

Vice President and Treasurer. In 1984, as President of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, he established the Chamber Scholarship, benefiting students of the community. His respected leadership qualities resulted in his Chairmanship of four Standing Committees: Scholarship, Membership, Election and Technology.

Mr. Wright has enjoyed a career focused on providing service and intellect to the Borough of Oakland, NJ. The community will thrive for years to come because of his leadership and dedication to society.

It is therefore with great honor that I offer my sincerest appreciation and congratulations to Mr. Charles O. Wright for his committed service to the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and I wish him a future filled with continued success.

LOBBYISTS REPRESENTING
REPRESSIVE REGIMES

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from Harper's Magazine titled "Spin Doctors without borders: how one Washington lobbyist administers to dictatorships."

Robert Cabelly, managing director of C/R International, was recently hired to represent the Government of Sudan. As disturbing as this is, the Harper's article below reveals the lengths that lobbyists will go to represent some of Africa's most repressive regimes.

The U.S. Congress has not forgotten that genocide is still taking place in Sudan. The administration should not allow an American citizen to represent a government guilty of genocide. I call on the State Department to immediately revoke the waiver allowing this lobbying to continue.

[From Harper's Magazine, Mar. 1, 2004]

SPIN DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS: HOW ONE
WASHINGTON LOBBYIST ADMINISTERS TO DIC-
TATORSHIP

(By Elisabeth Eaves)

Lobbyists in Washington, D.C., don't just serve such U.S. interests as the oil industry and the tobacco corporations; they also solicit work from foreign governments. In an extreme, though not uncommon scenario, Americans, many of them former diplomats and public servants, make their fortunes by advancing the interests of dictatorships against those of their own nation. Take Robert Cabelly, managing director of the lobbying and P.R. firm C/R International, who last August signed a contract with the small African nation of Equatorial Guinea. Cabelly has every reason to expect that he will succeed in preventing any sanctions the U.S. Congress might wish to impose on Equatorial Guinea and in other ways shaping American policy to the liking of this repressive regime.

Equatorial Guinea, governed by President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, might seem like a public-relations problem. In 2002 more than 150 of the president's political opponents were arrested for allegedly plotting a coup. Blindfolded for long periods, some of the prisoners were hung in positions designed to break their bones, and at least two died. A democracy only in name (the president "won" 97 percent of the vote in 2002),

Equatorial Guinea did little to improve its human-rights record in 2003, during which a journalist was detained for reporting rumors of a coup, an outspoken pastor was arrested without charges, and an opposition-party member was moved to solitary confinement, chained to a wall, and denied badly needed medical care. But Washington, as well as ExxonMobil and ChevronTexaco, now has an interest in trade with Equatorial Guinea: oil was discovered offshore there in 1995, making it the third largest petroleum producer in Africa.

Cabelly's firm, C/R International, may have won its contract with Equatorial Guinea because of its service to African nations with even more oil. In 1995, after Sani Abacha, then dictator of Nigeria, executed nine prominent political activists, members of the U.S. House and Senate introduced bills laying the groundwork for an international oil embargo. Africa's top oil producer fought back by hiring nine U.S. lobbying and P.R. firms, including C/R (to which Base Petroleum, owned by Abachals son, paid an estimated \$1 million). The bills died, and only trifling penalties against the regime—limiting sales of military equipment and restricting visas for senior officials—were enacted. From 1996 to 2002, C/R received \$6 million from Angola. In 2001 the United States gave Angola \$2.8 million in military assistance, a marked increase from \$0 in the previous three years and a total of \$200,000 between 1962 and 1997. While C/R served Angola, the government's troops beat and raped civilians, and killed suspected rebel sympathizers.

Because of its sudden oil wealth, Equatorial Guinea has the world's fastest-growing economy, but the nation qualifies as "stable" only in that President Obiang has ruled since 1979, when he overthrew and executed his even more despotic uncle. While most of its citizens earn about \$1 a day, President Obiang neglects infrastructure and misappropriates oil revenue in favor of lavish personal expenditures. (He recently paid \$2.6 million in cash for a mansion near Washington, D.C.) As the United States tries to reduce its dependence on the Middle East, African oil has taken on greater geopolitical significance. Because of work by C/R and others, Washington will likely continue to ignore the fact that Africa's oil producers are ruled by dictatorships that continually violate human rights.

For Cabelly, daily contact with U.S. officials includes talking to old colleagues from his years at the State, Department, where he helped to negotiate the 1994 peace agreement between Angola and its UNITA rebels. Many lobbyists have worked previously in public service: in 1997, Burma hired Jefferson Waterman International, a firm run by former assistant secretary of state far international narcotics Ann Wrobleksi in an unsuccessful attempt to end U.S. trade sanctions. (Since 1997, Burma has been one of the top two producers of opium in the world.) With his connections, Cabelly may urge the Bush Administration to grant Equatorial Guinea preferential trade status and will likely lobby the State Department to issue MPRI, a Virginia-based military contractor, the license it has been seeking to train the Equatoguinean military. His work for the country began on a promising note: in October, two months after the deal between Equatorial Guinea and C/R, the U.S. embassy in Malabo reopened after being shuttered for eight years.

C/R's fee of \$300,000 is a small price to pay for favorable U.S. policy. In 2002, payments to the lobbyists and P.R. firms registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act—a total of \$408 million—covered a range of projects, from touting Caribbean beaches to

urging the removal of sanctions against pariah nations. Oil-industry insiders and excited energy experts have nicknamed Equatorial Guinea "the Kuwait of Africa" for its tiny population (500,000) and its vast oil reserves (1.1 billion barrels). Perhaps Cabelly will be so successful as to further the parallel. In 1990 and 1991, Citizens for a Free Kuwait, funded by the emir's government, paid Hill & Knowlton a record \$10.8 million over six months to create a media and lobbying campaign widely credited with convincing the U.S. public that its soldiers should defend the tiny, distant monarchy. As long as the dictatorship in Equatorial Guinea finds lobbyists to take its oil money, it has every reason to expect preferential trade policies, if not, one day, U.S. troops to defend it.

ANNOUNCING PASSING OF
FORMER CONGRESSMEN ED ROY-
BAL AND BOB BADHAM

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, our Nation lost a public servant who demonstrated conscience and commitment. The Honorable Edward Ross Roybal was a pioneer and a fighter for the disadvantaged. As a Mexican-American man in 1930s and 40s in Los Angeles, he personally experienced brutality because of his color. He fought that racism with political activism. As a city council member, activist, and 30 year Congressman in this great House, he broke barrier after barrier.

But it wasn't enough for him to break barriers simply by his presence in American political life, which was remarkable in its own right. He worked to actively pave the way for those behind him, never losing passion for giving voice to the voiceless.

He co-founded the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, dedicated to voicing and advancing, issues affecting Hispanics in the United States.

He founded the National Association of Latino Elected Officials, which empowers Latinos nationwide to participate in the democratic process.

He remained active in California politics, mentoring the next generation of young leaders.

Congressman Roybal was more than an asset to the Hispanic Community. He was an asset to the American community. In these chambers, he was a role model to us all. He voted his conscience and stuck to his principles. And America is better off because of him.

I offer heartfelt condolences to my colleague and friend, the Honorable LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, and I join the Nation in mourning this great man.

HONORING AMERICA'S FALLEN
HEROES

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to somberly note the 2,000th death of an

American servicemember in Iraq. Having reached this unwelcome milestone, I realize that the important number, however, is and remains, one. Each loss of a servicemember in Iraq is a loss to one unit, to one family, to one mother and one father and it is a loss we all suffer together as one Nation. Each loss represents the supreme sacrifice of one more American hero, a hero that now stands forever alongside the American heroes who gave their lives in forging this great Nation in the war of independence, that preserved our Union in the Civil War, that defeated the fascists and the Nazis in World War II and that fought communism in Korea and Vietnam. Among these men and women we honor today are four from my community in Guam. These four fallen heroes are a reflection of our island's patriotism, valor and sacrifice. I mark this new milestone with great sadness but take comfort in knowing that another generation of Americans, included among them another generation of Guam's sons and daughters, has answered the call of duty to protect freedom and the American way of life. We owe a deep gratitude to these fallen men and women and to their families. May God bless them and may God bless our country.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND WORKS OF WELLINGTON MARA

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of fellow Fordham University alumnus Wellington Timothy Mara, who succumbed to cancer yesterday at the age of 89. To football fans in the New York/New Jersey Metropolitan Area, Mara is synonymous with our beloved New York Giants, and has been for decades.

Born in New York City on August 14, 1916, Mara was introduced to professional football in 1925, when his father purchased the rights to establish a team in New York. It was that year that Mara had his first job with the Giants, as a ball boy. He would later recount a story from that inaugural season of overhearing head coach Robert Folwell telling his team to "give them hell out there." It was at that moment that 9-year-old Mara realized what a tough game football must be, and fell in love with the game forever.

In 1930, Timothy Mara, Wellington's father, gave the team to his two sons, Jack, 22, and Wellington, who was just 14. He became the youngest owner in the league.

In the late 1930's, Wellington Mara attended Fordham University. By now an avid football fan, Mara befriended many of the university's football players. At that time, Fordham was a formidable national powerhouse, at one point winning 25 straight games. It was here Mara befriended legendary player, coach and fellow NFL Hall of Famer Vince Lombardi.

Upon graduation in 1937, Mara joined the New York Giants operation full-time. With his brother in charge of the business, Wellington Mara soon took control of the player personnel decisions. In this role he drafted or traded for some of the all time great NFL players. He in-

tegrated the Giants at a time when much of the league remained all-white. He drafted running back Frank Gifford and Roosevelt Brown and traded for quarterback Y.A. Tittle, all future Hall of Famers. He was the architect of the dominant Giants teams of 1958-1963 when they appeared in five NFL championship games, winning one championship. The first of these championship appearances in 1958 is known as "the greatest game ever played," against the Baltimore Colts, the NFL's first ever sudden death overtime in a championship game.

During World War II Mara joined the United States Navy. He served honorably in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters, earning the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

In the early 1960's, Jack and Wellington Mara agreed to give up lucrative television revenue and allow it to be equally split among all NFL teams. As the owners of the most valuable team in the league at the time, their decision to put the good of the entire league above their self-interest set the league on a path to the enormous prosperity it is enjoying today.

When the Giants hit lean times during the 1970's, Mara placed most of the blame on himself. To respond he hired George Young as General Manager, who then was the architect of the dominant Giants' teams of the late 1980's. These teams won Super Bowl XXI (1987) and Super Bowl XXV (1991). Young won five NFL Executive of the Year awards in his 19 seasons with the Giants.

All told, in Mara's 81 years with the Giants, they appeared in 26 postseasons, won 16 division championships and six NFL titles. Those six championships represent the third most of any franchise, behind only the Green Bay Packers and the Chicago Bears.

In addition to his service to the Giants, Mara also worked hard for the league as a whole to ensure collective prosperity. He served on the league's Competition Committee, the Hall of Fame Committee, and the Executive Committee, including a term as chairman from 1971-1977. He has been widely lauded by his fellow owners for his invaluable service to the league.

In 1971-72, Fordham University inducted Mara into their Athletic Hall of Fame. Mara has continued his close ties to the university throughout his life, and in 2002 he was honored at the Fordham Founder's dinner, the university's highest honor.

In 1997 Mara was inducted into the National Football League Hall of Fame, an honor he reluctantly accepted. He was a strong advocate of leaving the Hall of Fame for just players and coaches, insisting it was they, and not owners, who made the game great.

Wellington Mara served his community as a member of the board of the Giants Foundation, a charitable organization founded by the New York Giants involved with providing financial and social support for disadvantaged youth in the New York/New Jersey Metropolitan Area.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my deepest condolences to his wife of 61 years Ann, his 11 children and 40 grandchildren.

Today I am proud to have introduced a House Resolution honoring the life and work of Wellington Timothy Mara. I respectfully urge that all my colleagues join me in paying our respects, and offer their support for this resolution.

EULOGY FOR KENNY SWYGERT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I will be attending the funeral of Kenny Swygert, beloved husband of my long-time staff assistant and friend, Brenda. I submit to the record the remarks I will be making at the service.

At times such as this we find that words can never adequately provide a true expression of the sympathy we feel, and words seem so unlikely to provide comfort, but we gathered here this morning to show Brenda and her family that we are grieving with you over the loss of your beloved Kenny.

Having known Kenny from the time Brenda met him, and remembering that it was in my first Congressional office that they met due to the matchmaking efforts of brother Pat, I have always felt partly responsible for the success of their marriage, and, Brenda, you two found such happiness together that I came to believe that your marriage was one of the best things I have ever been a part of.

Over the years Brenda and Kenny have defined a good marriage for me and for all who know them, so we know how difficult this loss will be for you, Brenda, and how difficult it will be for you to be without your life partner.

Please know that your many friends, and all of those whose lives you and Kenny have touched over the years, are with you in spirit at this time of sorrow and that you and your family are in our thoughts and prayers.

I believe that it is often the case that those who work with someone on a daily basis have a very good opportunity to know of the quality of a marriage. It is on a daily basis that one has, particularly in a small Congressional office, to see what the people with whom you work are experiencing in their lives away from the office. With Brenda, I could tell that she was married to a man who supported her and enabled her to devote herself to the demands of a Congressional career as well as give of herself to friends and family as generously as she has over the years.

And give of herself Brenda has, so much so that I knew Kenny must be a wonderfully supportive husband to tolerate her missing so many evenings at home while she was working late with me. I have benefited so much over the years from Brenda's professionalism and dedication that I haven't thought enough of thanking Kenny for allowing her to be as devoted as she is.

When Brenda was sick a couple of years we were able to see the kind of love and support that Kenny provided and how his prayers and his strength and determination that she survive was a force that encouraged and sustained Brenda in her fight to breathe and restore her health. We all worried about the illness that threatened her life and the capacity of her doctors and medicine to overcome it, but we had absolutely no worry about Brenda's will to live and her fighting spirit and that she was not alone because Kenny was there fighting with her.

Brenda, I hope that you and your family will be comforted at this time by the memories of the many good times you shared and by the knowledge that you were able to care for and comfort him at the end of his life, at his side