

the Nuclear Arms Race. Rev. Moore served as Steering Committee Chair of the NJ Nuclear Weapons Freeze Referendum in 1982 and was instrumental in its successful passage by two-thirds of New Jersey voters.

As the Cold War drew to an end in the late 1980's, the Coalition's goals expanded to include the related goals of reaping a major peace dividend—a peace economy—and halting weapons trafficking, both internationally and domestically. In 1993, to reflect this broader agenda, the members voted to change the name of the organization to the Coalition for Peace Action. As other peace-seeking organizations have come into existence and faded away over the years, the Coalition for Peace Action has remained vibrant because Rev. Moore has created an organization that is relevant, well informed, committed and practical.

Rev. Moore has been instrumental in the Coalition's efforts to motivate and mobilize peace and non-violence activists. As an example, in the late 1980's, the Coalition's "Target Congress" project recruited and trained over 500 citizen letter-writers to regularly write to US Representatives. Those contacted showed significant movement toward pro-peace voting records.

Rev. Moore co-chaired the NJ Coalition Against War in the Middle East in 1990–1991, opposing the first Persian Gulf War, and later the N.J. Coalition Against War in Iraq from 2002 to the present. Under his direction, the Coalition successfully lobbied Congress, as part of a national effort, to stop funding for U.S. nuclear weapons testing. Despite an initiative engineered by the National Rifle Association to rescind the New Jersey ban on assault weapons, the law was preserved by an intensive lobbying effort led by the Coalition. In 1995 the first Peace Voter campaign in the country distributed tens of thousands of voter guides comparing candidates on peace and gun violence issues. In 2000, the Coalition provided the first-in-the-nation "NonPartisan Candidate Briefings" to five of six major party candidates in New Jersey's U.S. Senate primary, and to 3 of 4 major party candidates in two House races.

Rev. Moore is hailed nationally for his ability to educate and mobilize citizens in the name of peace and disarmament. He is an outstanding example of a committed citizen taking action for what he believes. Rev. Moore is a teacher, advisor, and motivator.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating The Reverend Robert Moore on his twenty-fifth anniversary with the Coalition for Peace Action.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN LANE EVANS: A GREAT MAN

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with Congressman COSTELLO and all of my colleagues in honoring a truly great man—Congressman LANE EVANS of Illinois, who will be leaving Congress after a quarter-century of service to our country.

When I was a freshman Member of Congress, and a new member of the House

Armed Services Committee, LANE EVANS, a veteran himself, a senior member of Congress and the ranking Member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, learned of my interest in veteran's issues and took the time to show me ways to improve my service to veterans in my District and in our state. They were lessons from a master, and they have left an indelible impression on me.

His expertise is legendary. He knows the needs of veterans; their programs, history, problems and concerns. He forged alliances across the aisle and put together coalitions to pass legislation to keep this Nation's promise to our veterans. As a Vietnam Veteran himself, he never forgot what it meant to serve this country in the military. His ability is so great that he can even make those who have never served also understand the military and its culture.

I will also never forget the fun we had when Mr. EVANS managed our Congressional basketball team. We played games to help raise funds for charity, and even though he was stricken with Parkinson's disease, which prevented him from participating, it was obvious how much he loved the team and the good-natured competition. He is a joy to be around, and an inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, we need only look at the walls of the Speaker's Lobby or our committee rooms to appreciate that the House of Representatives will continue on long after we are gone, and there is a certain comfort in the realization that this great institution, in which it is our honor to serve, will endure.

However, I want Mr. EVANS to know how much he has touched me and the other Members of this Congress; to thank him for his friendship, his leadership and for his service to our Nation; and to let him know of our commitment to build on the foundation that he laid down over his 24 years in Congress.

HONORING THOMAS PRITZKER

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Thomas Pritzker on being named Chairman of the Art Institute of Chicago, and to honor him on his many years of service to the people of Chicago.

For more than a century, Chicago's Art Institute has served as one of America's premier centers for art education and exhibition, nurturing the abilities of talented young artists, and bringing important works of art to the people of Chicago and the nation.

This great Chicago institution has been home to great American artists such as Grant Wood, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Orson Welles. I have no doubt that under Mr. Pritzker's lead, it will continue to contribute profoundly to the American cultural landscape.

A lifelong Chicagoan, and graduate of The University of Chicago's Schools of Law and Business, Mr. Pritzker has tirelessly supported the city's institutions of higher learning throughout his career.

Mr. Pritzker's dedicated service includes years of philanthropic work with The University of Chicago, where he sits on the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, and 18 years as a Board Trustee for the Art Institute.

Mr. Pritzker's important philanthropic gifts have enabled The University of Chicago and The Art Institute of Chicago to consistently operate at a high degree of excellence, and remain at the forefront of education and innovation.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, I congratulate Thomas Pritzker on his new title of Board Chairman of The Art Institute of Chicago, and thank him for his many outstanding contributions to the city of Chicago.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS LEADERSHIP

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, in the past I have often had the delight of saluting my departing colleagues with a tribute in Rap poetry. At this point, however, circumstances have been reversed and I am departing. As I leave, it will be my pleasure to offer some brief portraits in words describing the very able women and men I leave behind.

Today I would like to highlight three outstanding members—EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, DONALD PAYNE, and MAXINE WATERS—who have served as President of the Congressional Black Caucus, CBC. The continually improving effectiveness of the CBC is due to the fact that it is able to benefit from the talent and know-how of a pool of very dedicated and competent leaders. They also have unique personalities that can be appreciated with a few light-hearted verses, see three attached RAP poems.

TEXAS MONA LISA

Power and mystery
In generous portions mated;
Fair time she allots
For any issue debated
But her moods are rapidly rotated
Her anger can be swiftly escalated;
Mess with Eddie Bernice's pride
And she'll quickly invite you outside.
Once great goddess of reapportionment,
Her lines drawn in stone would stay,
Through ten years would never fray,
Untouched by rustler Tom DeLay.
Slow sly smile
Magnetic style
Great resource of charm and stealth
But on the side also some Texas wealth.
Struggle focused credo uniquely excited,
Power and mystery tightly united,
Beneath the strict no nonsense fashion
Run deep wells of cosmic compassion.

SPECIAL ENVOY PAYNE

Female agents fondly remember his name—
Tireless globetrotting fearless Don Payne.
Stealth master across the globe
Always on the probe;
Quiet in his command
But tightly holds leader's lives
In the palm of his cool hand.
When Donald says move
Charles Taylor hops into the groove;
Liberia from Jersey must learn
To let rule from Newark
Take its empire turn.
Don travels
With the proud and brave,
Somalia he single-handedly
Sought to save.
Always on the probe

Stealth master across the globe
 But at home he still holds power,
 Email orders cross Newark every hour;
 In each Jersey county
 A Payne relative rules,
 Most powerful political tools.
 Tireless globetrotting crafty Don Payne,
 Lady agents fondly remember his name.

MEAN MAXINE

Queen Maxine
 Can act hard and mean,
 She can fertilize
 Any Congressional Record page
 With unforgettable rage.
 Queen Maxine
 Can act hard and mean
 When the CIA deals dope
 But her career fills with tears
 When hungry African kids
 Are offered no help and no hope.
 Soft candy at the core
 But like nails when there's a need;
 With California flash
 And Southern mother wit
 She's a rare dynamite breed.
 With Hollywood skills
 She makes political thrills,
 One foot in the palace of influence
 The other planted on the street,
 Mistress of coalition magic
 She makes power methods meet.
 CIA drug selling she labeled a fact
 Iran Gate caught traitors in the act:
 To save Contras zealots were
 Selling weapons and flags
 Who could doubt they had
 Peddled drugs in little brown bags.
 Outrageously right
 Maxine makes moderates uptight;
 Radicals suspect her elegant style
 Cause she got arrested for Haiti
 Wearing expensive stuff;
 Never mind the clothes,
 Just a few weeks later
 Clinton told the Haitian dictators
 That the CBC had enough.
 Soft candy at the core
 But like nails when there's a need;
 With California flash
 And Southern mother wit
 She's a rare dynamite breed.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF DEARBORN MAYOR MICHAEL GUIDO

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to mourn the passing and commemorate the life of Dearborn, Michigan's Mayor Michael Guido. Mayor Guido, 52, passed away Tuesday night at his home surrounded by his family.

The son of Italian immigrants, Michael Guido got his start in politics in 1978 when he was elected as the youngest Councilman in Dearborn history. Eight years later, in 1986, Councilman Guido followed up this historic first by being the youngest person in Dearborn history to be elected mayor—a capacity in which he served until his last days.

Despite being diagnosed with cancer in February 2006, Mayor Guido remained on the job every day, continuing to work long hours at City Hall and around town, attending public events throughout his outpatient treatment. He even found the strength to serve as 64th President of the United States Conference of Mayors, proving himself many times over as

the leader of this bipartisan force for our nation's mayors.

Mayor Guido initiated outstanding improvements to City services, especially in public safety areas, directed the construction or renovation of notable city facilities, and oversaw the completion of dramatic private developments that improved the city's tax base and long term viability.

He was serious about his commitment to exceptional public service. He set high standards, and initiated many programs that were innovative upon their implementation. Among those are curbside recycling and composting, loose leaf collection, and a myriad of public safety initiatives—advanced life support, an emergency warning system, and an automated notification system. As a believer in technology to provide efficient public service, he knew that there is no replacement for personal contact and required employees to not just follow-up with residents, but to solve their problems.

During his tenure as Mayor, he changed the facade of Dearborn by initiating development projects that revived the critical downtown areas, including West Village and West Village Commons in the west end, and Georgetown Commons in the east end. His drive to keep Dearborn attractive for families and young professionals in the face of competition from newer communities culminated in the construction of the Ford Community and Performing Arts Center in 2001.

Other significant projects included the expansion of the Dearborn Ice Skating Center, the construction of a new Police Headquarters, the expansion of the Robert Herndon Dearborn Hills Golf Course, the redesign of Ford Woods Park, improvements to Camp Dearborn and neighborhood pools and parks, and expansion of Esper Branch Library.

While he will be remembered for his accomplishments, he will also be remembered for his humor and ability to relate to people. As an accomplished speaker, he adeptly incorporated jokes into formal presentations, and his conversation was pointed yet entertaining with quips and impersonations.

Mayor Guido's impact upon the City of Dearborn and will continue to be recognized within his community and nationally. During an interview years ago, he said he wanted his epitaph to be "He loved the people of Dearborn, and they loved him . . ." We will all miss his leadership and will remember his legacy in the City of Dearborn.

NUREMBERG TRIALS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reflect on the Nuremberg trials.

After the unspeakable horrors that occurred during the Holocaust, the United States joined the international community in upholding the rule of law and created the International Military Tribunal. Unique in the history of the world, the Nuremberg Tribunal honored our commitment to law and an honest, open trial process.

I was reminded of all of this when I heard a recent NPR story that told the personal ex-

perience of Sergeant Clancy Segal, an American Jew, during the trials at Nuremberg. As Mr. Segal recounts, the members of the Nazi party sentenced at Nuremberg underwent a fair and objective trial process. Despite the atrocities they committed, they were afforded due process.

Remembrances such as these emphasize the need for restraint and upholding the rule of law when dealing with war criminals. Regardless of the circumstances, we must exercise the same due process when investigating and prosecuting suspected terrorists and war criminals today.

I ask unanimous consent that the full transcript of this story from National Public Radio be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

National Public Radio: Morning Edition, October 2, 2006: Sixty years ago, the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg handed down its first verdict against Nazi war criminals. The Nuremberg trials were structured as a blueprint for something new in international law . . . "crimes against humanity" and "crimes against peace".

The evidence presented was the first account to the world of the Nazis' atrocities and mass murders. Commentator Clancy Segal was a sergeant in the American army of occupation in Germany.

I was the only Jew in my unit. I told no one when I put my .45 automatic in my holster and sneaked away to the International War Crimes trial at Nuremberg.

I wanted to look Herman Goering in the eye and shoot him dead.

Next to Adolf Hitler, Goering was the most powerful man in the Nazi Third Reich. He created the first concentration camps and he was the driving force behind the decrees which stripped Jews of their civil rights.

In the foyer of the court building, Furtherstrasse 22, military police made me check my weapon. At first I was angry. I'd stored up a lot of hatred for the top Nazis like Goering who'd operated the "Final Solution" to kill Jews.

But inside the courtroom I felt something like relief. Suddenly, it was unthinkable to add one more act of violence to the solemn, businesslike presentation of evidence. Evidence which included the shrunken heads of tortured prisoners and lamp shades made of human skin. It moved me beyond tears to a sort of numbness.

The U.S. War Department was determined that Goering and the other Nazis leaders would receive a fair trial. At Nuremberg, there would be no secret evidence or closed proceedings. The Allies believed that would betray their ideal of restoring democracy in Germany.

For three days, I couldn't take my eyes off Goering, who lounged in the dock like a bored Roman emperor. Minus his sashes and medals, he looked slightly naked in a white uniform jacket, even emaciated down from his former huge bulk.

As concentration camp survivors testified, I sometimes caught Goering's cold, unblinking stare, which was full of contempt for the Tribunal and the witnesses.

When the prosecution showed films of piled-up corpses at Auschwitz, Goering kept turning his head away, sometimes in my direction. I'm ashamed to say he stared me down, because I'd never before felt myself in the presence of such unmitigated evil.

I returned to my unit and didn't see Goering testify on cross-examination. Newspaper and radio correspondents like Walter Cronkite told us of his brazen lack of repentance in the witness box.

On Oct. 1, 1946, the Allied judges handed down their sentences. Most of the accused