

As a result, individuals and pension plans that invest through mutual funds will have access to these types of investments in bullion when the mutual fund manager wants to make those investments.

The amendment would be effective for tax years beginning after date of enactment.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO WESTGATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

#### HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Westgate Elementary School in Arlington Heights, Illinois, for being named a 2006 No Child Left Behind Blue Ribbon School.

Nearly 600 students, kindergarten through 5th grade, attend Westgate Elementary. The teachers and faculty at Westgate are focused on providing hands-on instruction that motivates and excites children about learning. As a result, these students consistently score above state and national averages on standardized tests in all subject areas.

Westgate Elementary is among 250 schools from across the nation chosen by the Secretary of Education to receive this acknowledgement. These schools have distinguished themselves by embodying the goals of reaching high standards and closing the achievement gap. Schools selected for this honor either have students from all subgroups that have demonstrated significant improvement or have students that achieve in the top 10 percent of their state on statewide tests.

This is a great honor for the 10th district, and I congratulate the principal, Dr. Kevin Dwyer, the students, and teachers at Westgate Elementary for this achievement.

#### HONORING MINNIE VAUTRIN

#### HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Minnie Vautrin, an American woman and missionary whose heroism changed the course of history during World War II.

Our country has seen countless acts of heroism in the face of war atrocities both in our country and abroad, Japan's violent occupation of then-capital Nanking, China, historically known as the Rape of Nanking, claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent Chinese men, women and children and left its mark on history as one of the most brutal massacres and crimes against humanity of the 20th Century. An estimated 300,000 Chinese civilians were killed, and an estimated 20,000 women were raped, with some estimates as high as 80,000.

Minnie Vautrin, a missionary who worked at a women's college in Nanking, courageously stood against the Japanese imperial army. A native of Illinois, she was one of the few Americans in the region when the Japanese army invaded Nanking.

By using the American flag and proclamations issued by the American Embassy in

China maintaining the college a sanctuary, Minnie helped repel incursions into the college, where thousands of women and children sought protection from the Japanese army. She often risked her own life to defend the lives of thousands of Chinese civilians.

Her devotion during this horrific event earned her the nickname "American Goddess of Mercy" among the people of Nanking, where she is fondly remembered. Her heroic actions and unparalleled efforts to save lives deserve to be recognized. Sadly, her story is relatively unknown.

That is why I, along with 14 of my colleagues, am introducing a resolution honoring her sacrifice, courage, humanity, and commitment to peace and justice during the violent Rape of Nanking. Minnie Vautrin's story defines patriotism and heroism in the midst of war, and the introduction of this resolution honors her achievements today, the 120th anniversary of her birth.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues for joining me in honor of this phenomenal yet unsung heroine. To the thousands of innocent men, women and children whose lives were spared because of Minnie Vautrin's bold courage, she will never be forgotten.

#### RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY REQUESTING THE RELEASE OF UNCLASSIFIED VERSIONS OF THE APRIL 2006 NIE AND OTHER IRAQ INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, the media reported that American intelligence agencies completed a National Intelligence Estimate, NIE, finding that the Iraq war has increased the danger of terrorism against the United States. This is significant because the NIE represents the consensus judgment of the entire United States intelligence community and is approved by John D. Negroponte, the Director of National Intelligence. According to portions of the NIE declassified by the President, the intelligence agencies conclude that Islamic radicalism "has metastasized and spread across the globe." This conclusion raises considerable questions about President Bush's public statements that the war in Iraq has made us safer. Even though President Bush declassified about four pages of the 30-page NIE, the American people are entitled to the full story, not just pieces the President may selectively reveal.

Media accounts further indicate that the Administration has an additional classified intelligence community report that gives a grim assessment of the situation in Iraq. Some have expressed concern that release of this second NIE is being slowed by the Administration to avoid discussion before the November elections. If the intelligence estimate is finished, it should not be hidden from the American people.

In order to inform the public more fully regarding the impact of the occupation in Iraq on terrorism, I along with 45 of my colleagues am introducing a Resolution of Inquiry that would call for the immediate release of the full unclassified versions of both the April NIE as

well as any other pending report on Iraq. While President Bush has released a small part of the April 2006 NIE, it is important that all unclassified materials on these matters be released.

The American people deserve to know the whole truth about the impact of the war in Iraq on the global war on terrorism. If what has been reported is correct, these Intelligence Estimates indicate that the Iraq war is part and parcel of this administration's failed national security record, and has made us less safe from terrorist attacks.

#### REV. WILLIAM SCHULTZ REMARKS AT CEREMONY TO HONOR WAITSTILL SHARP AND MARTHA SHARP, AMERICAN HEROES OF THE HOLOCAUST

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago a very moving ceremony was held at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and a plaque was placed to honor the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and his wife, Martha, true heroes of the Holocaust who risked their lives to save Jews from the atrocities of the Nazi regime.

On June 13, 2006, the Yad Vashem Holocaust Remembrance Authority in Israel honored the Sharps posthumously as "Righteous Among the Nations" for risking their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust. They are only the second and third Americans to be so honored. Varian Fry, with whom the Sharps worked, was the first American.

The Sharps' incredible story is a powerful reminder that all of us have the moral obligation to do all we can to end violence and genocide where ever and when ever such atrocities occur. They, along with those who helped to make their work possible, deserve our gratitude and admiration. Each of us should make every effort to learn more about the atrocities and genocidal actions occurring around the globe today, strive to have the foresight and courage shown by the Sharps, and act with resolve to do everything we can to stop these horrors.

Our colleagues in the Senate passed a resolution on September 8 of this year honoring the courageous service of the Sharps. Representative JAMES MCGOVERN, my colleague from Massachusetts, where the Sharps once lived, and I are introducing similar legislation in the House remembering the Sharps and their heroism.

Mr. Speaker, the Reverend William Schultz made particularly outstanding remarks at this ceremony honoring the Sharps at the U.S. Holocaust Museum. I urge my colleagues to ponder his comments and learn more about this brave, selfless couple and their amazing deeds.

REMARKS DELIVERED BY REV. WILLIAM SCHULTZ U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM SEPTEMBER 14, 2006

I think continually of those who were truly great.

Who, from the womb, remembered the soul's history

Through corridors of light where the hours are suns

Endless and singing. Whose lovely ambition  
Was that their lips, still touched with fire,  
Should tell of the Spirit clothed from head  
to foot in song . . .

What is precious is never to forget . . .

These are the opening lines of a poem by Stephen Spender, the British man of letters.

So often when we hear the exhortation, "Never forget!", it is the victims of atrocities whose fates are being invoked. But today, with the addition of the names of Martha and Waitstill Sharp to the "Wall of Rescuers," it is two people whose "lips . . . told of the Spirit clothed from head to foot in song" that we would have the world remember and the faith that inspired them to take risks on behalf of unknown others and the courage that led them to face the Nazis not once, but twice and a kind of almost incomprehensible determination they exhibited that most of us mortals can only dream of.

The plaque we install today has only 100 words on it, only 100 words in which to tell their story. The documentary short produced by the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, which we will see in a few moments, has only twenty-minutes to make their heroism clear. So it is fitting that the museum is adding to its collection the 8–9,000 pages of documentary evidence that Larry Benequist and Bill Sullivan, the makers of the film, have gathered from attics, from dusty store rooms in Czechoslovakia and France, from carefully preserved Gestapo archives in Berlin, and from collections of personal letters. And it is fitting that the museum has acquired the hours of interviews with Martha and Waitstill which Ghanda Difiglia taped for UUSC while they were still alive. The museum will no doubt also want to preserve the hours of recollections of people who were rescued by the Sharps, people like Rosemarie Fiegl, and of people who knew them like Yehuda Bacon recollections which Deborah Shaffer is filming. All of these fragments of the story will be preserved here so that scholars, historians, and authors can study them and make more accessible the obligation to remember.

Today's dedication means that future visitors to this museum will be continually reminded of two of who were truly great—Martha and Waitstill Sharp.

And part of what made them great were the moral choices they made. How many of us would set out from our comfortable homes, leaving our small children behind, to travel to an unstable part of the world where we would match wits with the Gestapo and lead journeys across the Pyrenees?

And yet the fact that they did that means that any one else could have done it if they had decided to, that it was not beyond the bounds of the human imagination. If even one person in a generation makes a moral choice, it leaves the rest of us with less excuse for our ethical torpidity. William Lloyd Garrison founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1831 when the slaveholder Andrew Jackson was President. That removes any hope Jackson or his fellow slaveholders might have had to claim ignorance as a defense for holding other human beings in chains. And Elizabeth Cady Stanton began the fight for women's equality in 1840 when women were excluded from the world antislavery convention, so after 1840 what was Garrison's excuse for remaining a misogynist?

But of course not every one of us accurately reads the tides of history. I often ask myself

what moral myopia I am subject to at this very moment, something that twenty or forty years from now will seem like unimaginable shortsightedness. And that is what strikes me as most remarkable about the Sharps. They went to Europe in February, 1939. February, 1939 was less than three months after the Kristallnacht. It was before the Nazis required Jews in Germany to relinquish their silver and gold. It was before the occupation of Czechoslovakia. It was before the German "Pact of Steel" with Italy. It was before the SS St. Louis set out on its fateful voyage to Cuba and before its 900 Jewish refugee passengers were returned to Europe. It was before Germany attacked Poland, before Britain declared war on Germany. It was before the Warsaw Ghetto. And it was before Auschwitz, before "Auschwitz" became the name of anything other than a pretty little town in Poland. It was, in other words, before most of the rest of the world awoke to the true extent of the Nazi peril and the full measure of its threat to the Jewish people. It was in fact five whole years before Adolf Eichmann would offer to trade the lives of one million Jews for 10,000 trucks and the British High Commissioner in Egypt, Lord Moyne, would reject the offer, saying, "But where shall I put them? Whatever would I do with one million Jews?" The Sharps, their sponsors and their colleagues, were gauging the tides and gauging them with astonishing perspicuity. It is easy to feel small and blind in comparison to that.

But that is not the lesson that I suspect the Sharps would have us draw. We honor the Sharps as heroes who saved hundreds of lives. But I am willing to bet that Waitstill and Martha knew that though they and their colleagues, the Dexters and Charles Joy, were the ones risking their lives on the streets of Prague and in the mountains of Spain, they were dependent upon a much larger circle of friends and acquaintances who made their heroism possible: the people who cared for their children, the members of their congregation in Wellesley Hills who maintained their church while they were gone, the supporters of the Unitarian denomination that financed their cause. And, yes, the tailors who darned their clothes, the shoemakers who soled their shoes, the pilot who steered their ship and the housekeeper who kept their rooms.

That, you see, is why we have institutions. Because not every one of us can set out for war-torn Europe. Not every one of us can visit the refugee camps of Darfur or the US detention camps in Iraq or Afghanistan or God knows where else. But every one of us can be a part of the lives of those who do. Every one of us can be a part of institutions that make such heroism possible and in that measure can claim a degree of kinship with the righteous among the nations. That Waitstill and Martha's work resulted not just in the immediate rescue of hundreds of lives, but in the creation of an institution that came to be known as the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, an institution that multiplied those rescues a thousand fold in the years that followed, is testimony that, acute as their reading of history surely was, they knew that they were but a part of a much larger circle of heroes and heroines who made their enterprise possible and without whom their legacy and the values it embodied could never be sustained across the decades.

Spender's poem ends:

Near the snow, near the sun, in the highest  
fields  
See how these names are feted by the waving  
grass  
And by the streamers of white clouds  
And whispers of wind in the listening sky.  
The names of those who in their lives fought  
for life  
Who wore at their hearts the fire's center.  
Born of the sun they traveled a short while  
towards the sun,  
And left the vivid air signed with their  
honor.

Thank you for helping us honor two people  
who wore at their hearts the fire's center and  
left the vivid air signed with their own  
honor.

#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF ABE JOLLEY

#### HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to my good friend, Abe Jolley, whose community service and sportsmanship will be recognized next month at the inaugural Abe Jolley Memorial Golf Tournament in our hometown of Union City, Tennessee. The tournament will raise money for a scholarship program in northwest Tennessee.

Abe was as avid and skilled a golfer as anyone I have ever met. In 1939—the same year he was lucky enough to marry his wife, the former Velma Taylor—he hit his hole-in-one, only three weeks after he had started playing golf. Another 50 years passed before his second hole-in-one, a slump he blamed on the hole always being in the wrong place. He hit four more holes-in-one toward the end of his golf career, including one at the age of 85.

Abe was more than a golfer, though. He was a dedicated husband, father and grandfather. He worked at the Obion County Motor Company, was active at Union City First United Methodist Church, served more than 50 years as a Mason and was a charter member of Union City Civitan Club.

I knew Abe Jolley all my life and, like all who knew him, was deeply saddened when he passed in 2004. Abe lived his life with energy and excitement that I always admired. Mr. Speaker, I hope you and our colleagues will join me in honoring the memory of a very extraordinary man and my dear friend, Mr. Abe Jolley.

#### IN LASTING MEMORY OF BOBBIE GENE "BOB" LANN

#### HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Bobbie Gene "Bob" Lann, who passed away September 15, 2006, in Magnolia, Arkansas at the age of 79.

After serving in the United States Army, Bob Lann moved to Stamps, Arkansas, where he lived for twenty-two years. Bob served as captain of the Stamps Fire Department, served on the Stamps City Council and was charter president of the Stamps Jaycees. He was also