

witness, to call things by their name, to remove the veil of obfuscation, of double standards, of political expediency.

Mr. Chairman: Following the Tsunami-provoked disaster, we have become painfully aware of a paradox. On the one hand, multi-lateral assistance efforts were massive, swift, generous and without discrimination. But, when compared and contrasted with today's other major tragedy, in Africa, it is plain that for Darfur, formal and ritual condemnation has not been followed by any dissuasive action against the perpetrators.

The difference with the Tsunami, of course, was that there were no perpetrators. No one wielded the sword, pulled the trigger or pushed the button that released the gas.

Recognizing the victims and acknowledging them is also to recognize that there are perpetrators. But this is absolutely not the same as actually naming them, shaming them, dissuading or warning them, isolating or punishing them.

If these observations signal a certain naiveté that overlooks the enduring structures of our political and security interests, then, on this occasion, when we have gathered to commemorate this horrible event, then allow me this one question: if not here and now, then where and when?

Mr. Chairman: The Spanish-American philosopher George Santayana, who has been quoted here, admonished us to remember the past, or be condemned to repeat it. This admonition has significance for me personally, because the destruction of my people, whose fate in some way impinged upon the fate of the Jews of Europe, should have been viewed more widely as a warning of things to come.

Jews and Armenians are linked forever by Hitler. Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians? said Adolf Hitler, days before he entered Poland.

Hitler's cynical remembrance of Armenians is prominently displayed in the Holocaust Memorial in Washington because it is profound commentary about the crucial role of third parties in genocide prevention and remembrance. Genocide is the manifestation of the break in the covenant that governments have with their peoples. Therefore, it is third parties who become crucial actors in genocide prevention, humanitarian assistance and genocide remembrance.

We are commemorating today, because the Soviet troops marched into Auschwitz 60 years ago. I am here today because the Arabs provided sanctuary to Armenian deportees 90 years ago.

Third parties, indeed, can make the difference between life and death. Their rejection of the behaviors and policies which are neither in anyone's national interest nor in humanity's international interest, is of immense moral and political value.

What neighbors, well-wishers, the international community can't accomplish, is the transcending and reconciling which the parties must do for themselves. The victims, first, must exhibit the dignity, capacity and willingness to move on, and the perpetrators, first and last, must summon the deep force of humanity and goodness and must overcome the memory of the inner evil which had already prevailed, and must renounce the deed, its intent, its consequences, its architects and executors.

Auschwitz signifies the worst of hate, of indifference, of dehumanization. Remembrance of Auschwitz and its purpose, however abhorrent, is a vital step to making real the phrase "Never Again."

COMMEMORATING THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAGORNO KARABAKH FREEDOM MOVEMENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, as proud member of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, and the representative of a large and vibrant community of Armenian Americans, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the people of Nagorno Karabakh (Artsakh) on the 17th anniversary of the Nagorno Karabakh Freedom Movement. On February 20, 1988, the people of Nagorno Karabakh officially petitioned the Soviet government to correct the historical injustices of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin by reuniting the area with Armenia. Six days later, one million people demonstrated in Yerevan's Opera Square.

Unfortunately, the central Soviet and Azerbaijani leadership violently reacted to this peaceful and legal request by engaging in full military aggression against Nagorno Karabakh. The people of Nagorno Karabakh courageously defended their right to live freely on their ancestral land.

Today, Nagorno Karabakh continues to strengthen its statehood with a democratically elected government, a court system, an independent foreign policy, and a commitment to educating its citizens. I will continue to join with my colleagues in supporting assistance to Nagorno Karabakh, which has a vital role in achieving a peaceful and stable South Caucasus region. On this anniversary, I reiterate my unwavering support to Nagorno Karabakh's freedom, democracy, and economic development.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 2005

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce legislation to assist low-income taxpayers in preparing and filing their tax returns and to protect taxpayers from unscrupulous refund anticipation loan providers. In particular, the provisions of this legislation will benefit taxpayers eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) who must fill out dauntingly complex forms—the EITC instructions run 53 pages alone—and, because of the dearth of free tax preparation services to help navigate the process, are heavy users of commercial tax preparers.

The problems addressed by the Low-Income Taxpayer Protection Act of 2005 have been ignored for too long. The National Taxpayer Advocate's FY2002 Annual Report to Congress notes that in 2000, only 1 percent of filers with incomes below the EITC income limit received free tax preparation assistance

from either the IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers or volunteer sites affiliated with the IRS. The remaining low-income filers who had their forms filed for them used a commercial preparer. While many commercial preparers provide a very valuable, necessary service, the work of these men and women is too often overshadowed by those who peddle refund anticipation loans (RALs)—usurious short-term loans secured by the taxpayer's tax refund, including the EITC. In fact, it is estimated that 43 percent of EITC recipients who went to a paid tax preparer in 2001 ended up with a RAL.

The IRS tells us that 12 million taxpayers got RALs in 2003. These loans took an estimated \$1.4 billion out of the refunds earned by American workers. Nearly 80 percent of taxpayers taking out RALs are earning less than \$35,000 per year. More than half of those who get RALs receive the EITC. EITC recipients are disproportionately represented in the ranks of those who get RALs, since these taxpayers make up just 17 percent of the taxpayer population.

A new Children's Defense Fund survey of eight states and the District of Columbia found that almost \$960 million were siphoned away from EITC recipients because of the cost of these loans and commercial tax-preparers who offer them. California taxpayers of modest-incomes paid nearly \$237 million to these businesses.

The Consumer Federation of America and the National Consumer Law Center found that refund anticipation loan fees cost consumers about \$1.14 billion in 2002, up almost \$200 million from the year before. Additional fees for electronic filing, "document preparation," and "applications" added another \$406 million to the total. Our constituents who can afford it the least are suffering a \$1.5 billion drain on their tax refunds.

Taxpayers who take out RALs are often told that the loan is the only way they can get assistance with filling their tax returns. The fees for preparation services are taken out of the loan proceeds first. Then the interest rates are applied to the loans, and low-income taxpayers are often unaware at the impact this has on the total amount of their refund.

Mr. Speaker, let me take a moment to break down these estimates from the cumulative to the individual using an analysis found in the consumer groups' report. Based upon the prices for RALs in 2004, a consumer might pay the following in order to get a \$2,100 RAL—the average refund—from a commercial tax preparation chain this year: (1) A loan fee of \$99.95, which includes a \$24.95 fee supposedly for the "dummy" bank account used to receive the consumer's tax refund from the IRS to repay the RAL; and (2) a system administration fee that averages \$32 per loan. Combine that with tax preparation fees, which average about \$120, and the total is about \$250. The effective annual percent rate (APR) on this RAL would be 182 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the funds unnecessarily paid into usurious refund anticipation loans is hard-earned money taken out of the pockets of hard-working Americans who are already just barely getting by; it is food taken from their tables, it is school supplies taken from their children.