family and friends as a selfless, brave, and a
genuine "angel," as his mother, Denise
Gionet, described him. He will be dearly
missed.

I have requested that an American flag be
flown over our United States Capitol in mem-
ory of Specialist Daniel Gionet to honor his
noble service to our country. This flag will be
delivered to his family. Daniel died fighting for
the country he loved, alongside comrades he
respected, and with the family he adored look-
 ing on. Our Nation is humbled and grateful for
his sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I request that we take a mo-
ment to recognize Specialist Daniel Gionet,
United States Army, who made the ultimate
sacrifice in service to his country.

CONGRATULATING LOUIS
BUCKALEW ON RECEIVING THE
2006 PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT OF
COMMUNITY AWARD

HON. JO BONNER
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 12, 2006

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to con-
gratulate a young man from Coden, Ala-
 bama, on his exemplary work towards improv-
ing his community.

Last month, Louis Buckalew was honored at
the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural
History and awarded $1,000 for his out-
 standing volunteer efforts. The 2006 Pruden-
tial Spirit of Community Awards program, con-
ducted in partnership with the National Asso-
ciation of Secondary School Principals and
created by Prudential Financial, Inc., has hon-
ored more than 70,000 young volunteers at the
local, State, and national levels for 11 years.
Louis was chosen from nearly 20,000 can-
didates from across the country.

Louis just completed the eighth grade at
Clark School of Math and Technology in
Chickasaw, Alabama. He has volunteered with
several organizations over the past 3 years to
clean up the gulf coast shoreline and road-
ways near his home. Louis was first inspired
to help his community's environment through
his involvement with the Boy Scouts. Louis
has also worked with the Coast Guard, Mobile
Bay Estuary Program, and local government to
improve his community, even recruiting friends to join in his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recog-
nize Louis Buckalew and to commend him for
his hard work and this well-deserved award. I
know Louis's family and friends join me in
praising his accomplishments and extending
thanks for his efforts on behalf of the citizens
of Coden and Alabama's First Congressional
District.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STAFF
SERGEANT EMMANUEL LEGASPI

HON. JON C. PORTER
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 12, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to
honor the life of Staff Sergeant Emmanuel
Legaspi, who died of injuries sustained in Tel
Afar, Iraq on May 7, 2006.

Sergeant Legaspi had lived in the United
States for 11 years when he signed up with the
Army. At 32, he was much older than the
typical recruit. But for the native of the Philip-
ippines, military service was a opportunity to
show how much he appreciated a chance at
life in America. Sergeant Legaspi, who was
assigned to the 1st Battalion, 36th Infantry
Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Ar-
mored Division, Friedberg, Germany, was in-
jured, and later died, when his unit came
under enemy small arms fire during combat
operations. For his valor, Sergeant Legaspi
was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart
and the Bronze Star.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the life of
Staff Sergeant Emmanuel Legaspi. Sergeant
Legaspi made the ultimate sacrifice for his
country while fighting the War on Terror and
defending democracy and freedom.

THE ISSUE OF CRIMINAL ALIENS,
HOW THEIR DEPORTATION AFFECTS THEIR HOMELAND

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to en-
ter into the RECORD an editorial from the New
York CaribNews newspaper dated May 16,
2006 that draws attention to the "long-
standing and thorny problems" associated with
the deportation of criminal aliens and the re-
sulting initiatives needed to re-integrate them
into the society of their Caribbean homeland.

The article addresses Caribbean born indi-
viduals who have broken the law in the United
States and subsequently banished back to their
homeland. There are varying opinions sur-
rounding the re-integration of criminal aliens.
Some feel that their return is creating seri-
ous problems while others blame the situa-
tion on the United States and other country
that deport them.

Mary Kramer, the U.S. Ambassador to sev-
eral Caribbean nations believes that the de-
ported criminal aliens are no real threat to the
Caribbean states and are in fact productive
law-abiding citizens. She also asserts that the
criminal aliens are not playing a significant
role in the upsurge in crime in the Caribbean.

It seems as if Mary Kramer, America's top
diplomat to those island-nations, has con-
vinced herself that not only are the criminal
aliens no real threat to the Caribbean states
but they are productive law-abiding citizens
in their homeland.

Nothing can be further from the truth.

It's clear that criminal aliens are causing
significance role in the upsurge in crime in
the Caribbean. In addition, she wants to get
the word out that the U.S. was "not deport-
ing people who go to the U.S. as very small
children and learn bad behavior."

The evidence indicates otherwise. Many of
the criminals deported to Jamaica, Trinidad
and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Guyana,
Haiti, Barbados and their neighbors left the
U.S. as underage children and were sent back
as hardened criminals. Just as bad they had
lived in the U.S. for so long that on their re-
turn they knew no one and nobody knew
them, a point made by Grenada's Prime Min-
ister, Dr. Keith Mitchell, when he addressed
Grenadians at a recent town meeting in
Brooklyn. "They are sending people from
America and they got all of their bad ways
in America and then they send them back to
the region," was the Dr. Mitchell put it.
"Each time you notice a problem home
involving young people there is someone from
North America (involved in Grenada)."

It's clear that criminal aliens are causing
problems, serious problems in the English,
French, Spanish and Dutch-speaking nations and territories in the Caribbean.

It’s also a fact, an awful reality that far too many of the deportees are involved in criminal behavior in the region. To deny that, as Kramer seems to have done, is to engage in ostrich-like conduct. The mistake he made was relying entirely on the statistics which U.S. funded surveys have unearthed.

P.J. Patterson, until recently Jamaica’s longest-serving Prime Minister, cautioned the Ambassador against relying on the data and the conclusions reached by the researchers.

“One doesn’t think that one can look at it only in narrow statistical terms,” Patterson told this paper. “I say that because very often, especially in areas connected to drugs those who return get involved in leadership of gangs that maintain relationship with gangs that operate abroad and really influence the criminal activities that are taking place in particular communities in which they return.”

Cabinet ministers from St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Dominica have all made essentially the same complaint. Kramer should stick to the line taken by senior U.S. State Department officials and members of the U.S. Congress who have told Caribbean nations that American authorities are simply following the law and that’s not going to change. To try to defend the bad bit of legislation and its damaging consequences on the Caribbean by denying the obvious isn’t going to solve the problem.

The solution isn’t difficult to figure out. The countries deporting the criminals and those being forced to accept them should sit down and work out a reasonable policy that (1) ensures only Guyanese are deported to Guyana, Haitians to Port au Prince, Jamaicans to Kingston or Dominicans to Santo Domingo and so on; (2) Caribbean nations are given a reasonable amount of time to find out if the deportees are their nationals before they are put on a plane back home; (3) Caribbean nations accept the cruel truth: U.S. lawmakers and the Bush Administration aren’t going to change the law to stem the flow of deportees; and (4) a resettlement program funded by the U.S. and Caribbean nations should be undertaken to ease the re-integration of the deportees back into their birthplaces. Such programs have been developed and implemented on a pilot basis in a few countries and if the organizations involved are to be believed they seem to work. A re-integration effort is needed not only for detainees from the U.S. but from Canada and the United Kingdom and those countries must help too.

Just last week, Tony Blair, the British prime Minister, fired his Home Secretary, Charles Clarke because his ministry had failed to deport criminal aliens after they had completed their jail sentences. The criticisms showered on the head of the Blair government and the public’s demand that something about people who enter Britain and then commit crimes were so strong that they are bound to trigger a flood of deportees to the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Pacific.

Of the 77,000 inmates in British prisons, 10,113 are from foreign countries, including nearly 2,000 from the Caribbean.

The outcry should serve as a warning to the Caribbean, expect more criminal deportees or else.

 еще всего 77 000 заключенных в британских тюрьмах, 10 113 из них являются иностранцами, включая приблизительно 2000 из Карибского бассейна.

Острая реакция на данную проблему, по-видимому, должна послужить предупреждением для стран Карибского бассейна, ожидать еще большего числа депортаций преступников или иначе.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Sergeant John Griffith, who was killed in action May 5, 2006, while trying to rescue other soldiers in the mountains east of Abad in the Kunar province of Afghanistan.

Sergeant Griffith’s Chinook helicopter, to which he was assigned as a door gunner, crashed and none of the 11 men aboard survived. Sergeant Griffith was in the Nevada Third Battalion, 10th Aviation Regiment, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry).

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the life of Sergeant John Griffith. Sergeant Griffith made the ultimate sacrifice for his country while defending democracy and freedom.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the Louisiana State University at Eunice Bengal baseball team on their recent victory in the National Junior College Athletic Association, NJCAA, championship.

The championship tournament culminated June 2, 2006, in Millington, Tennessee. The Bengals’ 3–0 win over defending champion Grand Rapids Community College garnered the NJCAA Division II trophy. This is the first national championship for LSU at Eunice.

The Bengal baseball program should be lauded for the success it has seen in the five years since its establishment. The team’s appearance in the 2006 tournament marks the second time in the program’s brief history that the Bengal baseball team has placed in the national championship. In 2004, the Bengals placed third in the NJCAA Championship in their division.

In addition to the championship title, the Bengals were proud to bring home an individual honor bestowed upon one of the team’s high-achieving members. During the series, sophomore Brett Durand pitched 25 straight innings without allowing a single earned run. His performance earned him the Most Valuable Player award.

The baseball team’s achievements on the field parallel the accomplishments of the school’s educators and administrators, who are realizing their goal of positioning Louisiana State University at Eunice as the premier two-year college in the state.

I would like to thank the head coach Jeff Willis and his players for their hard work and dedication and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Louisiana State University at Eunice baseball team and wishing the Bengals the best of luck in their future endeavors on and off the field.