

displace American workers and yet do not provide them with any assistance when they need it.

Not only is CAFTA wrong for the U.S. economy and American workers, its exploitation of cheap foreign labor is morally deficient. CAFTA disbands internationally accepted labor standards and provides no repercussions or penalties for those that violate workers rights. In fact, CAFTA does not require nations to bring their laws into compliance with International Labor Organization (ILO) core labor standards, even though the ILO and U.S. State Department have documented numerous areas where the CAFTA countries' laws fail to comply with even the most basic international norms. This trade agreement merely encourages nations to enforce their own labor laws, no matter how weak those laws may be.

I strongly believe that workers' rights are human rights. They are critical to improving living standards and quality of life both here and abroad. Unfortunately, CAFTA will demand an honest days work without guaranteeing an honest days pay. If we were serious about helping workers in CAFTA countries, we would have gone back to the drawing board, negotiated a better deal for American workers and improved CAFTA nations' labor standards.

WALLACE "MONK" SANFORD III,
2005 VIRGINIA FARMER OF THE
YEAR

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent Wallace "Monk" Sanford III of Orange, Virginia, who has been selected as the 2005 Virginia Farmer of the Year and will compete in October to be named the Southeastern Farmer of the Year by the Lancaster/Sunbelt Expo.

Mr. Sanford is most deserving of this honor, as he not only runs a successful dairy and beef cattle operation, but he also proudly and honorably represents a way of life that has helped define Virginia for nearly 400 years. Fittingly, the image of the barn and silos of Mr. Sanford's farm, Kenwood, will appear on a new Virginia license plate that celebrates the rich agricultural heritage of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Sanford began farming full time at Kenwood when he graduated from high school in 1965, and in 1975 became a partner with his parents in the farm. Kenwood is now twice the size it was in 1975, and Mr. Sanford has plans to increase its operation further. But Mr. Sanford's success should not be measured by his farming operation alone.

He is also a tireless advocate for the agricultural community, participating in and serving on the boards of numerous local and statewide agricultural organizations, including the Maryland & Virginia Milk Producers Cooperative Association, of which his farm was a founding member. Mr. Sanford also speaks up for standards and regulations that he believes will impact the survivability of agribusiness.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in recognizing Wallace "Monk" Sanford III—a man

whose dedication to honest, hard work and commitment to his community embodies not only Virginia's proud history, but also our American spirit.

HONORING DON RANDEL, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ON BECOMING PRESIDENT OF THE ANDREW W. MELLON FOUNDATION

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don Michael Randel, President of the University of Chicago, on his recent acceptance to the appointment as the president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Under his leadership of Don Randel, the University of Chicago has undergone a major process of rejuvenation through one of the most successful fundraising ventures in the university's history. With new building additions and upgraded research facilities, the University of Chicago enhanced its reputation of being one of the leading research institutions in the world.

With over three decades of commitment to the arts and humanities, along with being the president of one of the top universities in the nation, Don Randel has made himself an outstanding candidate for the position to serve the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Before becoming president of the University of Chicago, Don Randel served the community of Cornell University for 32 years as a music professor, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and most prestigiously as the provost of Cornell University. For the past 5 years, Don Randel has served the University of Chicago, leading many efforts to improve and enhance the academics as well as the university's fundraising program.

The Mellon Foundation was established in 1969 through the consolidation of the Old Dominion Foundation and the Avalon Foundation. It makes grants principally in five core areas: higher education and scholarship, library and scholarly communications, conservation and the environment, museums and art conservation, and the performing arts.

It is my honor to recognize Don Michael Randel for his many achievements both within and outside of the academic community, fostering the growth of a leading research institution, and helping create change and promote progress in today's society.

REMARKS OF THE FIRST LADY,
LAURA BUSH, AT THE DAY OF
REMEMBRANCE COMMEMORATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 5, 2005, the annual ceremony to observe Yom Hashoah, the Day of Remembrance for victims of the Holocaust, was held in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol. This year's

theme, "From Liberation to the Pursuit of Justice," commemorated the 60th anniversary of the Allied liberation of the Nazi concentration camps as well as the beginning of the prosecution of war criminals at Nuremberg, Germany. Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and hundreds of Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the anniversary of this historical triumph.

This moving ceremony featured a stirring address by distinguished First Lady Laura Bush. As a proponent of tolerance and freedom, and the daughter of a liberator of the Nazi concentration camp at Nordhausen, Laura Bush champions the call to teach America's youth about the horrors of the Holocaust. She reminds us that we must honor the memory of the victims of Hitler's twisted tyranny so that current and future generations will always remember the dark atrocities of the Holocaust and never repeat them.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the outstanding address of First Lady Laura Bush be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to study and ponder her thoughtful remarks.

REMARKS AT THE DAY OF REMEMBRANCE
COMMEMORATION BY FIRST LADY LAURA BUSH

Thank you, Fred Zeidman and Ruth Mandel, for your leadership of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. Thanks to the Members of Congress who are here with us, as well as the members of the diplomatic corps. Thank you, Susan Eisenhower, for representing your grandfather, who was a hero of freedom. I particularly want to express my gratitude to the survivors and the liberators who bear living witness to the Holocaust. Your presence is evidence that good will always triumph over evil.

Four years ago, I accompanied my husband here when he delivered remarks to observe the Day of Remembrance. My mother was with us that day, and neither of us knew when we came to this ceremony that the flags of the liberating units would be brought into the Rotunda. When we saw the Timberwolf on the 104th Infantry Division, we immediately recognized it as the symbol of my father's World War II unit. It was moving and it brought back a flood of memories. I'm honored to be here again today this year to see these proud flags of liberation.

The men and women of the Allied forces were fighting evil and cruelty. Six million Jews perished in the Holocaust. They were stripped of their dignity and robbed of their lives solely because of who they were and the faith they practiced. It was not the first time evil men had sought the destruction of the Jewish people. Even today, we see incidences of anti-Semitism around the world. The survivors of the Holocaust bear witness to the danger of what anti-Semitism can become, and their stories of survival remind us that when we are confronted by anti-Semitism, we must fight it.

The scope of the horror of the death camps emerged 60 years ago as Allied troops liberated the survivors. First Majdanek. Later Auschwitz, Birkenau, Buchenwald. One by one, the gates opened to reveal the horrors inside, and then to let in the light.

Survivors stepped forward to describe what had occurred, and then to carry forward the memory of mothers, fathers, children, and friends who were the victims. The liberated saw troops wearing the uniforms of many nations, and viewed them as "angels from heaven."

The liberators brought freedom. They also brought dignity. Men and women in the camps had been treated as less than human. They were given numbers for identification. They were deployed for slave labor and tossed aside when they could no longer work.

When the liberators came, simple acts gave rise to profound joy. A survivor named Gerda Weissman Klein recalled her liberation in an interview recorded in this Museum. An American soldier greeted Gerda and asked, "May I see the other ladies?" After six years of being addressed with insults and slurs, to be called a lady was an overwhelming courtesy. The soldier asked her to come with him, and Gerda said, "He held the door open for me and let me precede him, and in that gesture restored my humanity."

A survivor named Alan Zimm remembers the Allied soldiers who liberated him from Bergen-Belsen. They called to the people inside the camp in many different languages, each time with the same simple message: My dear friends, from now on, you are free.

The liberators themselves remember the scenes. They also became keepers of memories, witnesses to the evil. Few could comprehend what they saw. Young men, many in their teens, hardened by years of fighting their way across Europe, at the camps they wept for the people they met. One American who participated in the liberation of Dachau recalled that with just one look at the survivors, he quotes, "We realized what this war was all about."

Many of the soldiers returned home, unable to talk about their experiences at the camps. The emotions were too raw, the images too painful. Words could not fully convey what happened.

My father's unit, the 104th Infantry, helped to liberate the camp at Nordhausen. My father is no longer living, but when I used to ask him about that time, he couldn't bear to talk about it. I think in retrospect, he couldn't bear to tell his child that there could be such evil in the world.

As survivors and liberators leave us, the work of preserving their memories is all the more urgent. Staff and volunteers from the United States Holocaust Museum have conducted thousands of interviews to gather information from eyewitnesses. The information is available to all who seek it. Over the last 12 years, 22 million visitors have walked through the museum. Each year, 150,000 teachers receive training on how to educate children about the Holocaust. The museum has sent survivors to speak to more than 15,000 members of the armed forces at more than 40 military installations.

The museum is our national effort to honor the survivors, the liberators, the victims and the families affected by the Holocaust. It's fitting that it sits on the National Mall, near great monuments to democracy. The lessons of tyranny and liberty that lie at the heart of the Holocaust remind us that preserving freedom requires constant vigilance.

Other museums and memorials exist throughout America and around the world. Some are small and private, located in the hearts and homes of families who cherish their heritage. Others bring communities together to explore the impact of the Holocaust.

I learned of the efforts of a group of teachers and students in Whitwell, Tennessee. Whitwell is a rural town of about 1,600 people, most of them Christian. Students and staff at Whitwell Middle School began studying the Holocaust to explore, as one teacher described it, "what happens when intolerance reigns and when prejudice goes unchecked."

The students at Whitwell had trouble grasping the magnitude of the Holocaust.

When thinking about the Jews who lost their lives in the concentration camp, one student asked, "What is six million?"

In the course of their research, the students discovered that during World War II, the people of Norway wore paper clips on their clothing in silent resistance to the Nazi aggression. Whitwell's students decided to collect six million paper clips so that they could visualize what a staggering number six million really is.

They ultimately collected 30 million paper clips. The school acquired a World War II-era German railcar, one used to carry people to the camps. Today, the railcar sits on the grounds of Whitwell Middle School, holding 11 million paper clips, to represent the victims of Nazi persecution.

But of course, what's important about the paper clips are the stories that accompanied them. Eyewitness accounts poured in from survivors and liberators, from men and women who had never known their grandparents, or who had lost their siblings. Survivors visited Whitwell to relate their experiences, and to help ensure that the lessons of the Holocaust reached even a small Appalachian town.

A center of Holocaust awareness and memory now sits in one of the least likely places. A movie called "Paper Clips" was produced to document the Whitwell project. Students give tours of their railcar memorial and pass along the knowledge they've gained. Teachers from the Whitwell have spoken to students in German schools, and they visited concentration camps.

When President Bush and I visited Auschwitz, I realized that there are things textbooks can't teach. They can't teach you how to feel when you see prayer shawls or baby shoes left by children being torn from their mothers, or prison cells with the scratch marks of attempted escape. But what moved me the most were the thousands of eyeglasses, their lenses still smudged with tears and dirt. It struck me how vulnerable we are as humans, how many needed those glasses to see, and how many people living around the camps and around the world refused to see. We see today and we know what happened and we'll never forget.

Later this week, President Bush and I will visit the Rumbula Holocaust Memorial in Latvia—the site of the second-largest massacre of Jews perpetrated by the Nazis during World War II. Whenever and wherever we remember the victims of the Holocaust, we deepen our commitment to tolerance and freedom. In Whitwell, Tennessee, in Washington, DC, at Yad Vashem, at Auschwitz—new generations are honoring those ideals simply by looking and learning and listening. The voices of the survivors and liberators will one day be silent, but their testimony will be heard forever. Thank you, and may God bless you all.

MARCUS GARVEY—HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO A LEGEND

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on August 17th a very important occasion will be observed—the 118th birthday of Marcus Garvey. Marcus Garvey is widely considered a monumental figure in world and American history. In the 1920's, his message of unity, cultural pride, and self-sufficiency inspired millions of people around the world.

In this country, Garvey's message of pride in heritage and identification with African roots inspired African Americans at a time when we were oppressed by the impact of slavery and segregation. The Harlem based movement he started with the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) during the early 1900's is still the largest that the modern Black world has ever seen.

His efforts would be a major impetus in the later movements that would free black peoples from the shackles of colonization and legalized discrimination. Indeed, his life and philosophy were embraced by influential Black leaders of the 20th century such as Kwame Nkrumah, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King. He is a national hero of almost mythic proportions in his native Jamaica, and was an inspiration for the Rastafarian movement in Jamaica during the 20th century. Indeed, his praises have been sung in reggae songs up to the present day.

Despite his future impact, the America in which he lived was a much different place then it is today. African Americans did not have rights, and were expected to accept their inequitable position in society. Many became threatened by the size and implications of Marcus Garvey's movement, and he soon became the target of significant government harassment, led by a young J. Edgar Hoover. Eventually, Mr. Garvey was convicted on a single charge of mail fraud—a charge that experts agree was spurious.

Marcus Garvey has been an inspiration to me since I was a child. I was born, raised, and still live in Harlem, where Garvey established the Headquarters for the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Though I was born three years after Garvey was, deported from the United States, his imprint on Harlem was still evident throughout my childhood and adolescence. I often met followers of Garvey's movement, known as Garveyites, who would preach his philosophy. Their words encouraged me to do my own research. As I grew older, I came to fully understand the importance of Garvey and the injustice of his wrongful conviction.

Since 1987, I have endeavored to restore the good name of Marcus Garvey, and my effort is continuing in the 109th Congress. I now have the support of an ever-increasing number of individuals, organizations, constituencies and legislators. Cities from Hartford, Connecticut to Lauderhill, Florida have passed resolutions calling for Mr. Garvey's exoneration, and Rep. Rangel's current Marcus Garvey resolution, H. Con. Res. 57, has garnered the most House support since it was first introduced in 1987.

A Presidential pardon is the final and most important step in restoring the good name of Marcus Garvey and preserving his legacy for future generations. To that end, I sent an official request to President Bush this week urging the granting of a posthumous Presidential pardon to Marcus Garvey. It is my hope that President Bush will take the time to investigate the merits of my request, as such consideration on behalf of Marcus Garvey is long overdue. I will also attend a ceremony in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica—the birthplace of Marcus Garvey—in August, to commemorate the 118th anniversary of Mr. Garvey's birth.

We here in the House recently passed a resolution, H. Con. Res. 175, which acknowledged African descendants of the transatlantic slave trade in all of the Americas and recommended that the United States and the