

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT D.  
AND MARY ANNE BAILEY

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2006*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a very special occasion today—the 50th wedding anniversary of Robert D. and Mary Anne Bailey. This event took place on July 15, 2006.

Robert D. Bailey is originally from Mystic, Connecticut. His wife, Mary Anne Williamson Bailey, is originally from Clayton, Alabama. The couple met in April of 1956 at the Seale Road Baptist Church in Phoenix City, Alabama. The next month on Mary Anne's birthday, May 26th, Robert asked her to marry him. On June 15, 1956, the couple was united in marriage at Seale Road Baptist Church where they are still members today. Together they raised four children. They have three daughters, one son, twelve grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Bailey was also recently selected for the Audie Murphy Award, which is the highest award one can receive from the Society of the Third Infantry Division. He was selected out of over 3,900 applicants and will receive the award at Fort Benning, Georgia on Veterans Day.

I salute this lovely couple on the 50th year of their life together and join their family in honoring them on this special occasion.

**HEDGE FUND STUDY ACT**

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill H.R. 6079, the "Hedge Fund Study Act." I want to thank both Chairman, OXLEY, and Chairman BAKER for the Financial Services Committee's support for this study and efforts to address the evolving hedge fund industry.

This legislation will require the President's Working Group on Financial Markets to study the growing marketplace and make recommendations regarding hedge fund disclosure. It is a good first step towards determining what type of disclosure hedge funds should provide to regulators and will establish some standards for increased transparency in our financial system that is important for market discipline and investor confidence.

Hedge funds are now a \$1.2 trillion industry and can be high-risk, high stake investments. While usually targeted to wealthy investors, hedge funds are seeing an increase in ties to pension plans and consequently, the financial earnings of millions of Americans. For that purpose, I think it is necessary that regulators explore hedge funds and the potential risks they pose to financial markets and investors.

This study will come at a good time, as there is much recent discussion over the Securities and Exchange Commission's ruling that required hedge fund advisors to register with the SEC and undergo routine inspections. This ruling was rejected by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and thrown out partly because the court called hedge funds notoriously difficult to define. A

contemporary study of the hedge fund industry would allow legislators to better understand risks born by our economic structures. Moreover, it will allow legislators to best protect the American economy from any unnecessary financial risks.

Although the President's Working Group was created originally to address issues related to the 1987 stock market crash, it now serves as a forum through which the participating agencies exchange information on and coordinate regulatory policy regarding U.S. financial markets more generally. The chairman of the Working Group is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other members are the chairmen of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The United States is a global leader in the financial services industry. For this reason it is important for regulators to contemplate our strong international position during their consideration of hedge fund disclosure. I commend our committee for acknowledging this important issue and the Senate for their recent attention concerning hedge funds. It is essential we understand this rapidly evolving industry and the impact hedge funds have on our national securities markets.

Madam Speaker, this legislation is a good bipartisan bill supported by other members of the Financial Services Committee including Chairman LEACH, Chairman FRANK and Representative GARRETT. I am pleased today that we have brought this much needed bill to the floor. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this important and very necessary legislation.

**MILITARY COMMISSIONS ACT OF  
2006**

SPEECH OF

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker; I rise today to oppose H.R. 6166, the Military Commission Act. I do so because I believe that America must maintain its status as a moral leader on the issue of the humane treatment of prisoners. It is important to our success in the war on terrorism, and it is critical to protecting our own soldiers. By lowering our moral standards in how we treat prisoners of war, we encourage other countries to do the same. This is not a good precedent, and we should reject this legislation.

While much debate and discussion concerning H.R. 6166 has revolved around military commissions and the use of secret evidence, this legislation also contains a provision that would strip Federal courts of their authority to review the detentions of almost all terrorism suspects. Specifically, the provision would bar foreigners held overseas from using the Federal trial courts for challenges to detention known as habeas corpus lawsuits. By eliminating this constitutional right, anyone deemed an "unlawful enemy combatant" could be held indefinitely, without recourse.

No one disputes whether or not legislation is needed. To date, not one detainee held has been tried or convicted of a crime. We need a framework to efficiently prosecute and convict those guilty of terrorist acts against the United States. However, this process must

meet certain legal standards for fairness that form the moral basis of our country, which is what our troops are ultimately fighting to protect. Many times during this debate it has been said that since our enemies in this war do not respect any code of conduct, than we do not need to either. I do not agree with this sentiment. America must stand for a higher ideal.

While I believe the war on terror has brought with it the need for specialized rules and procedures, we must not forget the basic notion of due process. We, as Congress, should uphold our obligations under the Geneva Conventions, ensure expedited convictions for terrorists, and protect our service men and women, and I do not believe this legislation meets these goals.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this legislation and ask my colleagues to do the same.

IN MEMORY OF CONSERVATION-  
ISTS TRAGICALLY KILLED IN  
NEPAL

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2006*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mingma Norbu Sherpa and Matthew Preece, two outstanding conservationists at World Wildlife Fund, WWF, in the United States, and others who were killed in a tragic helicopter crash in Nepal on Saturday, September 23. The accident claimed 24 lives, including other WWF conservation leaders and senior government officials from the United States, United Kingdom, Finland and Nepal and four crew members. Ms. Margaret Alexander and Dr. Bijan Acharya of the USAID mission in Nepal are among the deceased. The cause of the crash is unknown. Bad weather in the area may have been a contributing factor.

The group was returning from a celebration of a conservation success story that took place in the rugged, far-east mountains of Nepal. The Nepali government hosted the event in Ghunsa to turn over conservation stewardship of wildlife and habitats on the slopes of Kanchenjunga—the world's third highest mountain—to a coalition of local communities. The park, which is home to globally endangered species such as the snow leopard, now will be managed by the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council. WWF was instrumental in the decision and will work on its implementation for the next five years. USAID provides funding for the project.

Mingma Sherpa directed WWF's work in the Eastern Himalayas. Born and raised in the foothills of Mt. Everest, Mr. Sherpa represented the best of a new breed of conservationist. As an early pioneer of conservation efforts in his native Nepal, and for more than 15 years at WWF in the United States, Mingma Sherpa dedicated his life to the practice of what he called "conservation with a human face."

A protégé of Sir Edmund Hillary, who mentored him after his father died in a mountaineering accident on Mt. Everest in 1971,

Mingma was the first Sherpa to become chief warden of Mt. Everest National Park. He was also one of the founders of the WWF-funded Annapurna Conservation Area Project—then a new experiment in community-based conservation that has since become a model for conservation around the world.

Carter Roberts, President and CEO of WWF-US said this week, “Mingma Sherpa’s quiet, unassuming modesty made it easy to forget that he helped to point the way for the rest of us to follow. He was a hero to me and to many others in the conservation field. He dedicated his life to the idea people and nature could, and should, co-exist. His death is a tremendous loss.”

Born on October 31, 1955, in the small mountain village of Kunde, Mingma was one of the first students to graduate from the village school system created by Hillary, who had scaled Everest two years earlier. Hillary took an immediate interest in the boy and in 1972, a year after Mingma’s father died, invited him to participate in a school-building project. It was to be a transformative experience—and one that led to a close, life-long friendship with “Sir Ed,” as Hillary was known among the Sherpas.

Attending Lincoln College in Christchurch, New Zealand, on a scholarship received with Hillary’s help, Mingma obtained a B.A. in forestry and park management and returned to Nepal as a junior ranger at Mt. Everest’s Sagarmatha National Park.

Tensions between park management and the sherpas living in the area were running high at the time because of community resentment over what were seen as arbitrary restrictions on tree cutting and other traditional activities. So successful was Mingma in resolving these disputes, through solutions that gave the community incentives to conserve the park, that he was named chief warden six months later.

It turned into one of the earliest experiments in what later would become known as “community-based conservation” and it worked so well that in 1985, after another sojourn abroad to obtain a Masters degree in resource management from the University of Manitoba, Mingma was picked to help create the Annapurna project that would later become the textbook model for community-based conservation.

He joined WWF in 1989, first as director of WWF Nepal’s Himalayan Program and later as chief country representative in Nepal and Bhutan. In 1998, he moved to the Washington, DC headquarters of WWF-US to oversee all of the organization’s conservation work in the Eastern Himalayas.

In “Sir Edmund Hillary and the People of Everest,” author Cynthia Russ Ramsay would later write that, of all of “Hillary’s students”—many of whom went on to become doctors, lawyers, teachers and businessmen—Mingma “more than anyone else embodies the virtues of doing things the Hillary way,” having taken his mentor’s compassionate vision applied it to many “other remote areas of the world.”

Although he received international recognition for his work—the Gorkha Dhaksin Bahu medal from the King of Nepal and the Order of the Golden Ark Award from Prince Bernard of the Netherlands—Mingma was forever self-effacing about his accomplishments, preferring to give credit to others. He could not escape fame in his native Nepal, however, where vil-

lagers would line the streets to applaud and cheer him whenever he returned for a visit.

He is survived by his wife Phurba Sona Sherpa, his daughter Dawa Phuti Sherpa and son Tenzing Norbu Sherpa, all of Falls Church, Virginia.

Mingma was one of seven WWF staff killed in the helicopter crash. Mathew Preece, a very promising young conservation professional from Utah, also died in the accident. Mr. Preece was a new Program Officer at WWF headquarters in Washington. He only joined WWF’s Eastern Himalayas team four months ago and was thrilled to be making his first trip to the region. Matt spent five years working on domestic and international issues for other non-profit organizations and lived in India, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. He obtained graduate degrees in 2004 from Brandeis University in Sustainable International Development and in 1999 from Vanderbilt University in Environmental Science. While in school, Matt helped build houses with Habitat for Humanity in California and spent a month in Washington, DC as an advisor to the National Youth Leadership Forum.

Matthew Preece fit more into his 31 years than most people do in an entire lifetime. He is an inspiration to young people around the world, and our hearts go out to his parents, three sisters, and a brother.

The five other WWF staffers who were tragically killed are: Dr. Jill Bowling, Conservation Director for WWF-UK; Jennifer Headley, WWF-UK’s Coordinator for Nepal/South Asia Program; Dr. Chandra Prasad Gurung, Country Representative for WWF Nepal; Dr. Harka Gurung, Advisor to WWF Nepal; and Yeshi Choden Lama, Senior Program Officer for WWF Nepal.

Several senior Nepali government officials also perished in the crash. They are: Mr. Gopai Rai, Nepal Minister of State Forests and Soil Conservation; Dr. Damodar Parajuli, the Acting Secretary, Ministry of State of Forests and Soil Conservation; Mr. Narayan Poudel, Director General of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation; and Mr. Sharad Rai, Director General of Department of Forests.

On behalf of the 125 members of the International Conservation Caucus, I want to express our deepest sympathies to the families, friends, and colleagues of the conservationists and public servants who were lost to us. They were on a noble mission. All of them will be missed by people who care deeply as I do about protecting wildlife and wild places.

#### GREAT LAKES FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Mr. WALSH. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2430, the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 2006. This is a strong, bi-partisan bill that deserves the support of all members.

As many of you know, my district is home to the Lake Ontario shoreline. From its recreational use to its natural beauty, Lake On-

tario directly affects a majority of my constituents.

Areas on Lake Ontario like the Sodus Bay Chimney Bluffs and Irondequoit Bay, to the various trout streams and wetland marshes, all shape the landscape of this unique area. But this diverse landscape and its ecosystem are in need of attention. All the Great Lakes are in need of repair. This legislation allows us to begin the much needed restoration of the Great Lakes.

Unfortunately, I must admit that nearly half of the original wetlands of the Great Lakes have been lost due to adverse threats like non-point source pollution and invasive species. These lost wetlands were the home to the sensitive ecosystem that is the building block of the larger Great Lakes basin. The basin is home to 1/5 of the earth’s fresh water and it commands our attention. This legislation helps get us there.

Lastly, this legislation is the first step in implementing the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration strategy that President Bush commissioned in 2004. Since that time, the findings and recommendations have been used to develop an all encompassing piece of legislation, H.R. 5100, the Great Lakes Collaboration Implementation Act. This bill includes a coordinated effort to clean up sewage treatment plants as well as the polluted waters and toxic waste water left over from the industrial boom of past generations. H.R. 5100 includes funding for permanent barriers to protect Lake Michigan and the basin from the invasive Asian Carp species.

Similar to our Nation’s successful efforts in the Everglades and the Chesapeake Bay, we must do the same for the Great Lakes. Congress must implement H.R. 5100, and the passage of S. 2430 is a critical first step.

Streams, rivers, marshes and wetlands all over the basin are polluted and in dire need of attention. We know that restoration, protection and conservation can restore the Great Lakes much like the Everglades and Chesapeake Bay. The fish and wildlife that call these areas home must be restored to protect the magnificence of the lakes for generations to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT SWAMP WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2006*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Great Swamp Watershed Association, based in Harding Township, Morris County, New Jersey, a vibrant community which I am proud to represent. On November 17, 2006, the Great Swamp Watershed Association will be celebrating 25 years of preserving land and water resources in over forty municipalities throughout New Jersey.

In 1981, the Great Swamp Watershed Association was formed to protect land and water and encourage good management policies and practices in the 36,000 acres in the watershed. The Association was formed by a group of citizens concerned about the potential development of a jet port where the refuge is currently located. Starting as a small grassroots organization, the Great Swamp Watershed Association has today grown to cover 55