

Arar, a Syrian-born Canadian citizen. During a layover in New York on his way home to Canada, United States authorities seized him and shipped him to Syria, where he was imprisoned and tortured for nearly a year. He was subjected to extensive interrogations, during which he was beaten and whipped. He was imprisoned in a 6-foot underground cell. The Canadian Government conducted an investigation into the case and found that Mr. Arar was placed on a terrorist watch-list based on inaccurate, unsubstantiated and unreliable evidence. Since being released, he has been cleared of all charges. This case illustrates why the right of habeas corpus is so vital to our rule of law. Individuals must always have an avenue to challenge their detention. If not, innocent people can be unlawfully detained and indefinitely imprisoned based upon insubstantial or even erroneous evidence.

In a letter to Members of Congress commenting on the habeas stripping provisions, former Judge Advocate Generals John Hutson, Donald Guter, and David Brahms stated, "it is critical to these detainees, who have not been charged with any crime, that Congress not strip the courts of jurisdiction to hear their pending habeas cases. The habeas cases are the only avenue open for them to challenge the bases of their detention—potentially life imprisonment—as 'enemy combatants.'" In another letter to Members of Congress, 9 former Federal judges also expressed concerns. They warn that ". . . depriving the courts of habeas jurisdiction will jeopardize the Judiciary's ability to ensure that Executive detentions are not grounded on torture or other abuse . . . Congress would thus be skating on thin constitutional ice in depriving the Federal courts of their power to hear the cases of Guantanamo detainees." Thomas Sullivan, a former United States attorney in Chicago who has represented Guantanamo Bay detainees, testified at a recent Senate hearing that he believed that if this legislation is "passed with these habeas-stripping provisions in it, then after I am dead and the members of this Senate are dead, an apology will be made, just as we did for the incarceration of the Japanese citizens in the Second World War." ("Security and War Take Center Stage as Campaign Break Nears," *New York Times*, September 26, 2006)

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress we should work to protect Constitutional rights, not deny them. As the former Judge Advocate Generals wrote in their letter to Members of Congress, ". . . the writ of habeas corpus embodies principles fundamental to our Nation. It is the essence of the rule of law, ensuring that neither king nor executive may deprive a person of liberty without some independent review to ensure that the detention has a reasonable basis in law and fact. That right must be preserved."

H.R. 6166 has serious consequences for the safety of our brave military men and women and for our Nation. If the United States supports stripping detainees of fundamental legal protections, other countries will feel justified in doing the same thing. Allowing questionable interrogation techniques—practices that could actually violate the Geneva Convention—would have dangerous implications for the treatment of American soldiers who are captured abroad. It will also make the enemy fight harder because capture or surrender could have such dire consequences. In fact,

there are fewer people surrendering to American troops now than in at the start of the war in Iraq.

While there are those who argue that the erosion of civil liberties is needed to protect our Nation, I believe it will actually have the opposite effect and will make our country less safe. The most important asset the United States has in the world community is our commitment to the rule of law and fair treatment. By denying habeas corpus rights and giving the President unfettered discretion in defining torture, we are sending out a signal to the world that the United States will no longer serve as the world's standard in our commitment to human rights, civil rights and the rule of law. It will erode our international reputation as a moral Nation that is an example of democracy and freedom, and it will undermine our leadership role in the world community.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 6166.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LLOYD  
WAYNE WAGGONER

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2006*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to express my profound sadness for the loss of a constituent and a friend, Lloyd Wayne Waggoner. He was a husband, father, father-in-law, grandfather, brother, and a friend. Known by most people as "Wayne" or "Gotebo," the little town in Oklahoma in which he grew up, Wayne was an Alaskan for more than 40 years. He arrived shortly after the 1964 earthquake with a friend who asked him to ride along on his trip to the last frontier. And like many people in Alaska, Wayne fell in love with the beauty, independence and kind people that Alaska had to offer, and he never left.

When he first came to Alaska, he worked on an oil rig on the North Slope. During his years in the Last Frontier, he pursued such varied career interests as holding the first Seiko watch distributorship in the State, running for state office, operating a wholesale jewelry business, serving on the Anchorage Zoning Commission and opening Wayne's Diamond Center stores in Anchorage, Wasilla, and Fairbanks. He also gave his time generously to the Anchorage Lions Club, the Shriners, and the Freedom Frog program, which promotes recovery from substance abuse and addiction.

Wayne had experiences, met people, and lived a life that most people only dream about. He regaled his family and friends with stories he told about the little bar in Laguna Beach that he gave to a friend when he decided not to return from Alaska; his dislike for salmon because that was all he ate for 3 weeks on a cargo ship he boarded as a stowaway in the Mediterranean; his one and only hole-in-one that he shot in 2001 at Fort Richardson Golf Course; the night he met the beautiful pianist—the love of his life, Karen—at the bar up at Stuckagain Heights; and the time he and his daughter saw a moose calf taken down by a sow bear right in front of them while fly-fishing in Naknek River.

Wayne was a patriot, a great American who served his country honorably and a true

sourdough Alaskan. With a story and a smile for everyone, he was a person that made people think, "boy, am I glad I met him." We are all better for having known him, for having loved him, and for having been loved by him. For the person he was, for the lessons he taught us, for the love he shared with us, he will always be in our hearts. We celebrate his life and cherish our memories. Mr. Speaker, in Wayne's words I leave you with his favorite toast "may you work like you don't need the money, may you dance like no one is watching, and may you love like you've never been hurt."

MILITARY COMMISSIONS ACT OF  
2006

SPEECH OF

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 27, 2006*

Ms. HOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in the 5 years since this Administration declared a "War on Terror", hundreds of insurgents have been detained in Afghanistan and Iraq and are currently being held at Guantanamo Bay by American military forces. It was my hope that this legislation would establish clear guidelines for the treatment of these detainees as opposed to the undefined, and often conflicting, rules that the Administration has been acting under. Instead, this legislation threatens both the safety of our troops and undermines our values. Rather than clearly banning abuse and clearly recognizing these detainees as POWs under the Geneva Conventions, this legislation reinterprets the Geneva Conventions' guidelines and leaves American soldiers serving in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere outside the scope of protection offered by the Geneva Conventions. We have made the decision to send these soldiers into harm's way and we cannot in good conscience vote for legislation that exposes them to the risk of abuse.

McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL  
FOOD FOR EDUCATION PROGRAM

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2006*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today, Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON (MO) and I, along with 23 of our House colleagues, introduced legislation to reauthorize the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole). This unique and flexible program, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), helps promote education, child development, and food security for the world's poorest children.

Sadly, an estimated 300 million children go hungry every day around the world. Of these children, an estimated 120 million do not attend school, in part because of hunger or malnourishment. Because of cultural traditions, prejudice, or simple economic need, many of these children are girls or children engaged in labor to increase their families' basic income. Providing meals in schools has proven to be

the single most effective incentive for convincing parents to send their children to school, including their daughters.

The McGovern-Dole Program has used American-grown commodities and financial and technical assistance to decrease the incidence of child hunger and increase educational opportunity for millions of these vulnerable children. Nutritious meals, take home rations, or both are provided as means to increase food security for children, and increase school enrollment and attendance. Official evaluations by USDA document how McGovern-Dole has been especially successful at increasing access to education for girls and in strengthening parental and community commitment and engagement in education, nutrition and agriculture. McGovern-Dole has also become a catalyst for other community-based projects such as clean water, sanitation, children's health, and HIV/AIDS education, treatment and prevention programs. These outcomes have resulted in broad bipartisan support for the program and especially for increased annual funding. The McGovern-Dole Program has also garnered the support of farm, commodity and agricultural groups, as well as U.S. and international humanitarian, development, education, anti-hunger and food security organizations.

In several projects, the McGovern-Dole Program also supports maternal and child health projects when those projects complement school feeding, including early learning and early childhood development programs that address critical nutritional and developmental needs of children under five years of age.

Named in honor of former Senators George McGovern and Robert Dole, who worked closely during their tenures in the U.S. Senate to address the problems of hunger and malnutrition in the United States and around the world, the McGovern-Dole program was initiated in 2000 by President Bill Clinton as a \$300 million pilot program, the Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI). From 2001–2003, the GFEI fed nearly 7 million children through 48 projects in 38 countries. Enrollment increased by up to 10 percent in participating schools, and other donors provided almost \$1 billion of funding to complement the GFEI program. In 2003, as part of the Farm Bill Reauthorization, the GFEI was established as a permanent program, and renamed the McGovern-Dole Program. During 2003–2004, the McGovern-Dole Program used \$100 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds and \$50 million in appropriated funds to support over 4 million children in 26 countries. School enrollment overall rose by 14 percent in participating schools, with girls enrollment increasing by 17 percent on average. McGovern-Dole helped considerably in Afghanistan when the country's leadership changed and girls were once again allowed to be educated. The program helped to build or renovate schools, provided meals and other incentives for children to come to school, and contributed to a 123 percent increase in overall enrollment in the country. The McGovern-Dole school feeding programs also received support from other donors, private businesses, and local governments and communities.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of visiting some McGovern-Dole and school feeding programs in Colombia. They were in some of the poorest neighborhoods surrounding the capital of Bogotá, where thousands of people

displaced by violence and conflict were trying to survive. I remember, in particular, a mother and grandmother who came up to me and thanked me and the United States for supporting the school and providing these daily meals. They told me how members of the right-wing paramilitaries and the FARC guerrillas would prowl around the edges of their neighborhood, trying to recruit young children as soldiers with the promise of a meal. But their children would not be lured into becoming child soldiers because they were being fed and educated at the school. Mr. Speaker, you can't imagine how proud and grateful those words made me feel. I could see the powerful good will this modest project had created for America among these poor families.

I was reminded of the words of these families when I read the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, and more recently, when reviewing the declassified judgments of the latest National Intelligence Estimate (NIE). Both of these reports noted that the lack of sustained social and economic reform and development feed the anger, humiliation, powerlessness and sense of hopelessness that are the feeding grounds of terrorists and extremists. When mothers and fathers have hope for a better future for their children, they turn away from extremists. When children have the chance to go to school and stay in school, and when hunger no longer impedes their ability to learn, then they are on the path that leads to greater economic opportunity. Hope and opportunity are among our most powerful weapons in the fight against terrorism, Mr. Speaker, and I believe it is programs like McGovern-Dole that will ultimately help us win the war against extremism.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we just introduced would reauthorize the McGovern-Dole Program for fiscal years 2008 through 2012. It provides stable funding with annual increases to expand the reach of current programs and initiate new project in more countries, bringing hope and opportunity to more children and their families. Such secure funding will allow McGovern-Dole programs to work with local communities and national governments to make these critical educational, nutritional and development programs self-sustaining. The increase in funding over time will also support greater project development in early learning and early childhood development programs so that more children enter school healthy and ready to learn. And by demonstrating a firm, long-term commitment to this program, I believe this reauthorization will serve as a catalyst to increase support from other donors for global school feeding programs.

In the true spirit of George McGovern and Bob Dole, Congresswoman EMERSON and I are also very proud that this bill reflects the strong bipartisan support that the McGovern-Dole Program has received since first initiated. In a time of intense partisanship, this bill demonstrates that men and women of good will not only can come together, but want to come together, on issues and programs that genuinely make a difference in children's lives and help make our world a better place. I would like to thank Representatives LANTOS, HYDE, SKELTON, WOLF, POMEROY, SMITH (NJ), DELAURO, LEACH, HERSETH, OSBORNE, KAPTUR, WALSH, BOSWELL, BOUSTANY, MCCOTTER, PAYNE, SHIMKUS, MOORE (KS), ENGLISH, SNYDER, MORAN (KS), MCCOLLUM (MN), and SOLIS for joining us as original cosponsors of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask to submit for the RECORD a copy of a letter Senators George McGovern and Robert Dole sent to representatives urging Members of Congress to cosponsor the McGovern-Dole Reauthorization Act.

WASHINGTON, DC,

July 21, 2006.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: We are writing in support of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program and to request that you cosponsor legislation reauthorizing this important program.

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program has made a critical difference in the lives of millions of children and provides a clear statement throughout the world about America's compassion and values. The McGovern-Dole Program provides American-grown food to hungry children in schools in the world's poorest countries. It helps ensure that children suffering from hunger receive at least one nutritious meal during the day. In addition, where school feeding programs are offered, enrollment and attendance rates increase significantly—especially for girls. Increasing girls' education has important implications for social and economic progress in the world's poorest communities. It is a model food aid program that is tailor made for the 21st Century and we strongly support its reauthorization.

Representative Jim McGovern and Representative Jo Ann Emerson are introducing legislation to reauthorize the McGovern-Dole Program. We respectfully urge you to contact either Jim or Jo Ann and add your name as a cosponsor of this important legislation as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MCGOVERN.  
ROBERT DOLE.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RICHARD G.  
"ANDY" ANDERSON

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2006

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize and honor an outstanding citizen and public servant who will celebrate his 50th Anniversary as Fire Chief of the Quincy Volunteer Fire Department on November 11, 2006. I join with the local community of Quincy and the residents of Plumas County in congratulating Mr. Richard G. "Andy" Anderson for his remarkable service.

Andy Anderson was born and raised on a farm in Southern Illinois. In addition to attending school and performing farming chores, Andy also worked at the local mortuary. When World War II commenced in 1941, he pleaded with his father to allow him to serve in the United States military. When his father finally granted permission in 1942, Andy enrolled in the United States Navy and served aboard the USS Cullman for the duration of the conflict and received an honorable discharge for his contributions.

After the war, Andy attended mortician school in San Francisco and completed his apprenticeship in the Bay Area. He then took a position in Red Bluff, California, before purchasing mortuaries in Portola and Quincy, California. In 1956, Andy moved to Quincy to manage his businesses and was elected fire chief of the local department in November of that same year.