

McCormick, Jr., Marjorie N. McCormick, Marvin Jacob Shealy, Katherine Yates Derrick and Robert Heyward Derrick.

THE OPENING OF THE DE YOUNG MUSEUM

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to announce the reopening and dedication of the de Young Museum in San Francisco on October 15, 2005. I join with the Mayor and the people of San Francisco in celebrating the new de Young in our vibrant arts community.

Founded in 1895, the de Young Museum has been an integral part of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park for over 100 years. We have the de Young family to thank for establishing this vital center for the arts. M.H. de Young was the driving force behind establishing a permanent home for exhibits featured in the California Midwinter International Exposition of 1894. He set about establishing a diverse and fascinating permanent collection accessible to all San Franciscans that he hoped one day would become "the pride of the Golden State."

After sustaining extensive damage in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, the de Young building was closed in 2000 to make way for a new and seismically stable home for the city's treasured art collections. Designed to complement its natural surroundings, the new de Young will allow museum guests and park visitors alike to travel effortlessly from the park's pathways to the museum's entryways and the sculpture and children's gardens surrounding the museum. The new de Young offers twice the exhibition space of the old building, doubles its arts education space and programming in the new Hamon Education Tower and allows access to a third of the museum free of charge.

In addition to showcasing the permanent collection, the new building will mean that the de Young is once again the Bay Area's premier venue for special exhibitions. The de Young will inaugurate its new special exhibition galleries with an ambitious exhibition showcasing objects from Egypt's Golden Age, Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh.

Over one hundred objects from this period will be on view, including treasures from these conquered territories, ornate royal possessions, and monumental sculptures and reliefs.

Its groundbreaking design will provide a spectacular art habitat for the extensive and diverse collections of the de Young, which will encompass American painting and decorative arts, and arts of the Americas, the Pacific Island, and Africa. The new de Young will present visitors with an exceptional view of the distinctions and connections among the art of different cultures and eras of creativity.

I would also like to recognize the work of Dede Wilsey, President of the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco's Board of Trustees. Mrs. Wilsey has served as Chairman of the de Young's capital campaign since 1995 and President of the Board of Trustees since 1998. As Chairman of the capital campaign, she has successfully led the museum in securing over

\$190 million in funding from nearly 7,000 private donors, making the new de Young the largest privately funded cultural gift ever amassed for the City of San Francisco. Mrs. Wilsey mobilized a broad spectrum of support from trustees, museum members, community leaders and elected officials to support and contribute to the new de Young.

Harry S. Parker III, Director for the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, has spearheaded the design and collections to be housed in the new de Young. His critical eye, his unwavering commitment, and his distinct understanding of art have brought the de Young to its stature in the world.

The de Young and its sister museum, the Legion of Honor, make up the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco—the largest public arts institution in the City of San Francisco and one of the largest and most celebrated arts museums in the United States. The Museums remain committed to presenting stellar art collections for San Franciscans and visitors to San Francisco. Today we have a world-class museum, and a national treasure, in our community to share with the world.

THE INTERROGATION PROCEDURES ACT OF 2005

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, last night the Senate passed an amendment to the Defense Appropriations Act that would establish clear guidelines for interrogating prisoners we capture in war zones or counter-terrorism operations.

The amendment was co-sponsored by Sens. McCAIN, LINDSAY GRAHAM, WARNER, HAGEL, GORDON SMITH, and COLLINS and passed overwhelmingly by a vote of 90–9. Today we are introducing a bill which is identical to the Senate-passed amendment.

Our legislation would clarify that no person may be subject to torture or cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment—regardless of whether they are Americans, and regardless of whether they are held outside the U.S. (i.e., in Guantanamo Bay).

The legislation would also mandate that all DOD personnel employ only those interrogation techniques that are authorized by the Army Field Manual.

Interrogations are vital to obtaining intelligence in the fight against terrorism. But cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment violates U.S. treaty obligations and undermines our moral authority. It has also been shown to be ineffective at eliciting actionable intelligence.

Our troops and intelligence personnel have been forced to operate in a "fog of law"—a patchwork of post 9/11 legal memos and policies that appeared to have condoned cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. Our legislation would clarify the rules governing interrogations so that there can be no doubt what conduct is authorized.

Our legislation has been endorsed by a group of 29 retired military officers, including 3 "four stars"—General Joseph Hoar, General John Shalikashvili, and General Donn Starry. It has also been endorsed by a broad cross-section of civil liberties groups.

There are some complimentary proposals which may be introduced at a later date. But in the meantime, this excellent proposal has momentum and bipartisan support, and we urge the House to support it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FUEL SAVINGS, SMARTER TRAVEL, EFFICIENT ROADWAYS (FASTER) ACT

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that calls on the Secretary of Energy to examine the potential of intelligent transportation systems to conserve fuel and help consumers plan their travel and avoid delays.

Imagine driving to work and having real-time information tell you the best route to save 10 minutes off your commute. Or imagine accessing information on your cell phone that tells you not only when the bus is scheduled to arrive, but also where the bus actually is at any given moment.

In recent years Intelligent Transportation Systems have made significant advancements towards making these ideas a reality. This innovative technology is beginning to alter the transportation sector and has the potential to reduce congestion, increase safety, improve the efficiency of transit and commercial vehicles, and reduce the environmental impact of our growing transportation needs.

However, the potential fuel savings from intelligent transportation systems and the various ways these systems could help consumers plan their travel and avoid delays is not fully known. That is why I have introduced legislation calling on the Secretaries of Energy and Transportation to report on the potential benefits associated with using intelligent transportation systems. My legislation will provide current and future users of these systems with detailed information regarding potential fuel savings, system costs, universal applicability and evaluation of case studies, best practices, and emerging technologies from the private and public sector.

I believe that we need to further examine this exciting new technology and its possible applications. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING THE BIRTHDAY OF CATHERINE GIVENS RIFENBERG

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the birthday of Catherine Givens Rifenberg, born Catherine Hanorah Givens on October 16, 1905 in Holland Center, Ontario, Canada.

Born to Hanorah Kenefick Givens and James Givens, Katherine was the youngest of her six brothers and two sisters: Robert "Jack," James "Ted," Philip, Leo, Albert, Harvey, Mary and Margaret. Catherine and her family faced several tragedies, including the

early death of their mother and the total destruction by fire to their family home. As a result, Catherine was raised by her mother's relatives, the Kenefick family, and remained in Canada through her early teenage years.

As a young adult, Catherine migrated to the United States, settling in Detroit, Michigan with her brother, Albert, and his wife, Ruby, before moving to Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada to join her sister Mary. Catherine finally moved to Buffalo, New York in the mid 1920's where she continues to live her long, healthy and happy life.

Catherine Givens married Francis Rifenberg in 1930 and the two of them spent the greater part of their adult lives together in the Elmwood Avenue area of Buffalo, an area that Catherine truly loves for its excitement, diversity and warmth of the people. She has resided in the Stuyvesant Apartments for the last twenty years, where she continues to cook her own meals and be amazingly self-sufficient.

Catherine worked as a waitress for over forty-five years in Buffalo. Her genuine love of people and warm and welcoming ways made her a favorite at area restaurants; including, the renowned, historic "Kathryn Lawrence's Tea Room," "Laube's Old Spain" and "The Place Restaurant."

Catherine has kept close contact with her beloved Givens family offspring living in the United States and Canada. Her large family of nieces and nephews and extended family of three generations fondly refer to her as Aunt Kitty. Kitty has enjoyed a friendship of over sixty years with her dear friend Mary Marchese and she will happily tell the world that Dr. Jeremiah O'Sullivan has the answer to all her health care needs.

Catherine Givens Rifenberg, residing in the City of Buffalo, will be celebrating her 100th Birthday on the 16th day of October in the year 2005. I join today with her family and friends from near and far in celebrating this very special occasion.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION ON  
NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARE-  
NESS DAY

**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 6, 2005*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the 3rd National Latino Aids Awareness Day on October 15, 2005. This is a national day of awareness and prevention against HIV/AIDS in the Latino community.

The epidemic of HIV/AIDS continues to have a deleterious effect on minority communities nationwide. The Latino community has been disproportionately affected by AIDS. According to the latest data and statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Latinos represent 14 percent of the population of the United States but account for 20 percent (over 164,000) of AIDS cases nationally. AIDS-related illnesses represent the fourth leading cause of death among Latinos ages 25 to 44. By the end of 2002, nearly 88,000 Latinos had died with AIDS.

Latino communities face challenges in their fight against HIV/AIDS, including cultural stig-

ma associated with HIV/AIDS, language barriers, lack of access to adequate healthcare, and high poverty levels. I want to highlight these concerns and also bring together our nation and community towards the commitment of creating new alliances, adopting culturally specific and appropriate interventions, and advocating for new funding and resources targeted to those communities most adversely affected by this horrible epidemic.

National Latino AIDS Awareness Day salutes the more than 76,000 Latino AIDS survivors in the United States and the efforts of victims, volunteers, and professionals who combat AIDS each day. It also recognizes and applauds national and community organizations for their work in promoting awareness about AIDS, providing information, and offering treatment to those who suffer from the disease. National Latino AIDS Awareness Day is a renewed commitment to ending the spread of HIV/AIDS and ensuring quality of life to those with HIV/AIDS in the Latino community. This day of observance is an important opportunity to bring the community together to focus on the current state of HIV/AIDS in Latino communities across the nation.

I encourage Latinos and all Americans to learn more about HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment. I ask that we remember those who have lost their lives to AIDS, show compassion toward and support for those currently living with the disease, and pray for all families and communities whose lives have been touched in some way. This nation can no longer afford to close its eyes and avoid the impact of HIV/AIDS. Let us commit to eliminating HIV/AIDS, not only in the Latino community, but also from all communities throughout the country and the world. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting National Latino AIDS Awareness Day.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED  
SPECIES RECOVERY ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill. (H.R. 3824) to amend and reauthorize the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide greater results conserving and recovering listed species, and for other purposes:

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3824, a bill to bring much-needed reforms to the outdated Endangered Species Act (ESA). While I believe Congress must work to ensure its policies protect and preserve our nation's natural resources and environment, the current interpretation of the ESA has strayed significantly from the original intent of the law and done little to protect our nation's endangered species.

While the ESA has the laudable goal of preventing the extinction of species, the fact is the law is broken and has created an adverse relationship between the government and America's farmers, ranchers, and private property owners. For example, of the 1,304 species that have been listed as endangered over the last 31 years, only 12 have been de-listed,

a one percent success rate. Although our understanding of what is required to protect and recover endangered species has grown and become more sophisticated, the ESA has remained a blunt set of mandates that do not reflect or accommodate these advancements. I firmly believe we must allow the states and the federal government to work together to ensure the true intent of the ESA, to help preserve and recover endangered species, can be accomplished.

H.R. 3824, the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act, repairs many of the problems inherent in the ESA by requiring the use of the best scientific data in all listing decisions, replacing the broken critical habitat program with a more integrated recovery planning process, and strengthening the role of states. In addition, this bill makes great strides to ensure regulatory certainty for private property owners by providing compensation for lands vital to species rehabilitation, increasing transparency throughout the process, and encouraging voluntary conservation efforts. These provisions will help ensure that species conservation efforts take a more collaborative and less confrontational approach to protecting endangered species.

Now is the time to modernize the ESA and move forward to update this law to bring it into the 21st century. I urge my colleagues to pass this important measure to ensure the protection and recovery of America's wildlife, while balancing the needs of the communities in which we live and work.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF GERALD K. SUMIDA

**HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 6, 2005*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gerald K. Sumida as he retires after serving nearly 23 years as Program Director of the Hawaii Senior Companion Program (SCP).

Gerald's career with the Hawaii state government began in July 1975, where he worked in the then Corrections Division and the Adult Services Unit of the then Department of Social Services and Housing. On March 16, 1983, he began his tenure with SCP and has dedicated his time and compassion in helping improve the lives of our beloved kupuna or elders. Under the direction of Gerald, the SCP and the Respite Companion Service Program (RCSP) have gained the recognition and respectability in the aging community.

Through Gerald's guidance the Senior Companion Program has expanded its senior companion services to include Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kauai. Gerald's tireless efforts have provided Hawaii the opportunity to be continually blessed with two federally funded programs providing much needed services to the frail elderly population. Through Gerald's foresight, the SCP and RCSP have continued to improve the quality of life for thousands of frail elderly individuals, and the RCSP has provided hundreds of its participants the opportunity for unsubsidized employment as "older workers" in today's workforce.

Gerald's gentle and compassionate nature has given many elderly low-income individuals, with limited resources and command of