

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