

their efforts to avenge the humiliation of the Palestinians. That will include those Muslim nations that in the past have fought against each other.

Some of our moderate Arab allies will be overthrown by Islamic fundamentalists.

The U.N. will continue to condemn, through resolutions, Israeli-U.S. policies in the Middle East, and they will be ignored.

Some European countries will clandestinely support the Muslim countries and their anti-Israel pursuits.

China, ironically assisted by American aid, much more openly will sell to militant Muslims the weapons they want, and will align herself with the Arab nations.

The United States, with Tony Blair as head cheerleader, will attack Iraq without proper authority, and a major war, the largest since World War II, will result.

Major moves will be made by China, India, Russia, and Pakistan in Central Asia to take advantage of the chaos for the purpose of grabbing land, resources, and strategic advantages sought after for years.

The Karzai government will fail, and U.S. military presence will end in Afghanistan.

An international dollar crisis will dramatically boost interest rates in the United States.

Price inflation, with a major economic downturn, will decimate U.S. Federal Government finances, with exploding deficits and uncontrolled spending.

Federal Reserve policy will continue at an expanding rate, with massive credit expansion, which will make the dollar crisis worse. Gold will be seen as an alternative to paper money as it returns to its historic role as money.

Erosion of civil liberties here at home will continue as our government responds to political fear in dealing with the terrorist threat by making generous use of the powers obtained with the Patriot Act.

The draft will be reinstated, causing domestic turmoil and resentment.

Many American military personnel and civilians will be killed in the coming conflict.

The leaders of whichever side loses the war will be hauled into and tried before the International Criminal Court for war crimes. The United States will not officially lose the war, but neither will we win. Our military and political leaders will not be tried by the International Criminal Court.

The Congress and the President will shift radically toward expanding the size and scope of the Federal Government. This will satisfy both the liberals and the conservatives.

Military and police powers will grow, satisfying the conservatives. The welfare state, both domestic and international, will expand, satisfying the liberals. Both sides will endorse military adventurism overseas.

This is the most important of my predictions: Policy changes could pre-

vent all of the previous predictions from occurring. Unfortunately, that will not occur. In due course, the Constitution will continue to be steadily undermined and the American Republic further weakened.

During the next decade, the American people will become poorer and less free, while they become more dependent on the government for economic security.

The war will prove to be divisive, with emotions and hatred growing between the various factions and special interests that drive our policies in the Middle East.

Agitation from more class warfare will succeed in dividing us domestically, and believe it or not, I expect lobbyists will thrive more than ever during the dangerous period of chaos.

I have no timetable for these predictions, but just in case, keep them around and look at them in 5 to 10 years. Let us hope and pray that I am wrong on all accounts. If so, I will be very pleased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

LYNN LAUFENBERGER'S KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share a story of faith, hope, love, and incredible generosity. Lynn Laufenberger works in our district office back in Minnesota. She is a young woman full of courage and hope.

In 1995, Lynn's kidneys began to slow down. They no longer functioned well enough, and Lynn was placed on dialysis. For 6½ years she received dialysis every day, usually in her own home.

Earlier this year, Lynn's kidney disease became worse. She felt an increased sense of urgency to obtain a kidney transplant. Lynn spoke publicly of this need at her church, Elim Baptist, in Rochester, Minnesota. A friend, Heidi Stensland, approached her after she spoke and told her that she had already been praying about giving one of her kidneys to Lynn. Heidi had only known Lynn for a couple of months.

Heidi submitted herself for tests to determine if her kidney was healthy and a match for Lynn. The results showed that her kidney was indeed a match. This was no small feat, since Lynn's blood type is rare. Lynn had been on the active transplant waiting list for about 1 year.

The transplant surgery was performed February 21 at Rochester Methodist Hospital. Heidi, a home day care provider, took her yearly vacation

time to donate her kidney. She even postponed her own wedding to deliver this amazing gift of life to Lynn.

The surgery was immediately successful. The transplanted kidney began to work in Lynn's body right in the operating room. Lynn's parents from Wisconsin were able to come to Minnesota for her surgery, and they stayed afterward to provide much needed support. Her only sister was also able to be there.

The faith community of Elim Baptist Church was very supportive of both Lynn and Heidi. Church members provided transportation for their follow-up appointments. The church also brought much appreciated meals and assisted with some of the extra expenses.

When Heidi resumed providing day care in her home, church members were there to help her until she was able to handle it by herself. Heidi continues to provide day care in her home. Lynn has returned to her staff assistant's job in my office.

This is a beautiful story. I want to express my thanks and appreciation to Heidi Stensland for her generosity and her faith. I thank the members of the Elim Baptist Church for their prayers and support for Lynn and Heidi. And to Lynn, I want to wish all of the best for a very bright future, now full of hope. I commend her for her faith that God would provide an answer to her prayers.

To all those involved in this great story, I say, God bless.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. ESHOO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SOUDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, Hagop Bekerjian, Hranoush Boghosian, Gohar Madoyan, the Partamian brothers from Adana, Knarik Davoudian, Mari Filian, Hripsime Stambolian, Asadour Stambolian, Haroutiun Stambolian, Grigor Stambolian.

These are a few, a precious few, of the 1.5 million men, women, and children that lost their lives at the hands of the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1923. Eighty-seven years ago, Armenian teachers, clergy, businessmen, writers, and doctors were rounded up and killed. The events of April 24, 1915,

set the stage for the first genocide of the 20th century.

Nikoghos Achabadian, Boghos Katchadourian, Mariam Katchadourian, Takouhi Katchadourian, Hovsep Katchadourian, Manoug Baronian, Pepruhi Baronian, Antaram Antaramian, Yeghsapert Vartabedian, Haroutune Antaramian, Ashod Antaramian, Naomi Antaramian, Anagule Antaramian.

They were fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, aunts, uncles, and grandparents. They were whole families. They were a people, and they were nearly wiped out.

Garabed Hovagimian, Mariam Hovagimian, Garabed Hovagimian, Jr., Siranoush Hovagimian, Boghos Hovagimian, Zarouhi Chavooshian Norsigian, Dickran Chavooshian, Arshalous Norsigian, Zabelle Norsigian, Zabelle Norsigian, Solomon Norsigian, Hatoon Chavooshian, Ardash Chavooshian.

□ 1600

You might imagine that after the passage of so much time and with the presence of so many Americans of Armenian origin, U.S. recognition of the events of April 24 and the genocide that followed would be routine and non-controversial. Instead, debate over the Armenian genocide has been an annual and bitter conflict.

Mac Norsigian, Nazely Norsigian Sarkisian, Serpouhi Norsigian Kloian, Poompul Norsigian Bazoian, Souren Sarkisian, Makrouhi Kapoian Norsigian, Nareg Norsigian Sarkisian, Nevart Arslanian Vartanian, Sarkis Vartanian.

Even though modern-day Turkey was established in 1923 out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire and was not the actual perpetrator of the genocide, it spends millions of dollars each year on the best lobbyists, engages sympathetic allies on its behalf, and routinely threatens to sever diplomatic, military, and economic ties with the United States anytime the Armenian genocide is brought up.

Haig Kurkjian, Armen Kurkjian, Sultan Kurkjian, Savgul Kurkjian Bugdoian, Boghos Mergelian, Garabed Savulian, Zakar Savulian, Hagop Saroian, Sooren Saroian, Aslik Saroian, Goharik Saroian.

Despite this concerted effort, there is no serious academic dispute about the Armenian genocide. Some of the most notable Holocaust and genocide scholars, including Israel Charny, Deborah Lipstadt, and Robert J. Lifton, among many others, join in the call for recognition. International law scholar Raphael Lemkin, who coined the word genocide in 1943, cited the Armenian case as an example.

And all those people.

Toros Chaglassian, Haroutiun Keusseyan, Zabel Keusseyan, Loussin Keusseyan, Hovannes Keusseyan, Garabed Keusseyan, Boghos Sarkissian, Dickranouhi Sarkissian, Carmen Sarkissian.

They are not simply names. They were not simply part of the 1.5 million

number. They are people. They are children. They are mothers and fathers.

Our own National Archives housed diplomatic dispatches from U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Consul Leslie Davis to the State Department, vividly describing the systematic destruction of an entire people. News accounts in the American press, most notably the New York Times, provide another trove of primary source evidence.

Who are they? They are:

Kasbar Jeboghlian, Toukhman Jeboghlian, Kevork Jeboghlian, Mariam Jeboghlian, Barkev Jeboghlian, Yeranig Deukmedjian, Haiganoush Deukmedjian, Rosa Deukmedjian, Hovhannes Deukmedjian, Arshalouys Deukmedjian, Kevork Deukmedjian, Mariam Jeboghlian.

Because of Turkey's important strategic role in NATO, America has been reluctant to speak out. But U.S.-Turkish relations are strong and can survive our recognition of the Armenian genocide.

Hagop Momjian, Nevart Sarkissian, Bedross Shemessian, Hovhannes Shemessian, Boghos Shemessian, Ester Shemessian, Lucia Shemessian, Takouhi Tejirian, Makrouhi Tejirian, Ashod Tejirian, Sahag Shamassian.

Euphemisms, vague terminology, or calls for discussions to get at the truth have been used to avoid discomfort with Turkey's Ottoman past. Let me just conclude by saying the United States is fighting an unconventional enemy in the war on terrorism. Winning that war requires a level of more clarity that can provide a vision for struggling people in nations everywhere. So let us call genocide genocide. Let us not minimize the deliberate murder of 1.5 million people. Let us have a moral victory that can shine as a light to all nations.

Hagop Berkerjian, Hranoush Boghosian, Gohar Madoyan, the Partamian Brothers from Adana, Knarik Davoudian, Mari Filian, Hripsime Stambolian, Asadour Stambolian, Haroutiun Stambolian, Grigor Stambolian. These are a few, a precious few, of the 1.5 million men, women, and children who lost their lives at the hands of the Ottoman Empire between 1915-1923.

Eighty-seven years ago today, Armenian teachers, clergy, businessmen, writers, and doctors were rounded up and killed. The events of April 24, 1915 set the stage for the first genocide of the 20th Century.

Nikoghos Achabadian, Boghos Katchadourian, Mariam Katchadourian, Takouhi Katchadourian, Hovsep Katchadourian, Manoug Baronian, Pepruhi Baronian, Antaram Antaramian, Yeghsapert Vartabedian, Haroutune Antaramian, Ashod Antaramian, Naomi Antaramian, Anagule Antaramian. They were fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, aunts, uncles, and grandparents. They were whole families. They were a people and nearly wiped out.

Garabed Hovagimian, Mariam Hovagimian, Garabed Hovagimian, Jr., Siranoush Hovagimian, Boghos Hovagimian, Zarouhi Chavooshian Norsigian, Dickran Chavooshian,

Arshalous Norsigian, Zabelle Norsigian, Solomon Norsigian, Hatoon Chavooshian, Ardash Chavooshian.

You might imagine that after the passage of so much time, and with the presence of so many Americans of Armenian origin, United States recognition of the events of April 24th and the genocide that followed would be routine and non-controversial. Instead, debate over the Armenian Genocide has been an annual and bitter conflict.

Mac Norsigian, Nazely Norsigian Sarkisian, Serpouhi Norsigian Kloian, Poompul Norsigian Bazoian, Souren Sarkisian, Makrouhi Kapoian Norsigian, Nareg Norsigian Sarkisian, Nevart Arslanian Vartanian, Sarkis Vartanian.

Even though modern-day Turkey was established in 1923 out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire and was not the actual perpetrator of genocide, it spends millions of dollars each year on the best lobbyists, engages sympathetic allies on its behalf, and routinely threatens to sever diplomatic, military and economic ties with the United States any time the Armenian Genocide is brought up.

Haig Kurkjian, Armen Kurkjian, Sultan Kurkjian, Savgul Kurkjian Bugdoian, Boghos Mergelian, Garabed Savulian, Zakar Savulian, Hagop Saroian, Sooren Saroian, Aslik Saroian, Goharik Saroian.

Despite this concerted effort, there is no serious academic dispute about the Armenian Genocide. Some of the most notable Holocaust and Genocide scholars, including Israel Charny, Deborah Lipstadt, and Robert Jay Lifton, among many others join the call for recognition. International law scholar Raphael Lemkin, who coined the word genocide in 1943, cited the Armenian case as an example.

Toros Chaglassian, Haroutiun Keusseyan, Zabel Keusseyan, Loussin Keusseyan, Hovannes Keusseyan, Garabed Keusseyan, Boghos Sarkissian, Dickranouhi Sarkissian, Carmen Sarkissian.

Our own National Archives house diplomatic dispatches from U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Consul Leslie Davis to the State Department, vividly describing the systematic destruction of an entire people. News accounts from the American press, most notably the New York Times, provide another trove of primary source evidence.

Kasbar Jeboghlian, Toukhman Jeboghlian, Kevork Jeboghlian, Mariam Jeboghlian, Barkev Jeboghlian, Yeranig Deukmedjian, Haiganoush Deukmedjian, Rosa Deukmedjian, Hovhannes Deukmedjian, Arshalouys Deukmedjian, Kevork Deukmedjian, Mariam Jeboghlian.

Because of Turkey's important strategic role in NATO, America has been reluctant to speak out. But U.S.-Turkish relations are strong and can survive our recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

Hagop Momjian, Nevart Sarkissian, Bedross Shemessian, Hovhannes Shemessian, Boghos Shemessian, Ester Shemessian, Lucia Shemessian, Takouhi Tejirian, Makrouhi Tejirian, Ashod Tejirian, Sahag Shamassian.

Some argue that recognition of the genocide has become even more problematic now, when the world is at war with terrorism and the United States cannot afford to offend the sensibility of our Turkish ally. In fact, the converse is true: At a time when the United States has been called on for a level of moral

leadership, vision and inspiration not seen since World War II, we cannot afford to dissemble about crimes against humanity.

Khatoun Jilizian, Lucia Jilizian, Alice Jilizian, Minas Serop Jilizian, Kevork Serop Jilizian, Haroutioun Aydabirian, Hagop Donabedian, Hripsimeh Bedoyan, Margaret Bedoyan.

Euphemisms, vague terminology or calls for discussions to get at the truth are just some of the dodges used to avoid Turkish discomfort with its Ottoman past. What is there to discuss about the Armenian Genocide? What facts are there left to discover? What is to be gained by referring to the systematic slaughter of an entire people without using the word most appropriate for those grotesque circumstances?

The short answer is that there is nothing to discuss, nothing to discover, nothing to be gained by denial—and much to be lost. The United States is fighting an unconventional enemy in the war on terrorism, and one against whom our overwhelming military might provides only one necessary weapon. Winning the war on terrorism will also require a level of moral clarity that can provide a vision for struggling people and nations everywhere. Only military force accompanied by an equally strong moral force will provide the essential combination to route out terrorism and prevent its reemergence.

So let us call genocide, genocide. Let us not minimize the deliberate murder of 1.5 million people. Let us have a moral victory that can shine as a light to all nations. These people lived. They dreamed of their futures, as we dream about ours. They loved their family and life. Their voices were silenced in the desert, but we can respect their memory. And we must.

Sarkis Dadaian, Varuhi Minassian, Miriam Derderian, Yeghsa Derderian.

COMMEMORATING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORBES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to follow on the remarks of my distinguished colleague from California.

The Armenian genocide has been called the most “colossal crime of all ages.” It has been called a “campaign of race extermination,” similar to the Holocaust.

Every year on the 24th of April, the citizens of Armenia gather, as they did just this past day in Yerevan on top of a hill, to remember all of the people that perished, the 1.5 million. And although we are halfway around the world away, we remember with them today. Today we pause and we say, “never again.” We do so in order to prevent history from repeating itself as it has often done in our lifetime.

It happened in Armenia between 1915 and 1923. Ambassador Morgenthau told our government what was happening, and not a very good response was received. It happened during the Holocaust, and not a very good response in reaction to what was happening was received. It happened in Bosnia and

Rwanda and Cambodia. The world did not learn the harsh lessons of the past.

Today we stand up and we speak because silence betrays our principle as a freedom-loving people. One and a half million Armenian men, women, and children were victims of a brutal genocide at the hands of the Turkish Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923. The intent of the genocide was to destroy all traces of a thriving and cultured civilization over 3,000 years old.

On the 24th of April 1915, 300 Armenian leaders and intellectuals and professionals were rounded up, deported, and killed. Also on that day 5,000 of the poorest Armenians were slaughtered in the street. And the names that were read by my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), they were real people with families. We must never forget.

Some think of the genocide in abstract terms, but it is not. We are here today speaking out on the House floor, Democrats and Republicans, because we know that 1.5 million men, women, and children killed in the genocide were husbands and wives and mothers and fathers and sons and daughters and friends. Those who survive them know this: They were innocent individuals. They were robbed of their dignity, of their humanity, and ultimately their lives.

A professor once observed that the denial of genocide strives to reshape history in order to demonize the victims and rehabilitate the perpetrators. Because of the work of historians, advocates, the Armenian American community, lawmakers and other people of conscience, this is not possible in the case of the Armenian genocide. It will never be possible because we will always be here, every April 24 and the week preceding it, speaking to the country, speaking to the world community about what happened. And make no mistake about it, those who are responsible, those who fight against recognizing this for what it was, a genocide, hear our voices.

While the attempts of denial continue to strengthen our resolve to remember and speak out, we recognize the anniversary of this massacre and condemn these crimes against an entire people in order to ensure that similar atrocities are not committed against any people or any civilization again. We must never forget. We recognize the anniversary in order to show our support for all Armenian Americans and the horrific suffering they or their families endured.

We recognize the anniversary in order to stand up for freedom and condemn injustice across the world. I have recently joined with 161 of my colleagues in asking President Bush to recognize the Armenian genocide for what it is: a genocide. And we will continue our collective efforts to achieve proper commemoration of the Armenian genocide because we must never forget.

ARMENIANS STILL SEEK JUSTICE FOR 1915 GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today Members of this House have come to the floor to remember and commemorate the 87th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

On April 24, 1915, hundreds of Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were rounded up, exiled, and eventually murdered by Turkish order in remote areas of Anatolia. Over the next 8 years, hundreds of thousands of Armenian men, women, and children perished at the hands of the Ottomans.

By recognizing and commemorating the Armenian genocide each year, this House helps ensure that the lessons of this terrible crime against humanity are not forgotten, cannot be denied and hopefully might help prevent future genocides of other peoples.

The single greatest obstacle to the official recognition of the Armenian genocide is the Republic of Turkey. In spite of overwhelming evidence documenting the genocide, most of it housed at the United States Archives, modern-day Turkey continues to pursue a campaign to deny and to ultimately erase from world history the 1.5 million victims of Ottoman Turkey's deliberate massacres and deportations of the Armenian people between 1915 and 1923.

Successive Turkish governments have also deliberately destroyed the immense cultural heritage of Armenians in Turkey, carrying out a systematic campaign to erase evidence of the historic Armenian presence in Eastern Anatolia.

Since 1982, successive U.S. administrations, reluctant to offend Turkey, have in effect supported the Turkish Government's revisionist campaign and opposed passage of the Congressional Armenian Genocide Resolution. These administrations have objected to the use of the word “genocide” to describe the systematic destruction of the Armenian people.

Rather than supporting Turkey's denials, Mr. Speaker, I hope that President Bush will officially recognize the Armenian genocide and encourage Turkey to come to terms with its past.

Rather than creating tension in the region, I believe such actions would decrease the tension and suspicions that have long inhibited cooperation in that region.

Thirty-one of our States, including my own State of Massachusetts, have recognized the Armenian genocide. And I want to thank the cochairs of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) for their outstanding work to ensure that we never forget those who perished and those who survived the Armenian genocide. In their names and in their memory, we must demand recognition.