

while I support the goals of the amendment, implementing these reforms would require a consensus of all U.N. member states, thus giving North Korea or Iran the ability to determine whether the U.S. withholds dues and cripples the U.N.

Rollcall Vote 276: I would have voted "no" on the Flake Amendment requiring the U.N. to release documents related to the Oil-for-Food Program and waive immunity for U.N. officials in connection with the program, as part of the certification and withholding process since it is not a compelling enough reason to add to the certification and withholding process, which I oppose.

Rollcall Vote 277: I would have voted "aye" on the Chabot/Lantos Amendment opposing anti-Semitism at the U.N. because I share this concern and, while I oppose mandatory withholding of dues, this amendment places requirements on the President, not the United Nations.

Rollcall Vote 278: I would have voted "no" on the Pence Amendment to try and deny the veto to any U.N. Security Council permanent member who pays less than 1/5 the level of U.S. dues because it would weaken the veto which, while often abused, is the best guarantor that the U.N. will act in the United States' interests.

Rollcall Vote 279: I would have voted "no" on the Gohmert Amendment to prohibit assistance to any country who votes with the U.S. at the U.N. less than 50% of the time because many of our closest allies and countries most in need of assistance often oppose the United States' position at the U.N., at times with serious justification.

Rollcall Vote 280: I would have voted "no" on the Stearns Amendment to increase withholding from 50 percent to 75 percent because I believe that, if any withholding of dues is counterproductive to U.N. reform, more withholding of dues is more counterproductive.

Rollcall Vote 281: I would have voted "aye" on the bipartisan Lantos-Shays Amendment in the nature of a substitute which authorizes, but does not mandate, withholding of dues because it provides flexibility to the Secretary of State in promoting an agenda of U.N. reform.

Rollcall Vote 282: I would have voted "no" on final passage of H.R. 2745 because I oppose mandatory withholding of U.N. dues. I believe we should have come up with a bipartisan bill that reflects the conclusions of the Gingrich-Mitchell Task Force, that supports efforts underway at the United Nations to reform, and pushes those reforms to be real and prompt, instead of taking this highly partisan bill, which the Bush Administration and U.N. experts from all political beliefs say will alienate our pro-reform allies and make reform less likely, not more.

THE SENATE APOLOGY FOR
LYNCHING: A FIRST STEP IN RACIAL RECONCILIATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the problems of racial reconciliation will not be addressed or

solved with a simple act of Congress or an apology.

Last week, after the Senate officially apologized for its failure to pass anti-lynching legislation, I came before this body to recognize the important first step of the other chamber on race relations. Today, I want to remind this chamber as well that the problems of race relations and racism did not evaporate with the end of lynchings in the 1940s, nor the end of segregation, nor the end of the Civil Rights Movement, nor the end of the 20th century. The problems and challenges are still alive and well today.

The lynchings of the early 1900s were a form of torture and control used to constrain the aspirations of African Americans and others in their fight for freedom and justice. The fear and intimidation used then curtailed the ambitions of generations of African-Americans and stifled their educational and social progress in this country for generations to come. The apology of the Senate is much appreciated, but, as I said last week, more needs to be done to undo the harmful effect of lynching and Congress's failure to act.

A champion of anti-lynching legislation in the 1940s is still an important voice of civil rights in 2005. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will soon be celebrating its centennial year of service to race relations and reconciliation. In the early 1900s, it fought for legal remedies to escalating violence and torture against African Americans. It stood up proudly and strongly for the rights of minorities in the country as they faced a system of discrimination and harassment designed to subdue the rights of an entire group of Americans.

Today, following the apology of the Senate, the NAACP is still a voice for the disenfranchised and the powerless. Its opinions on the next steps in racial reconciliation are important and should be heeded by this body. NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes also recognized the actions of the Senate last week as an important first step. He recommends that the U.S. Congress pursue strategies and dialogue focused on alleviating the disparities and inequalities between whites and blacks that are the consequence of the systematic oppression of blacks by whites throughout the history of the United States.

I submit for the RECORD the following press release from the NAACP concerning the Senate apology. I would hope that my colleagues would take a moment to listen to this sage advice. I would like to thank Mr. Hayes for his leadership on the issue and his efforts to move the nation towards a full accounting of the consequences and an acknowledgment of the debt incurred.

NAACP SAYS LYNCHING RESOLUTION LONG
OVERDUE

JUNE 15.—NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes said the U.S. Senate vote to apologize for the lynchings of thousands of people, mostly African Americans, is long overdue, but is a good first step toward reconciliation and the official acknowledgement of a dark period in U.S. history.

"The NAACP was formed in 1909 in reaction to the lynchings of African Americans during the 19th and 20th centuries," said Hayes. "Coming 96 years after the NAACP was founded by black and white Americans for the purpose of halting horrific acts such

as lynchings, the Senate vote is both a validation of the NAACP's need to exist as it approaches its centennial and a reason to hope that one day all forms of racial lynchings within the United States will cease. The vote offers a ray of hope that America will persevere to see an end to racial disparities in incarceration rates, health care, wealth, housing and employment."

Washington Bureau Chief Hilary Shelton said, "Our hope is that as we move toward reconciliation, the Congress will establish a federal commission to investigate all of the lynchings to determine the extent of the damage done and what it will take for final healing."

The resolution, sponsored by Sens. George Allen, R-Va., and Mary Landrieu, D-La., was approved by 80 of the Senate's 100 members. Notably absent among the endorsers were two senators from Mississippi, Sens. Thad Cochran and Trent Lott. From 1882 to 1968, there were 4,742 lynchings nationally. During that period, Mississippi had the highest number of lynchings, 581, according to the Tuskegee Institute records. According to the resolution, 99 percent of the lynching perpetrators escaped punishment.

The Senate failed to act on federal anti-lynching legislation that passed the House of Representatives three times between 1920 and 1940. The lynchings were often part of a campaign of intimidation against African Americans who sought to vote, own a business, buy land or campaign for equal rights.

Founded in 1909, the NAACP is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization. Its half-million adult and youth members throughout the United States and the world are the premier advocates for civil rights in their communities, conducting voter mobilization and monitoring equal opportunity in the public and private sectors.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL JOSEPH W. CORRIGAN

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to recognize the outstanding service of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Corrigan, who retires this July after twenty-three years of selfless and dedicated service while working for the United States Army, the Army Corps of Engineers, and Army Legislative Liaison. Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan is a decorated Iraqi Freedom combat veteran who has not only demonstrated his courage in a hostile fire zone but his fervent compassion for people suppressed by years of tyranny and his untiring love of Country as he dedicated over twenty years of voluntary service to our Nation.

Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan began his career as a United States Military Academy graduate, Class of 1982, and was immediately selected to lead our Nation's Sons and Daughters, an honor he accepted with great pride. During his superb career he has met the call of our Nation in both positions of leadership and staff while both he and his family endured the hardships of deployments and separation. As a testament to his professionalism, in 2002 he was awarded the Pace Award as the Department of the Army Staff Officer of the Year.

Recently, Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan proudly served the citizens of our great State

of Mississippi in his capacity as the Deputy Director, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Mobile Engineer District where he managed all the Corps of Engineer programs for five Southeastern States as well as Central and South America. Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan has spent a major portion of his career with Army Legislative Liaison providing both the Army and Congress with valuable professional insights and advice that have had a direct and positive impact on transforming the Army to meet the current and future requirements of a Nation at War.

Mr. Speaker, as Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Corrigan leaves twenty-three years of Military Service to our Country, I offer not only congratulations on his accomplishments but heartfelt thanks for his selfless service to our great Nation and a wish for his continued success.

HONORING MR. MERLE SAUNDERS

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I rise today in honor of a dedicated public servant and inspirational teacher, Mr. Merle Saunders, on his induction into The National Teachers Hall of Fame. Mr. Saunders teaches Automotive Technology at Vale High School in Vale, Oregon, a rural town of approximately 1,000 located in eastern Oregon. This tremendous honor is well-deserved and I am proud to recognize him for this achievement.

One of only five individuals nationwide to be inducted into the Hall of Fame this year, Mr. Saunders has been recognized for his 25 years educating students in Vale. During his career, he has received numerous awards, including six teacher-of-the-year awards, from organizations such as AAA, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Vale Chamber of Commerce and the prestigious Milken Family Foundation.

His excellence in instruction extends beyond the walls of Vale High School's classrooms. The school's automotive troubleshooting team, which Mr. Saunders advises, has won 14 State championships and has received several national trophies.

Mr. Speaker, great teachers possess a valuable combination of intelligence, talent, patience and a genuine compassion for their students. The mission of The National Teachers Hall of Fame is to "recognize and honor exceptional teachers." They have accomplished this with the induction of Mr. Saunders.

I would like to formally thank him for his service, commitment and dedication to young people at Vale High School and congratulate him on the receipt of this prestigious honor. He is an inspiration to his students, his colleagues and to us all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GUANTANAMO DETAINEES PROCEDURES ACT OF 2005

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Guantanamo Detainees Procedures Act of 2005. As the war on terrorism continues and more suspected terrorists are likely to be arrested, Congress must ensure that justice is delivered swiftly and responsibly in order to punish terrorists, prevent future attacks, and ensure swift and just processing of those detained.

Over 500 detainees are currently being held in Guantanamo Bay, most of them captured in Afghanistan after the U.S.-led invasion in 2001. Some detainees have been there for more than three years without being charged. These individuals should be tried or released.

Congress must provide for the swift and deliberate processing and prosecution of detainees in a manner that appropriately balances the country's national security needs with the country's due process interests. The Guantanamo Detainees Procedures Act of 2005 is drafted with this goal in mind.

Specifically, the legislation does the following: Provides that the executive branch has the authority to detain foreign nationals as unlawful combatants; provides a timely hearing before an independent military officer to challenge their designation as an unlawful combatant; requires release/repatriation or initiation of formal charges within two years; provides a limited extension if the Secretary of State certifies that the individual remains a national security threat and is likely to undertake terrorist acts against the U.S. and that repatriation of the detainee or the commencement of formal charges will compromise the national security of the U.S. by curtailing intelligence gathering, jeopardize intelligence sources necessary to prosecute the detainee, or other extraordinary circumstances justify the delay; requires the establishment of tribunals with clear standards and procedures designed to ensure a full and fair hearing for the detainee when formal charges are initiated; requires annual reports to Congress on the status of all detainees.

Mr. Speaker, in sum, the Guantanamo Detainees Procedures Act of 2005 will provide an expeditious procedure for processing and prosecuting terrorists and will also ensure that the hallmark of our democracy—justice for all—is not compromised.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 51, OF THE UNITED STATES CODE—NATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SPACE PROGRAMS

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to codify and enact certain existing laws related to National and Commercial Space Programs as Title 51 of the United States Code. The bill was prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel as part

of that office's ongoing responsibility to prepare, and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary one Title at a time, a complete compilation, restatement, and revision of the general and permanent laws of the United States.

All changes in existing law made by this bill are purely technical in nature. The bill was prepared in accordance with the statutory standard for codification legislation, which is that the restatement of existing law shall conform to the understood policy, intent, and purpose of the Congress in the original enactments, with such amendments and corrections as will remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections.

The bill, along with a detailed section-by-section explanation of the bill, can be accessed on the Internet site of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel (<http://uscode.house.gov/>). Persons interested in obtaining a printed copy of the bill and explanation, and persons interested in submitting comments on the bill, should contact Rob Sukol, Assistant Counsel, Office of the Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC, 20515. The telephone number is 202-226-9060. Comments on the bill should be submitted to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel no later than 60 days after date of introduction.

TRIBUTE TO SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN WILLIAM H. DONALDSON

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the accomplishments of outgoing Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman William H. Donaldson. Chairman Donaldson has announced his retirement, but he leaves behind a legacy of hard work, integrity, and achievement.

Mr. Donaldson was certainly well prepared to lead the SEC. He is a veteran of the Marine Corps and a graduate of Yale University. The Chairman has more than 45 years of high-level business and government experience. He is the founder and former CEO of the investment banking firm Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette and is the former Chairman and CEO of the New York Stock Exchange. Chairman Donaldson has over five decades of government experience, including service as Under Secretary of State to Henry Kissinger.

When Mr. Donaldson took the helm of the SEC on February 18, 2003, our faith in corporations and financial markets was severely strained. The Chairman immediately set out to remedy these ills by advocating internal reform of the Commission and external reform of securities markets. Chairman Donaldson has accomplished his primary goals of improving disclosure and transparency, protecting investors by helping to eliminate conflicts of interest and self-dealing by brokers, detecting and punishing securities fraud, and making the SEC more effective, efficient and cooperative. In addition, Chairman Donaldson has taken the agency from a re-active to pro-active posture. Donaldson once said "look over hills and around corners" and introduced a risk-based approach to actions.