271, the Justice for Holocaust Survivors Act, a bill to allow survivors like Mr. Mutz to pursue just reparations from Germany for the unspeakable suffering they endured during the Holocaust. H.R. 271, which garnered the support of 96 bipartisan co-sponsors, would have enabled Holocaust survivors who have been denied reparations by the German government to sue the German government in United States federal courts to claim restitution.

On March 30, 2000, I was informed by the Administration that the German government had agreed to double its compensation package to the victims of slave labor camps from 5 billion to 10 billion Deutsche marks (DM), or the equivalent of 5 billion U.S. dollars. I was also informed that H.R. 271 served as a catalyst in the talks between the U.S. and Germany to reach a compensation agreement.

On July 17, 2000, the United States and Germany signed an agreement to establish a German Foundation, "Remembrance, Responsibility, and the Future," to be the exclusive forum for the resolution of all Holocaust-era personal injury, property loss, and damage claims against German banks, insurers, and companies. In return, the U.S. government promised that the Department of Justice would