

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REDWOODS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Redwoods Community College District in Humboldt County, California.

On January 14, 1964 citizens of Humboldt County gathered, with strong community support, to establish the Redwoods Community College District. College of the Redwoods enabled residents of the North Coast of California to begin their academic journey with an outstanding curriculum which prepared them to meet their educational goals.

On June 11, 1966, College of the Redwoods graduated its first class. Today the college serves students in Humboldt, Trinity, coastal Mendocino and Del Norte Counties providing 107 degree and certificate programs.

College of the Redwoods meets the needs of students for transfer preparation and career training. It provides skilled workers for local businesses and assists in regional economic development efforts. College of the Redwoods serves over 10,000 individuals each year and is a valued asset to the community.

The Redwoods Community College District is committed to maximizing the success of each student with an exceptional faculty and a diversity of courses so that each student can achieve appropriate educational outcomes and develop an appreciation for life-long learning. In partnership with other local agencies, the college provides enrichment to the community and enhances the economic vitality of the Redwood Coast of California.

College of the Redwoods is ably served by the dedication of its faculty and staff, President, Dr. Casey Crabill, and by its Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize the Redwoods Community College District on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

A SALUTE TO JAMES MOODY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, and Chairman of the Jazz Forum and Concert, which occurs during our Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference, I rise today to salute the lifetime achievements of one of the most dis-

tinguished artists in American music history, James Moody. Just a few years ago, in 1998, James Moody received the prestigious Jazz Masters Award from the National Endowment of the Arts. The following biography, found on Moody's own web page, chronicles a career of accomplishment deserving of such high recognition, and of this body's thoughtful attention and respect:

For nearly four decades, saxophone master James Moody has serenaded lovers with his signature song Moody's Mood for Love; an improvisation on the chord progressions of I'm in the Mood for Love.

Born in Savannah, Georgia on March 26, 1925, and raised in Newark, New Jersey, James Moody took up the alto sax, a gift from his uncle, at the age of 16. Within a few years he fell under the spell of the deeper more full-bodied tenor saxophone after hearing Buddy Tate and Don Byas perform with the Count Basie Band at the Adams Theater in Newark, New Jersey.

In 1946, following service in the United States Air Force, Moody joined the seminal bebop big band of Dizzy Gillespie, beginning an association that—on stage and record, in orchestras and small combos—afforded a young Moody worldwide exposure and ample opportunity to shape his improvisational genius. Upon joining Gillespie, Moody was at first awed, he now admits, by the orchestra's incredible array of talent, which included Milt Jackson, Kenny Clark, Ray Brown and Thelonius Monk. The encouragement of the legendary trumpeter-leader, made its mark on the young saxophonist. His now legendary 16-bar solo on Gillespie's Emanon alerted jazz fans to an emerging world-class soloist.

During his initial stay with Gillespie, Moody also recorded with Milt Jackson for Dial Records in 1947. One year later he made his recording debut as a leader on James Moody and His Bop Men for Blue Note.

In 1949 Moody moved to Europe where in Sweden he recorded the masterpiece of improvisation for which he is renowned, Moody's Mood for Love.

Returning to the States in 1952 with a huge "hit" on his hands, Moody employed vocalist Eddie Jefferson. Also, working with him during that period were Dinah Washington and Brook Benton.

In 1963 he rejoined Gillespie and performed off and on in the trumpeter's quintet for the remainder of the decade.

Moody moved to Las Vegas in 1973 and had a seven year stint in the Las Vegas Hilton Orchestra, doing shows for Bill Cosby, Ann-Margaret, John Davidson, Glen Campbell, Liberace, Elvis Presley, The Osmonds, Milton Berle, Redd Foxx, Charlie Rich, and Lou Rawls to name a few.

Moody returned to the East Coast and put together his own band again—much to the delight of his dedicated fans. In 1985, Moody received a Grammy Award Nomination for Best Jazz Instrumental Performance for his playing

on Manhattan Transfer's Vocalese album thus setting the stage for his re-emergence as a major recording artist.

Moody's 1986 RCA/NOVUS debut Something Special ended a decade-long major label recording hiatus for the versatile reedman. His follow-up recording, Moving Forward showcased his hearty vocals on What Do You Do and his interpretive woodwind wizardry on such tunes as Giant Steps and Autumn Leaves.

Music is more than a livelihood to Moody, so much so that portions of Sweet and Lovely, dedicated to his wife, Linda, figured prominently in the saxophonist's wedding ceremony on April 3, 1989. As well as being on the album, Gillespie was best man at the wedding for his longtime friend. The bride and groom walked down the aisle to Gillespie's solo on Con Alma then everyone exited the church to the vamp on Melancholy Baby. As their first act of marriage Linda and James Moody took communion accompanied by the groom's recording of Sweet and Lovely. In 1990, Moody and Gillespie received a Grammy Award Nomination for their rendition of Gillespie's Get the Booty, which showcases scatting at its best. Moody returns the soprano sax to his woodwind arsenal on Honey, his nickname for his wife, Linda, and Moody's last recording for RCA/NOVUS.

On March 26th, 1995 Moody got the surprise of his life with a birthday party in New York. It was an evening of historical significance for Jazz with many guest stars and Bill Cosby as the emcee. It can be heard on Telarc's recording, Moody's Party—James Moody's 70th, Birthday Celebration, Live at the Blue Note.

In 1995 Moody's Warner Bros. release of Young at Heart, was a tribute to songs that are associated with Frank Sinatra. With an orchestra and strings, many people feel this is among the most beautiful of all James Moody recordings.

Moody's follow-up recording for Warner Bros., was called Moody Plays Mancini. It showcased Moody on all of his horns and flute.

Moody's most recent recording *Homage* (for Savoy Records) features music especially composed for him by Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea and Joe Zawinul, among others.

Whether Moody is playing the soprano, alto, tenor, or flute, he does so with deep resonance and wit. Moody has a healthy respect for tradition, but takes great delight in discovering new musical paths, which makes him one of the most consistently expressive and enduring figures in modern jazz today. To quote Peter Watrous of the New York Times, "As a musical explorer, performer, collaborator and composer he has made an indelible contribution to the rise of American music as the dominant musical force of the twentieth century."

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ON THE JULY 29, 2004, OPENING CEREMONY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S GAMES AT THE SLOVENIAN CULTURAL GARDEN AND HONORING SLOVENIAN PROFESSOR METOD KLEMENC

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in commemoration of the International Children's Games being held in Cleveland this year. I also recognize the Games' founder, Professor Metod Klemenc of Celje Slovenia, who will be honored at the Slovenian Cultural Gardens in a ceremony to open up this year's Games.

I cannot think of a more appropriate person to honor in conjunction with the Games than Professor Klemenc, nor a better place to recognize the International Children's Games and Professor Klemenc than at the Slovenian Cultural Garden in Cleveland.

Metod Klemenc organized the first International Children's Games on June 5, 1968, in Celje. Born in Ljubljana, Slovakia, 70 years ago, Professor Klemenc is the spiritual father of these Games whose simple goal was bringing school age children from different nations to better understand one another. A Slovenian sports instructor, Professor Klemenc explained: "My childhood suffered from the 2nd World War. It destroyed my family. Since I—within my possibilities—wanted to create a better world based on friendship, sports seemed to be one of the best means to bring together young people from different countries. Therefore you need willpower and friends who are enthusiastic about sports, and who are willing to give up their spare time."

The Cleveland Cultural Gardens consist of 23 individual gardens, including the Slovenian Garden. The Gardens are an important part of the Cleveland's history, reflecting the ethnicities and cultures that were instrumental in the city's development. The symbolic meaning of the gardens is that people of diverse backgrounds, lifestyles, traditions, and religions can exist side by side in peace and harmony with the freedom to exercise their beliefs and cultures. Built in the 1920s and 1930s, these gardens stood for the unity among all people of all nations, and to this day remain a unique embodiment of that purpose.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, it is appropriate to open up the International Children's Games in Cleveland at a place in Cleveland that stands for international brotherhood and peace. And among these gardens, it is my pleasure to recognize the role Slovenians have played in building Cleveland, the Cleveland Cultural Gardens, and the International Children's Games. I ask you to join me in honoring Professor Klemenc, the founder of the International Children's Games.

IN HONOR OF THE CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S PARADE AND MULTICULTURAL FESTIVAL

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Christian Children's Parade and Multicultural Festival, which celebrated its 26 annual parade on Saturday, August 14, 2004, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

The Christian Children's Parade and Multicultural Festival is a wonderful opportunity to unite the community. For 26 years, the event has brought together family and friends to celebrate and encourage the spiritual development of Jersey City's youth.

This year's event was dedicated to remembering those lost during the September 11, 2001 attacks. The Jersey City community lost 37 residents on that tragic day. The parade and festival were a fitting tribute to the victims, which honored their memory and acknowledged not only the strength of the community, but also the surviving families and friends.

I would like to extend a special recognition to the Reverend Jose C. Lopez, the president of I.C.A.P., Inc., and his staff for all of their hard work and dedication in organizing this worthwhile event and making it a reality. Additionally, I extend my appreciation to the Jersey City Department of Cultural Affairs for sponsoring the festival and parade.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Christian Children's Parade and Multicultural Festival for its years of service and contribution to the youth of Jersey City, New Jersey.

ON THE PASSING OF FORMER RAMSEY COUNTY COMMISSIONER HAL NORGDARD

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend of mine, former Ramsey County Commissioner Hal Norgard.

Hal Norgard passed away on the morning of August 8th while I was traveling with a congressional delegation in Iraq.

Hal was a wonderful man and friend. He was a man of boundless energy and a great heart. Most of all, I remember him as a person who loved his community like it was his family—because it was for him.

Hal's work on the Ramsey County Board helped so many people, most of whom will never know how this very special man worked so hard to provide them with the opportunities they needed to improve their lives.

Hal was a friend, leader, volunteer, director, developer, teacher, and coach. Everyone who knew him loved him. I have many fond memories of him. We all have our own Hal story.

Hal, I will always remember you for your selfless service.

Hal, I will miss you.

CELEBRATING 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF "A TASTE OF POLONIA"

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise on behalf of more than 111,000 of my constituents who are of Polish descent in the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois on Chicago's northwest side. It is my privilege to recognize the 25th anniversary of one of the most celebrated cultural events and the pride of the Polish-American community in Chicago—A Taste of Polonia.

This year's anniversary event was held over Labor Day Weekend and featured hundreds of Polish handicrafts and artistic exhibitions, musical performances and other cultural displays. An abundant variety of Polish cuisine, including some of my personal favorites—kielbasa and pierogi—were enjoyed by tens of thousands of Chicagoans, including many who don't have Polish-American background but nonetheless wanted to join in the celebration and appreciate such an extraordinary assortment of food, music and art unique to "A Taste of Polonia".

Mr. Speaker, I also salute the Copernicus Foundation, a leading advocate for Polish-Americans in Chicago and throughout the country. The Foundation is a shining example of dedication to promoting our city's ethnic pride. It has hosted a variety of cultural, educational and civic programs, town meetings, political debates, live theater performances, concerts and films. It has been home to the Polish Film Festival in America since 1987. The Foundation has proven time and again its commitment to showcasing the many cultural and civic achievements of Polish-Americans and ensuring that they continue to flourish as demonstrated by its sponsorship of "A Taste of Polonia".

Today, it is especially important to reaffirm our appreciation and respect for Polish culture, particularly as the United States and Poland broaden a mutual partnership in the global economy and in fighting the global war against terror. Our special relationship with Poland exemplifies our mutual commitment to democratic ideals of liberty and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, "A Taste of Polonia" is a source of great pride for Polish-American citizens living in Chicago and indeed across the State of Illinois. I invite my colleagues to attend this celebration in the future and again congratulate all those who contributed toward another successful and joyous celebration of our city's Polish heritage.

JOHN MILLER, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the speech made on September 7 by John Miller, Ambassador-at-Large for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. I hope that you find it compelling.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Thank you so much for your kind words, and even more for

your inspiring words on modern-day slavery. I believe you are the first Secretary of State to call trafficking in persons by its true name: modern-day slavery. Without your leadership, and the leadership of President Bush, we would never have made the progress we celebrate today.

And thank you, Under Secretary Paula Dobriansky. You first raised my name for this position and gave me the opportunity to work on one of the premier human rights issues of the 21st century.

I see some colleagues and former colleagues from the Congress here today. They have come even though Congress does not start the fall session until later today. Congressman Frank Wolf, whose counsel led me to take this position. Senator Sam Brownback and Congressman Chris Smith. But for their work and the work of Paul Wellstone and Sam Gadjenson there would not be the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and the office I head. Senator Chuck Schumer, who is taking a leadership role on this issue. Congressman Diane Watson, who flew from California to be here, and Congressman Barney Frank. And my former colleagues Barbara Kennelly and Linda Smith.

And thanks also to the many senators and congressmen who sent personal representatives: Senators Lugar, Durbin, Clinton, and Cantwell, Majority Leader DeLay, House Committee on International Relations Chairman Hyde, and Congressmen Barton, Gallegly and Sherman, Kolbe and Coble, Pitts and Saxton, Dunn and Pryce, Lantos and Sherman.

My thanks also to the many in the executive branch who have come—the large contingent from the White House and National Security Council, including my friends Elliot Abrams and Michael Gerson. And my thanks to the many colleagues from so many agencies who have worked together on the Senior Policy Operating Group on human trafficking at the direction of the President. And, of course, my thanks to all those who have come from the various parts of the State Department, including my own office.

Marking the growing importance of modern-day slavery around the world I also want to recognize and show appreciation for the attendance of the ambassadors from countries such as Sweden, Benin, Kazakhstan, Cambodia, Nigeria, Indonesia and the Philippines, and diplomats from other nations such as Bangladesh, Mexico and Ukraine.

And, last but not least, I want to thank my son, Rip, for coming all the way from Seattle.

When I came back here to Washington 18 months ago I knew little about modern-day slavery. I am indebted to many citizens, public servants and NGOs who worked on the issue long before me and took the time to tutor and encourage me. To all of you, I say thanks.

What is this issue we call modern-day slavery? Last week I gave a keynote speech at the new National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati. We discussed the differences between slavery in the 19th century and the 21st century. Today, we do not have government-sanctioned slavery based on color; today, more often we have slavery based on gender and age. Today, the slavery is not just on plantations and in homes; it is in factories and armies as well, and especially in brothels. But the slave masters use the same tools today as the earlier slave masters: kidnapping, fraud, threats and beatings, all aimed at forcing women, children, and men into labor and sex exploitation. And slavery once again reaches into every country in the world. We had a grim reminder of this in our own country today with a Washington Post story on convictions of two kidnappers who put women into forced prostitution.

Who are these victims that bring us here today? Who are the individuals whose bodies and souls have suffered?

I picture the victims I have met in my travels. Tina, a teenage Indonesian farm girl lured and forced into domestic servitude in Malaysia. Lord, a Laotian youngster, beaten, tortured and forced to work in an embroidery factory in Thailand. Katya, a Czech teenager lured to Amsterdam with a promise of a restaurant job, her passport seized, her 2-year-old daughter threatened so she would service 10 and 15 men a day in a brothel. And so many more. . . .

These are the individuals who make up the millions held in slavery within countries or trafficked across international borders.

These are the individuals used by organized crime to make billions of dollars every year so we now, incredibly, speak of the drug trade, the arms trade—and the people trade.

But today is not about bleakness and despair in the human rights, health and public stability challenges we face. Today is about progress and hope. What a group we have here today. Yes, President Bush and Secretary Powell have taken the lead, but in this election season of conflict it is a tribute to the power of this issue that we have here today a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, a coalition ranging from feminists to evangelical Christians, all of us committed to ending this scourge. The NGOs in this room have done so much to pass laws, to jail the traffickers and to heal the afflicted.

You have inspired the public servants here, particularly the staff of the Trafficking in Persons Office. We are a small office in a big department, but what an office! Spurring programs and news media coverage around the world, putting out this report that has helped spur almost 3,000 convictions of traffickers across the globe last year, spur scores of anti-trafficking in persons laws, and spur debates leading to law enforcement and victim protection actions from Guyana to Bangladesh to Japan. To every person who works in the Trafficking in Persons Office, thanks.

But all that is prologue. What can all of us working together do in the future?

First, let's start with language. Back in the time of the Underground Railroad, owners talked about "field hands," but they were describing slaves. Today, words like "laborers" and "sex workers" are often used to describe modern-day slaves. We must try to stop that.

Second, we can continue focusing on the source countries that supply slaves. We can do this by increasing education efforts that warn potential victims. We can support economic alternatives for victims. We can set up more shelters to help the victims. And we can help stamp out corruption and throw the traffickers in jail. Just as faith-based groups were the leaders in setting up the Underground Railroad, we now need faith-based, feminists, and community groups to take the lead.

Third, we must focus more on the demand for slaves. The slave victims may start out in poorer countries, but they often end up in wealthy destination countries in Europe, Asia and North America. That's where the market is. The slavery in earlier centuries existed because of the demand of sugar plantations in Brazil and the Caribbean, the demand of tobacco and cotton farms in the American south. The Secretary of State said at the President's Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking that we cannot ignore demand today. That means smashing the forces of organized crime in destination as well as source countries; it means education directed at those who create and make up the market.

And when we talk about demand, we must also talk, as President Bush did at the U.N.

last fall, about child sex tourism, a major force behind child sex slavery. Yes, child sex tourism may go on in distant lands, but the pedophiles come from wealthy countries. More countries need to pass laws such as the Protect Act passed on a bipartisan basis by the Congress and signed by President Bush in April 2003. That law strengthened law enforcement's ability to prosecute and put in jail predators back home, no matter where in the world they commit this repulsive crime.

Fourth, we must continue to highlight the issue by putting out reports such as the Justice Department's Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Secretary of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.

Fifth, we can urge that law enforcement anywhere not just prosecute the victims but go after the perpetrators and exploiters.

Sixth, we must insist on abolition. As Hugh Thomas documents in his *History of the Atlantic Slave Trade*, in the 19th and earlier centuries, many well-meaning citizens said, "We can't end the slave trade; let's get better ventilation on the slave ships; let's get better mats and wooden beds and more rations and improve the health of the slaves." The Dutch government back then even boasted how clean and neat and well managed their slave ships were. When English critics visited the English slave ships, the slave masters had the slaves sing and dance to convince the visitors to go back and tell Queen Elizabeth that the slaves were happy and there of their own consent. And the slave trade went on.

Today victims, often fearful, tell visitors they are fine and happy. Well-meaning people say, "We can't end slavery, so let's get better ventilation in slave factories; let's get condoms into the brothels." These measures are good and will help the victims, but they won't end the victims' slavery. We cannot lose sight of that goal.

Last, we can encourage the news media to report on modern-day slavery and praise them when they do. Increased public awareness can lead to many good things.

We all know this struggle will be a long one.

But so was the struggle in the early 19th century led by William Wilberforce in the British Parliament. And long was the struggle of the American abolitionists like Frederick Douglass and Harriet Beecher Stowe and Levi Coffin that took decades. We need their dedication and energy and patience.

This is a struggle that goes back to the book of Exodus that I took the oath on where the Lord told Moses to tell pharaoh to, "Let my people go so they can serve me."

This is a struggle that goes back to the Declaration of Independence with its call for the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In some ways our struggle is easier than the one facing the 19th century abolitionists. We do not have to violate laws to help the victims as the early abolitionists did.

When Wilberforce first raised the slavery issue, another member of Parliament asked, "What right do you have to impose British values on the world?" Well, today, while some governments may look the other way, no government officially supports slavery and almost all have signed international covenants recognizing that freedom must prevail.

I remember visiting Eastern Europe after the fall of the Iron Curtain and receiving the thanks of so many. In the decades ahead I want America to earn and merit the thanks of those who languish in slavery today. I believe America is great when she is good. We are called on—again—to move towards the abolition of slavery in every country, including our own.

There is so much for all of us to do today. Yes, this is a struggle. But as the great Frederick Douglass said, "If there is no struggle, there is no progress." We can all be part of the 21st-century abolitionist movement. And like our forbearers, we will be victorious!

God bless all of you for your friendship and support in this struggle. Thank you.

IN HONOR OF MAJOR DAVID L.
BAYLOR

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Major David L. Baylor, upon his retirement from the Delaware State Police after 22 years of public service. His dedication to safety and to the security of all Delawareans is to be commended.

A native of Wilmington, Delaware, Major Baylor graduated from St. Mark's High School in 1978 and went into the United States Navy, before graduating from the Delaware State Police Training Academy in 1982. In later years, he earned his Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from Wilmington College and his Master's degree in Business Administration/Technology Management from the University of Phoenix. He is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy and the Pennsylvania State University Police Executive Management Course.

During his distinguished career, Major Baylor held several positions within the police force, and was a member of the Executive Protection Unit, where he helped to protect me when I was Governor. In fact, it was during this time that I realized just how popular Major Baylor is in the local community. Whenever we were in the car together, it was not uncommon for people to wave and honk their horns. For a while I thought they were greeting me, but eventually Major Baylor assured me that, in fact, he knew them and they were actually acknowledging him.

In addition to his impressive service in the Delaware State Police, Major Baylor has spent countless volunteer hours as a member on the Board of Directors of several organizations in Delaware. Such groups as the Bear/Glasgow Boys and Girls Club and the Delaware Mentor Program have benefitted greatly from his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has worked closely with Major David Baylor, I am confident that he has served our State well over his distinguished career. He is a fine representative of the First State and I look forward to hearing more about his future accomplishments.

TEXTILES AND APPAREL CHINA
SAFEGUARD ACT H.R. 5026

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, several colleagues and I introduced legislation that would create a comprehensive plan to address the impending crisis in the U.S. textiles and apparel industry. An explanation of this bill for the RECORD follows.

SUMMARY

H.R. 5026, the Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act, creates a comprehensive program to respond to the WTO-mandated expiration of textiles and apparel quotas at the end of 2004. Foreseeing within the expanded trade resulting from China's WTO accession the potential negative impact on the U.S. and world markets from quota expiration, the Clinton Administration negotiated the right for the United States to use a special safeguard against imports of textiles and apparel products from China. Despite 345,000 U.S. jobs lost in the textiles and apparel industry since 2001, and estimates of hundreds of thousands more after quotas expire, the Bush Administration has failed to actively implement the special safeguard or to create a comprehensive approach to the issue.

The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act is critical for the U.S. textiles and apparel industry and the 700,000 U.S. jobs it supports. The Act ensures active enforcement of the special safeguard against imports from China and creates a comprehensive approach to the impending crisis. The Act has three key elements. Specifically, it would:

(1) direct the President to make two changes to the overly restrictive rules issued by the Bush Administration to implement the China safeguard so that the safeguard will be meaningful for the U.S. textiles and apparel industry;

(2) direct the President to use the special China safeguard to negotiate a comprehensive agreement by immediately entering into formal consultations with China over textiles and apparel imports that threaten to disrupt the American market; and

(3) enforce aggressively U.S. rights under the special China safeguard by imposing restraints on imports if China does not agree on a mutually acceptable solution.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

On January 1, 2005, quotas on textiles and apparel products are scheduled to expire for WTO Members. Textiles and apparel industry analysts predict that China will dominate global textiles and apparel production when that happens. In the United States, some analysts expect China to capture over two-thirds of the U.S. market and, according to the World Bank, capture as much as 50 percent of total global production—a dramatic increase from its current 17 percent share.

China's dominance in the U.S. market will have serious direct adverse consequences domestically. It will also be devastating for many poorer developing countries that will lose their U.S. market share to China, including U.S. preference partners in Central America and sub-Saharan Africa. The impact on these countries will be another blow to the U.S. industry because many of the U.S. preference partners are heavily integrated with the U.S. industry, including use of significant amounts of U.S. textiles in the apparel they export.

The textiles and apparel industry is among the largest U.S. manufacturing industry (in terms of employment, with a total of around 700,000 workers), yet to date the Bush Administration has failed to take any significant steps to address this major trade event.

As part of China's WTO accession package, the Clinton Administration created a special safeguard applicable to imports of textiles and apparel products from China. This special China safeguard gives the United States the right (1) to enter into consultations with China to create a more stable market, (2) to negotiate restraints on textiles and apparel imports with China, and (3) to impose restraints on an annual basis if China does not agree and the imports are causing or threatening market disruption.

CHANGING OVERLY RESTRICTIVE REGULATIONS

The Bush Administration issued regulations in May 2003 implementing the special safeguard. Those rules, however, are overly restrictive, severely constraining the safeguard and making it effectively unavailable for large segments of the U.S. industry and its workers. First, the regulations do not clearly provide the right to bring a "threat" case. In other words, the U.S. industry and its workers will have to wait until after imports from China have already caused injury—often irreparable injury—before they can bring a successful case. Second, the regulations are written in a way that significantly constrains the U.S. right to respond to market disruption from China. In many cases, Chinese imports cause market disruption not by competing directly with U.S. production, but because they supplant production that would have used inputs made by U.S. industry. In both cases, the injury to the U.S. industry and its workers is the same—lost orders and lost jobs—yet the current regulations do not provide clearly a right to use the safeguard to prevent the second kind of market disruption.

The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act directs the President to rescind the restrictive interpretation of the textiles and apparel safeguard implementing regulations and replace them with regulations that:

(A) make clear that the U.S. industry and workers will not have to wait until after Chinese textiles and apparel imports have caused injury, but may use a threat case to preempt injury; and

(B) make clear that a safeguard may be imposed for market disruption that harms the U.S. industry and workers when Chinese imports displace production that uses inputs made by the U.S. industry.

In this way, the Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act will allow the United States to take full advantage of its rights under the special China textiles safeguard and make this safeguard a more useful tool for the U.S. industry and its 700,000 workers.

CREATING A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR
IMPORT-SENSITIVE PRODUCTS

Given the significant adverse impact expected on the U.S. textiles and apparel industry and its workers from immediate and wholesale elimination of textiles and apparel quotas—some estimates predict hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs will be lost if nothing is done—a more comprehensive approach is needed. The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act provides this comprehensive approach.

The Act directs the President, in effect, to negotiate a comprehensive bilateral textiles and apparel agreement with China, as allowed under the terms of China's WTO accession agreement. The special China safeguard allows China and any WTO Member to negotiate bilaterally ways to address market disruption caused by Chinese textiles and apparel. Significantly, the accession agreement does not place any limitations on the content of such settlements. The open-ended nature of the settlement provision in the safeguard provides the basis of negotiating a comprehensive textiles and apparel agreement with China. The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act directs the President to negotiate such a comprehensive agreement on all products still subject to quotas.

If China is not willing to come to terms on a comprehensive agreement, the Act directs the President to invoke the import restraints provided for under the safeguard across the board for all products eligible for the safeguard, as the United States has the right to do under the terms of China's WTO accession agreement.

GARRETT LEE SMITH MEMORIAL
ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 2004

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain why I voted against S. 2634, the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, which authorizes \$82 million over three years for federally funded suicide intervention, prevention and treatment programs in public schools.

I most certainly empathize with those who have lost a loved one as a result of suicide. Many of us have been affected by this particularly painful form of tragedy, whether directly or indirectly. We need to do whatever it takes to reduce the number of suicides occurring each year in our Nation, and help the suffering realize that taking their own life is never the right answer. However, "whatever it takes" does not mean we take the role of suicide prevention out of the hands of friends and family and local health care providers and into the hands of the poorly-suited federal bureaucracy. Those contemplating suicide do not need help from the government—they need help from those who know them by name.

Mr. Speaker, no one can argue that this bill came before the House with anything other than good intention. Unfortunately, good intention doesn't always translate into good legislation. This bill costs taxpayers \$82 million over 3 years and creates two new Federal programs and a new technical assistance center, with virtually no mechanism to measure effectiveness or actual benefit of new services. Don't our loved ones deserve better, more direct care than that?

I think absolutely they do, and so do the experts:

In a December 2001 study published by the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) entitled "Suicide in Teenagers" researchers concluded that "Suicide awareness programs in schools . . . have not been shown to be effective either in reducing suicidal behavior or in increasing help seeking behavior." Additionally, Dr. David Shaffer, an expert in the field of suicide prevention states: "My research at Columbia University, supported by grants from the Centers for Disease Control, suggests that case finding that involves giving lessons or lectures about suicide, either to encourage suicidal students to identify themselves or to teach other students or teachers how to identify the suicidal teacher is not effective and in some instances may even undermine protective attitudes about suicide."

Mr. Speaker, I voted against this well-intentioned but misguided bill out of compassion for those contemplating suicide who deserve love, support and treatment. Those who know them best and want the very best for them are the ones living with them, not inside the beltway.

TRIBUTE TO WIGGSY SIVERTSEN

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today (Mr. HONDA, Ms. ESHOO and I) rise to recognize

the achievements of Wiggys Sivertsen, Director of Counseling for San Jose State University and co-founder of Bay Area Municipal Elections Committee (BAYMEC), a four county Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) political action group celebrating 20 years of civil rights advocacy. Wiggys is retiring from BAYMEC this year.

Wiggys is currently the Director of Counseling Services and a visiting Professor in the Sociology Department at San Jose State University where she has been employed for the past 36 years. She is a graduate of Stephens College, San Jose State University and received her Master's degree from Tulane University in Social Work.

Wiggys became involved in addressing the problems of discrimination against gays and lesbians when she was fired from a position when the organization found out about her lesbianism. She has dedicated her entire professional life educating the public about the LGBT communities and fighting for their rights and the rights of all "at risk" communities.

BAYMEC was founded to educate and inform, and has raised its concerns with countless elected officials; lobbied Sacramento and the state on AIDS and LGBT civil rights; and worked with police, fire department, governmental, organizational, and a variety of community groups to further equality for LGBTs. BAYMEC continues to lobby for hate crime legislation, transgender issues, domestic partnership rights and civil unions, and to bring LGBT sensitivity to the forefront in the domestic violence field.

Wiggys has founded two other advocacy organizations: Advocates for Lesbian, Gay & Bisexual Youth, which provides legal representation for gay, lesbian and bisexual youth who are discriminated against in the school system, and Open Mind Network, Inc. (OMNI), which is dedicated to educating organizations about lesbian, gay and bisexual people.

Wiggys has received the American Civil Liberties Union "Don Edwards Defender of Constitutional Liberty Award." She has also been named to the "The Millennium 100, Pillars of their Communities" by the San Jose Mercury News, and received the California State Special Recognition Award For Service to the Lesbian and Gay Community.

We wish to thank Wiggys Sivertsen for her tireless and loyal service to the cause of civil rights, and particularly the LGBT community. Though we will all miss her leadership in BAYMEC, the work of BAYMEC will move forward. Until all people are treated with dignity and respect, none of us can truly be free.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request the opportunity to record my position on rollcall votes 422 and 423. I was regrettably absent from the chamber on September 7th during the rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 422 and "yea" on rollcall 423.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BERT'S
BURGER BOWL**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of a true Santa Fe landmark: Bert's Burger Bowl. Last month I joined with thousands of New Mexicans to celebrate this milestone as well as their claim to fame—the invention and commercial serving of one of New Mexico's famous foods, the green chile cheeseburger.

Staff t-shirts at Bert's boast, "Since 1954: One Location Worldwide." To stay in business that long, Bert's is doing something right. This is the home of the greatest green chile cheeseburger in the world—a claim that is not easily contested—perhaps best known for allowing their customers to have a burger their way or not at all.

The current owners of Bert's Burger, Fernando and Debra Olea, decided to change their prices on August 17 to 1950s prices as a way to thank their loyal customers. By the time the day was done, thousands of New Mexicans had lined up for 35-cent green chile burgers, 19-cent crinkle cut fries and 10-cent soft drinks. Incredibly, between 10:30 a.m. and 2:45 p.m., Bert's served 2,000 burgers with only eight people working.

Bert's Burger Bowl, one of the last independently owned drive-in restaurants, was founded in 1954 by Bert Burtram, a World War II veteran, who operated the business 11 years before selling it to Fred and Barbara DeCastro. The Oleas bought Bert's in 1991 on the condition nothing be changed.

The most popular item on the menu has been and will remain No. 6—a chile/cheese burger. The eatery also serves burritos, Frito pies, fried chicken, chicken gizzards and chicken livers. Bert's is also known for its freshly made lemonade and limeade, as well as the cherry-lime drink and French Coke made with a dash of vanilla. Loyal customers, who dine under umbrellas on a sun-drenched patio overlooking Guadalupe Street, have kept Bert's in business all these years.

For the last half century, Bert's Burger Bowl has held a special place in the hearts of northern New Mexico residents and tourists. During the recent celebration, I met scores of people who told me their first job was at Bert's. Santa Fe Mayor Larry Delgado and his lovely wife Angie recalled how their very first date was at Bert's. Another customer reminded me that the establishment served as a backdrop for the 1971 movie "Two Lane Blacktop." For 50 years, Bert's has meant so much to so many.

As the only member of the New Mexico congressional delegation to serve on the House Small Business Committee, I know the important contribution enterprises like Bert's make to our economy. I salute Fernando and Debra and their employees for their hard work and dedication. It was truly my honor to join with them on this milestone. My best wishes for another 50 years of success.

IN HONOR OF JOEL "FRANK"
TOLLER OF NAPA COUNTY, CALI-
FORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend Frank Toller, an extraordinary citizen from my hometown of St. Helena, California, who has devoted his life to public service. He is being honored today for his contributions to the community.

In 1997 Frank was elected to serve as mayor of St. Helena, California. In that same year he co-founded the law firm of Toiler & Novak LLP. He served as mayor until 1999, when he then moved to the position of Vice Mayor. He served as Vice Mayor until 2003.

Frank has been involved in other community activities as well, including spending 15 years as a Little League coach. Between 1980–1991 he was a St. Helena Unified School District Trustee, serving twice as board chair. He is also a member of the Community Foundation of the Napa Valley and a Rotary Foundation board member. In June 2004, he organized the Maria project which provides financial assistance to a deserving female Hispanic student who wishes to attend the Engineering program at UC Davis.

A highly regarded member of the Napa Valley community, Frank Toller was born in Waseca, Minnesota. Frank Toller received his B.A. in Political Science from the University of San Francisco in 1961. In 1968 he graduated from USF law school. He is a loving father to two children, Joel and Chelsea. He is an outdoor enthusiast who loves fishing and hiking.

The St. Helena Chamber of Commerce is recognizing Frank Toller for his outstanding contributions to the community, at the 2004 Citizen of the Year dinner on Saturday, August 21, 2004.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, Frank Toller is a dedicated public servant who has made many great contributions to our community. It is appropriate that we honor him today.

A SALUTE TO ANDY BEY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, and Chairman of the Jazz Forum and Concert, which occurs during our Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference, I rise today to salute the lifetime achievements of one of the most distinguished artists in American music history, Andy Bey. Earlier this year, Bey was named the Jazz Journalist Association's 2004 Male Vocalist of the year.

The following biography, found on Bey's own web page, chronicles a career of accomplishment deserving of such high recognition, and of this body's thoughtful attention and respect:

Born in 1939, the Newark, NJ native was a genuine child prodigy as a pianist and singer, garnering appearances at the famed Apollo

Theater and on television's Spotlight On Harlem and The Star Time Kids, sharing stages with the likes of Louis Jordan, Sarah Vaughan and Dinah Washington, before he turned 18. He then formed a vocal trio alongside his sisters Salome and Geraldine and embarked for Europe; Andy & The Bey Sisters were celebrated regulars at The Blue Note in Paris and other venues in Europe from the late 1950s into the early 1960s, when they returned to the U.S. and continued to perform and record (for RCA and Prestige) until the trio disbanded in 1966.

For the two decades thereafter, Bey recorded and performed with such notables as McCoy Tyner, Lonnie Liston Smith, Thad Jones/Mel Lewis, Eddie Harris and others. He was featured vocalist on Gary Bartz's acclaimed Harlem Bush Music projects and for an extended period with Horace Silver, including Silver's The United States of Mind album sequence. In 1991, Bey returned to Europe to teach vocal instruction in Austria; he remained there until 1993, when he returned to the States to record his "comeback album," accompanied only by his own piano, called Ballads, Blues & Bey.

One of the great unsung heroes of jazz singing, Andy Bey is a commanding interpreter of lyrics who has a wide vocal range and a big, rich, full voice. Bey enjoys a following that swears by him; nonetheless, he isn't nearly as well known as he should be.

The release of Ballads, Blues & Bey in 1996, and his subsequent Shades of Bey, recorded with Bartz, Victor Lewis, Peter Washington and other jazz notables and released in 1998, heralded Bey's "renaissance" in the business he's been in for nearly five decades. Which leaves Bey somewhat bemused: "I never went away, actually. I don't know about this renaissance. " It's . . . well, it's new in a sense, but it's not like I left the business."

Bey has continued to make his presence felt in the jazz arena with the release of Tuesday's in Chinatown in 2001, and his latest outing earlier this year on Savoy entitled American Song.

IN HONOR OF AGNES
FRONCKOWIAK

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Agnes Fronckowiak of Slavic Village, as she gathers with family and friends to commemorate her September 4th birthday, 90 years young, and as lively as ever.

With family central to her life, Mrs. Fronckowiak and her late husband, Casimir, raised 4 children, and taught them the significance of family, faith and giving back to the community. Today, these close family ties continue on with each new generation, as Mrs. Fronckowiak is blessed with grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Beyond caring for her family, Mrs. Fronckowiak has been an involved member of the community, and continues to dedicate her time and talents in service to others, efforts which are reflected throughout Slavic Village. She was a long-time member of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parent Teacher Union and held the position of President of the St. Stan's Golden Agers for nearly 25 years. As an active member of the Golden Agers, Mrs. Fronckowiak plans and organizes senior trips and events. Her energy, agility and joy for liv-

ing serve as a significant example that life's possibilities and joys abound for each of us, regardless of our age.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor of Mrs. Agnes Fronckowiak, as we gather together to celebrate her 90th birthday. Mrs. Fronckowiak continues to be an inspiration to everyone in her life—especially to her family and friends. Her loyalty, friendship, convictions, boundless energy, and good works are invaluable gifts that she gives freely, and her dedication has uplifted the neighborhoods, churches and schools of Slavic Village. We wish her many blessings of continued health and happiness today, and all days to follow.

IN HONOR OF EDWARD B. PULVER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. Edward B. Pulver for his outstanding and tireless commitment to the people of Hudson County and his dedication to the trade unions. Mr. Pulver will be memorialized on Thursday, September 9, 2004 by the City of Jersey City, New Jersey as they unveil 'Edward B. Pulver Way' in a ceremony at the corner of Washington and Dudley Streets in Jersey City, New Jersey.

A native of Jersey City, who lived in Bayonne for 35 years, Mr. Pulver was a voice for working men and women for more than five decades. He began sailing on railroad tugs in the New York/New Jersey harbor in the late 1940s, and became active in the Seafarers International Union (SIU) when the fleet he helped to organize chose to affiliate with the organization's Inland Boatman's Union. In 1990, Mr. Pulver became the vice president of the Seafarers International Union of North America, while simultaneously heading the SIU's office in Jersey City. Additionally, Mr. Pulver was the president and a founding member of the Hudson County Central Labor Council, and served on the state AFL-CIO executive board as Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Pulver founded many organizations and belonged to numerous community and civic groups, including the National Executive Board of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and the Hudson County (N.J.) Economic Development Corporation. He served as president of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 16 years. Additionally, he served on the board of directors for the Hudson County School of Technology, as well as for Saint Francis Hospital and Christ Hospital.

Considered a godfather to the Filipino community, Mr. Pulver was a member of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, raised funds for several Filipino organizations, and brought thousands of Filipino-Americans to an annual three-day conference in Piney Point, Maryland at his personal expense for almost a decade. He also served as executive vice president of the Filipino and Americans As One organization, was the cofounder of the Philippine American Friendship Committee (PAFCOM), and was instrumental in organizing the first Philippine American Friendship parade. He also served as the first Grand Marshall of PAFCOM.

A member of America's greatest generation, Mr. Pulver was a U.S. Army veteran who served our great nation in Germany during World War II.

Mr. Pulver is survived by five daughters, two brothers, 10 grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Edward B. Pulver: a seaman, labor rights organizer, philanthropist, community activist, father, grandfather, great-grandfather and friend. Mr. Pulver, we will miss your kindness, but your memory will live on in the hearts and minds of everyone you have touched with your generosity and friendship.

HONORING THE 367TH ENGINEER BATTALION

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, almost every Member of Congress has constituents who are honorably serving overseas in Afghanistan or Iraq. Many are regular military personnel, while others are serving in the National Guard or Reserves. They are all to be commended and thanked for their dedicated service to our nation.

Today I would like to recognize the service of one particular group of Minnesota soldiers in the 367th Engineer Battalion. The 367th Battalion is currently serving in Afghanistan where they are helping to clear Afghanistan's minefields of the millions of explosive devices left over from decades of conflict. Donning body armor, protective boots and face shields, the men and women of the 367th canvass the countryside looking for unexploded ordnance and other remnants of past battles in Afghanistan. Their work is dangerous and difficult, but they are doing a tremendous job.

All too often, the hard work of our military personnel in Afghanistan is overlooked and unknown to the American public. Unfortunately, many remarkable stories, like the story of the 367th Battalion, are never told.

I am pleased that a local paper in Minnesota has highlighted the work of the 367th and put the article on the front page. I mailed this article to the soldiers of the 367th in Afghanistan, so they are reminded that the families they protect back home in Minnesota are thinking of them and are thankful for their service. I would like to include this article ("A delicate and dangerous job"—July 7, 2004) in the RECORD following my remarks.

The reconstruction of Afghanistan will take many years and require a sustained U.S. commitment. Much more work needs to be done before the Afghan people can truly begin rebuilding their lives and providing for their children and families. I am proud that men and women from all across Minnesota—including those of the 367th Battalion—are playing an important role in this process.

[From the Star Tribune, July 6, 2004]

A DELICATE AND DANGEROUS JOB

(By Sharon Schmirckle)

BAGRAM AIR BASE, AFGHANISTAN.—Inviting the danger that Afghans dread every day, Sgt. Gary Feldewerd manipulated a control panel inside his armored cab and started slapping the ground with chains in search of land mines and other unexploded weapons.

As the resulting dust plume drifted, Feldewerd, from New Munich, Minn., saw that the flail had uncovered a mortar shell and a battered explosives box.

The work that Feldewerd and other Army reservists in Minnesota's 367th Engineer Battalion are doing to help clear Afghanistan's minefields came too late to save Parwana Meer's right leg and Gulmarjan's life.

Gulmarjan, 13, was herding goats near his village, Lalander, in May. One goat strayed off the path. The boy ran to fetch it. And suddenly, his lower body exploded in a cloud of red vapor, his cousin said. A pile of stones marks where his family buried what was left of his remains.

Meer, also 13, was cooking rice in her family's mud and stone house near Bagram when an explosion shattered one of her legs below the knee and severely burned the other.

Sitting by her bed at a U.S. Army field hospital in June, her brother told a story that is all too familiar in this war-ravaged land where weapons continue to kill and maim long after the clashing armies have left.

Meer and her family returned this year to the village they had fled when it became a battleground between the Taliban and rival northern tribes, Naseer Meer said. What the villagers didn't know is that the retreating Taliban forces had booby trapped their houses—in the Meers' case, planting a mine under the kitchen's dirt floor.

Such tragedies are everyday occurrences in Afghanistan, one of the world's most heavily mined nations. Blasts from land mines and other ordnance kill or maim dozens of people every month.

No one knows how much unexploded military junk remains strewn around Afghanistan. By any estimate, there are more than 10 million explosive devices in a space the size of Texas, said Maj. Paul Mason of the Australian Army. He coordinates the Minnesota battalion's mine-clearing projects under the United Nations' larger effort in Afghanistan involving work by military and civilian groups from many nations.

CHILDREN VULNERABLE

In Afghanistan, where women have been secluded, three out of four victims are male. The blasts have been most deadly for children, however, because their vital organs are closer to the explosions. And children are more likely than adults to pick up strange objects. Especially tempting were toy-like "butterfly mines" the Soviets dropped from aircraft.

Most of the mines uncovered in Afghanistan were laid by Soviet forces and their supporters from 1979 to 1992, according to Human Rights Watch. But the United States provided mines to anti-Soviet mujahedeen fighters in the 1980s.

The United States is not known to have used anti-personnel land mines since the Gulf War in 1991. Still, it is sharply criticized by groups working to rid the world of land mines because it hasn't signed a mine ban treaty, ratified by 142 other nations, including Afghanistan.

Beyond mines, cluster bombs are a major concern because they scatter explosives that often lie in wait rather than going off on impact. Many remnants of the bombs the U.S.-led forces dropped during 2001 and 2002 were designed to deactivate after a set period, Human Rights Watch said, but critics aren't satisfied that the feature works.

The United States has paid for a good share of the land mine removal in Afghanistan, along with European nations, Japan and Canada.

Despite the global cooperation, no one expects Afghanistan to be mine-free anytime soon.

To understand why, join the Minnesota teams as they clear a patch of land near Bagram Air Base. The area is to be used for military operations now and eventually turned over to the Afghan people.

THE HYDREMA

Climbing into the Hydrema, the mine-clearing vehicle, is like getting into the cab of a construction crane, except instead of a long arm, this beast has a turntable holding a steel blast shield and a 72-chain flail. The cab's windshield is pocked and battered by blasts. The last battalion to use these machines set off an anti-tank mine. It blew out an engine and rear axle, but the soldier inside the armored cab survived.

There will be no stepping out of the cab, Feldewerd orders. Sometimes, he'll scramble over the top of the Hydrema to handle a problem. Feldewerd is operating one of three Hydremas working together to clear a lane just over 3 yards wide.

Bounce. Jolt. Slap. Slap. Slap.

Each of the 30-inch chains is spun into the ground with a force of 2,000 pounds per square inch. The dust is so blinding that Feldewerd has no idea what's being unearthed. The other two Hydrema operators spot for him. As the dust clears, they see an artillery casing from a tank round and a lot of other debris that may or may not blow up.

Whenever possible, the soldiers try to spot explosives without detonating them. When Feldewerd saw the mortar shell, he fixed its location with a global positioning device and reported it to explosives teams for disposal.

Since beginning work in late April, the Minnesota battalion and a private contractor working with the troops at Bagram and another airfield near Kandahar have uncovered hundreds of bombs, a dozen anti-tank mines and more than 200 anti-personnel mines. They also have unearthed a well-fortified Soviet fighting position with a steel roof that was covered by dirt.

Scary stuff? Maybe. But Feldewerd is a study in cool control.

"I like the minefields," he said. "Mostly because there isn't anybody out here bothering you."

Indeed.

Once the heavy equipment operators have flailed a safe lane through a minefield, they hand off to a team that works the ground much like archeologists on a dig, probing and sifting dirt cupful by cupful. Except, of course, relics here are more volatile than dinosaur bones. This is slow, dusty work, much of it done while crawling or lying belly down.

Sgt. Steven Tyler from Sleepy Eye, Minn., is training others to use a device that resembles a beachcomber's metal detector. Only this gadget also has ground-penetrating radar capable of sizing up objects as deep as 8 inches.

Because this ground is littered with metal shrapnel and trash as banal as old sardine tins from Soviet mess kits, a metal detector alone would give so many false positives that the job would never get done, Tyler said. Further, some mines are mostly plastic and give only a weak hum on the metal detector.

"Ground-penetrating radar is a lifesaver out here," said Tyler, who learned to clear mines in Korea in 1988 and took extra training at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri before deploying to Afghanistan. More than 100 troops are getting their first hands-on intensive training here in the minefields.

Donning body armor, protective boots and face shields, they work in pairs to clear branches off the safe lane. First the soldiers check a patch of soil for visible debris, then scan it with the metal detector/radar gizmo, marking suspicious spots. Finally, they get down on the ground and gingerly dig around the marked spots with a probe and garden trowel.

The hard-packed dirt is not helpful. A little left behind the probe is needed to break the soil. Push too hard, though, and there's a danger of setting off a blast. The point is not to blow anything up but to mark the hot stuff for explosives teams.

Inching forward hour-by-hour, the manual detection teams clear criss-crossing lanes through the field, leaving large patches in between.

NEXT STEP: CANINES

Now come the dogs, pacing each uncleared patch, nose to the ground. They belong to RONCO Consulting Corp., a Virginia-based contractor working with the Minnesota battalion. The military also owns dogs the troops will use after the teams are trained.

The dogs are trained to smell explosives, plastics and metals, said Joel Murray, RONCO's program manager, and to signal a find by sitting in a certain way and looking at a handler. Trust between dog and handler must be unshakable, Murray said, and it takes months of training to develop.

"You have to trust the dog because you have to walk through the areas the dog has proofed," Murray said.

Even so, the soldiers use a two-dog test before they trust a patch of land. And they're careful to work under conditions that are ideal for the dogs—never when the wind is behind the dogs or when the dogs are tired.

When a dog makes a hit, the manual detection team follows through to size up and carefully uncover the find.

Mine-clearing has become one of Afghanistan's largest industries since the United Nations began coordinating the effort in 1990. The work has been paced by fits and starts because Afghanistan has been so politically volatile.

During the 1990s, the Taliban and other warring factions raided de-mining project offices, seizing equipment and assaulting staff members. Operations were sharply curtailed in 2001 as it became clear the United States would attack Taliban and Al-Qaida forces in response to the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

Since then, insurgents have plagued mine-removal teams. Last year, the United Nations suspended operations in eight provinces because of threats against workers. Assaults who ambushed their vehicle, shot and killed four U.N. de-miners in Farar Province in February, the Associated Press reported.

MANY CASUALTIES

Despite the attacks, there is little doubt that most Afghans are deeply thankful for the effort. Almost every family has suffered the casualties seen at an orthopedic clinic in Kabul run by the International Committee for the Red Cross. Nine in 10 of the workers and most of the patients are mine victims, said the director, Najmuddin, who like many Afghans goes by a single name.

He lost both of his legs 22 years ago while hauling sand from a riverbed near Kabul. His truck hit a land mine, knocking him unconscious for five days. When he woke, his life seemed to be over at age 18. After five empty years at home, he found the Red Cross clinic and a new life.

"I got prosthetics and they pushed me to walk," he said.

Deeply grateful, Najmuddin volunteered to work for the clinic for free. Instead, the clinic hired him and educated him as a physical therapist. In the 16 years since then, Najmuddin has seen a heartbreaking parade of mine victims: "I have seen many who lost one leg to a mine, then hit another and lost the second leg. I have seen one man who survived a third encounter. His wheelchair hit a mine, and he lost a hand and an eye."

For land mine victims, this clinic offers physical rehabilitation—new feet, legs and

hands, along with lessons in using them. It also provides social rehabilitation, from processing the emotional horror of the blast to learning work skills.

Like Najmuddin, everyone has a story. Paranz Spandiyar, a 12-year-old wisp of a girl with haunting eyes, believed the pasture where she was herding goats had been cleared of mines. It wasn't. She lost her left leg below the knee in April.

Abjalal Hormat was a soldier when he lost a leg 12 years ago.

Fahim, 15, was walking near an abandoned Soviet checkpoint last year when a blast took one leg and severely burned the other, damaging his nerves. He dropped out of school after fifth grade.

Nasir, also 15, took one step off a well-worn walking path in his village in Parwan Province and lost one leg above the knee.

These are the lucky ones, Najmuddin said. They survived.

Any rewards the Minnesota troops gain from mine-clearing come from a sense of duty and humanitarianism. They get hazard pay for being in Afghanistan, a war zone, but nothing extra for hunting mines. Many of them will leave Afghanistan with skills they don't expect to use in the mine-free Midwest.

Specialist Douglas McLellan from Carlton, Minn., joked that the proof of his expertise will be going home in one piece: "Ten fingers and 10 toes, that's my résumé." Seriously, McLellan said, the mines are "all the proof I need that the work we're doing here is important."

HONORING VICTORY GARDENS THEATER

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Victory Gardens Theater of Chicago for their twenty-eight memorable seasons of excellence and artistic achievement on the occasion of the world premiere of *The Family Gold* by Annie Reiner.

Since 1974 Victory Gardens Theater has flourished in its mission to support some of Chicago's most talented playwrights. In only a few years time, the theater became a major staple of the Illinois performing arts community, producing such successes as Stacy Myatt's *The Velvet Rose*.

In 1977, Dennis Zacek was recruited as the theater's new Artistic Director. Nationally renowned for his 150 productions, Zacek quickly moved the theater in many new innovative and creative directions, meriting the prestigious 1997 Sidney R. Yates Arts Advocacy Award.

Over the years, the Victory Gardens Theater has allied with several established production companies, most notably the Body Politic Theatre, as well as emerging groups including MPAACT, Roadworks Productions and Remy-Bumpo. These collaborations have brought to Chicago the finest and most imaginative on-stage productions available. Featured playwrights have included Steve Carter, whose drama *Pecong* went on to productions in London, Newark, Minneapolis and San Francisco, and James Sherman, whose *Beau Jest* went on to become the longest-running show in the history of the Lambs Theatre in New York and has subsequently been translated into four different languages and performed in eight countries.

In 2001, the Victory Gardens Theater was globally honored with the Tony Award for its continuous level of artistic achievement in the development of playwrights and their work.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the high level of creative writing and acting consistently produced by the Victory Gardens Theater. I join with the people of Chicago in congratulating Victory Gardens Theater on their numerous achievements both on and off the stage, and wish them continued success with *The Family Gold* and all of their future productions.

HONORING MARGRIT BIEVER MONDAVI

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker I rise today to honor my good friend Margrit Biever Mondavi, a woman whose name is synonymous with good food, fine wine and great art the world over.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Napa Valley know that wine and food, like music and art, are sensory experiences meant to be savored. When these elements are combined, the result can be a masterpiece. We owe much of our appreciation to Ms. Mondavi's pioneering efforts in uniting these elements and in sharing her vision with us.

She joined the Robert Mondavi Winery in 1967 and created a showplace for artists, musicians, great chefs and winemakers. She also paired cooking classes with fine wine in the Great Chefs of France and the Great Chefs of America series at the winery. This internationally respected culinary series is now simply known as Great Chefs at Robert Mondavi Winery.

In 2003 she and her daughter Annie Roberts, the Executive Chef at Robert Mondavi Winery, earned the "Best in the World" distinction at the Gourmand World Cookbook awards for their collection of recipes and stories, "Annie & Margrit: Recipes and Stories from the Robert Mondavi Kitchen."

With her husband Robert Mondavi, whom she married in 1980, Margrit realized another dream with the opening in 2001 of COPIA, the American Center for Wine, Food and the Arts in downtown Napa. This was followed the same year with a gift to the University of California at Davis to seed the Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine and Food Science and the Robert and Margrit Mondavi Center for the Performing Arts.

Ms. Mondavi was also instrumental in rebuilding the original 18th Century Opera House in Napa and helped raise funds to restore this community treasure.

As a working artist herself, Margrit Biever Mondavi has created a line of home accessories for the Mondavi Winery. She is also an accomplished linguist and often translates her husband's speeches when they travel the world together promoting wine, food and the arts.

Mr. Speaker, Margrit Biever Mondavi is one of a kind, a pioneer and a visionary who has taught us all to love life a little bit more and to embrace the richness of our culture. Napa County is honoring our First Lady of wine, food and the arts for her many accomplishments and it is appropriate that we also recognize her here today.

DOCUMENTING THE ATROCITIES IN
DARFUR

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the State Department also released today a report titled, "Documenting Atrocities in Darfur." The report documents over 1,100 interviews with refugees in Chad.

The report says that in over ¾ of the attacks, the Government of Sudan was directly involved and that the attacks were systematic and widespread.

I submit for the RECORD a copy of this report.

The evidence of the atrocities which have been committed is now clear. It is now time for the international community to act. There is now the chance to stop genocide in its tracks. We must keep pressure on Khartoum. The people living in the camps have little time left. Many are already gone.

The international community must come together to save lives. We must not fail the people of Darfur.

Again, I commend the administration for documenting the horrific evidence of genocide. The U.S. has spoken the truth. The international community must now do the same. There is little time to waste.

DOCUMENTING ATROCITIES IN DARFUR

[State Publication 11182, Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Bureau of Intelligence and Research September 2004]

SUMMARY

The conflict between the Government of Sudan (GOS), and two rebel groups that began in 2003 has precipitated the worst humanitarian and human rights crisis in the world today. The primary cleavage is ethnic: Arabs (GOS and militia forces) vs. non-Arab villagers belonging primarily to the Zaghawa, Massalit, and Fur ethnic groups. Both groups are predominantly Muslim.

A U.S. Government project to conduct systematic interviews of Sudanese refugees in Chad reveals a consistent and widespread pattern of atrocities committed against non-Arab villagers in the Darfur region of western Sudan. This assessment is based on semi-structured interviews with 1,136 randomly selected refugees in 19 locations in eastern Chad. Most respondents said government forces militia fighters, or a combination of both had completely destroyed their villages. Sixty-one percent of the respondents witnessed the killing of a family member, 16 percent said they had been raped or had heard about a rape from a victim. About one-third of the refugees heard racial epithets while under attack. Four-fifths said their livestock was stolen; nearly half asserted their personal property was looted. This assessment highlights incidents and atrocities that have led to the displacement of large portions of Darfur's non-Arabs.

An Atrocities Documentation Team, assembled at the initiative of the US Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), conducted interviews in Chad in July and August. The team was primarily composed of independent experts recruited by the Coalition for International Justice (CIJ), and also included experts from the American Bar Association (ABA), DRL, and the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) as

well as the US Agency for International Development (USAID). INR was responsible for compiling the survey data and producing the final report. USAID met the costs of the CIJ and ABA.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

As of August 2004, based on available information, more than 405 villages in Darfur had been completely destroyed, with an additional 123 substantially damaged, since February 2003. Approximately 200,000 persons had sought refuge in eastern Chad as of August, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports another 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in western Sudan. The total population of Darfur is 6 million. The lack of security in the region continues to threaten displaced persons. Insecurity and heavy rains continue to disrupt humanitarian assistance. The UN World Food Program provided food to nearly 940,000 people in Darfur in July. Nonetheless, since the beginning of the Darfur food program, a total of 82 out of 154 concentrations of IDPs have received food, leaving 72 locations unassisted. Relief and health experts warn that malnutrition and mortality are likely to increase as forcibly displaced and isolated villagers suffer from hunger and infectious diseases that will spread quickly among densely populated and malnourished populations. The health situation for the 200,000 refugees in Chad is ominous. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that one in three children in the refugee settlements in Chad is suffering from acute malnutrition and that crude mortality rates are already well above emergency threshold levels (one per 10,000 per day).

HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

The non-Arab population of Darfur continues to suffer from crimes against humanity. A review of 1,136 interviews shows a consistent pattern of atrocities, suggesting close coordination between GOS forces and Arab militia elements, commonly known as the Jingaweit (Janjaweed). ("Jingaweit" is an Arabic term meaning "horse and gun.")

Despite the current cease-fire and UN Security Council Resolution 1556, Jingaweit violence against civilians has continued (cease-fire violations by both the Jingaweit and the rebels have continued as well). Media reports on August 10, 16, and 19 chronicled GOS-Jingaweit attacks in Western Darfur. In addition to their work on the survey, the interviewers had the opportunity to speak with newly arrived refugees who provided accounts that tended to confirm press reports of continuing GOS participation in recent attacks. Refugees who fled the violence on August 6 and 8 spoke with the team, providing accounts consistent with media reports: joint GOS military and Jingaweit attacks; strafing by helicopter gunships followed by ground attacks by the GOS military in vehicles and Jingaweit on horseback; males being shot or knifed; and women being abducted or raped. Respondents reported these attacks destroyed five villages. Multiple respondents also reported attacks on the IDP camp of Arja.

The UN estimates the violence has affected 2.2 million of Darfur's 6 million residents. The GOS claims it has been unable to prevent Jingaweit atrocities and that the international community has exaggerated the extent and nature of the crisis. The GOS has improved international relief access to IDPs in Darfur since July, but problems, including lack of security and seasonal rains, have hampered relief programs. Survey results indicate that most Sudanese refugees state that Jingaweit militias and GOS military forces collaborate in carrying out systematic attacks against non-Arab villages in Darfur.

ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Darfur covers about one-fifth of Sudan's vast territory and is home to one-seventh of its population. It includes a mixture of Arab and non-Arab ethnic groups, both of which are predominantly Muslim (see map, p. 6). The Fur ethnic group (Darfur means "homeland of the Fur") is the largest non-Arab ethnic group in the region. Northern Darfur State is home to the nomadic non-Arab Zaghawa but also includes a significant number of Arabs, such as the Meidab. Sedentary non-Arabs from the Fur, Massalit, Daju, and other ethnic groups live in Western Darfur State. The arid climate and the competition for scarce resources over the years have contributed to recurring conflict between nomadic Arab herders and non-Arab farmers, particularly over land and grazing rights. Various ethnic groups have fought over access to water, grazing rights, and prized agricultural land as desertification has driven herders farther south.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONFLICT

Ethnic violence affected the Darfur region in the 1980s. In 1986, Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi armed the ethnic-Arab tribes to fight John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA). After helping the GOS beat back an SPLA attack in Darfur in 1991, one of these Arab tribes sought to resolve ancient disputes over land and water rights by attacking the Zaghawa, Fur, and Massalit peoples. Arab groups launched a campaign in Southern Darfur State that resulted in the destruction of some 600 non-Arab villages and the deaths of about 3,000 people. The GOS itself encouraged the formation of an "Arab Alliance" in Darfur to keep non-Arab ethnic groups in check. Weapons flowed into Darfur and the conflict spread. After President Bashir seized power in 1989, the new government disarmed non-Arab ethnic groups but allowed politically loyal Arab allies to keep their weapons.

In February 2003, rebels calling themselves the Darfur Liberation Front (DLF) attacked GOS military installations and the provincial capital of A Fashir. The DLF complained of economic marginalization and demanded a power sharing arrangement with the GOS. In March 2003, the DLF changed its name to the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A), intensified its military operations, unveiled a political program for a "united democratic Sudan," and bolstered its strength to some 4,000 rebels. The Justice and Equality Movement, with fewer than 1,000 rebels, was established in 2002 but has since joined the SLM/A in several campaigns against GOS forces.

The GOS has provided support to Arab militiamen attacking non-Arab civilians, according to press and NGO reports. Refugee accounts corroborated by US and other independent reporting suggest that Khartoum has continued to provide direct support for advancing Jingaweit. Aerial bombardment and attacks on civilians reportedly have occurred widely throughout the region; respondents named more than 100 locations that experienced such bombardment (see map, p. 8). The extent to which insurgent base camps were co-located with villages and civilians is unknown. The number of casualties caused by aerial bombardment cannot be determined, but large numbers of Darfurians have been forced to flee their villages. According to press and NGO reports, the GOS has given Jingaweit recruits salaries, communication equipment, arms, and identity cards.

CURRENT INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

On July 30, 2004, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1556, which demanded that the GOS fulfill commitments it made to

disarm the Jingaweit militias and apprehend and bring to justice Jingaweit leaders and their associates; it also called on the GOS to allow humanitarian access to Darfur, among other things. The UN placed an embargo on the sale or supply of materiel and training to non-governmental entities and individuals in Darfur. The resolution endorsed the African Union deployment of monitors and a protection force to Darfur. It requested the Secretary-General to report on GOS progress in 30 days and held out the possibility of further actions, including sanctions, against the GOS in the event of non-compliance.

The Security Council has expressed its deep concern over reports of large-scale violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Darfur. The main protection concerns identified by the UN and corroborated by the Atrocities Documentation Team include threats to life and freedom of movement, forced relocation, forced return, sexual violence, and restricted access to humanitarian assistance, social services, sources of livelihood, and basic services. Food security has been precarious and will probably worsen as the rainy season continues. Many displaced households no longer can feed themselves because of the loss of livestock and the razing of food stores.

Relief agencies' access to areas outside the state capitals of Al Junaynah, Al Fashir, and Nyala was limited until late May. Visits by UN Secretary-General Annan and Secretary of State Powell in June 2004 brought heightened attention to the growing humanitarian crisis. As a result, the GOS lifted travel restrictions and announced measures to facilitate humanitarian access. Nonetheless, serious problems remain, specifically capacity, logistics, and security for relief efforts. USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team and other agencies have deployed additional staff to increase emergency response capacity.

REFUGEE INTERVIEWS—SURVEY RESULTS

The Atrocities Documentation Team conducted a random-sample survey of Darfuran refugees in eastern Chad in July and August 2004. The team interviewed 1,136 refugees, many of whom had endured harsh journeys across the desolate Chad-Sudan border.

A plurality of the respondents were ethnic Zaghawa (46 percent), with smaller numbers belonging to the Fur (8 percent) and Massalit (30 percent) ethnic groups. Slightly more than half the respondents (56 percent) were women. (See map, p. 6, showing ethnicity of respondent refugees.)

Analysis of the refugee interviews points to a pattern of abuse against members of Darfur's non-Arab communities, including murder, rape, beatings, ethnic humiliation, and destruction of property and basic necessities. Many of the reports detailing attacks on villages refer to government and militia forces, preceded by aerial bombardment, acting together to commit atrocities. Respondents said government and militia forces wore khaki or brown military uniforms. Roughly one-half of the respondents noted GOS forces had joined Jingaweit irregulars in attacking their villages. Approximately one-quarter of the respondents said GOS forces had acted alone; another 14 percent said the Jingaweit had acted alone. Two-thirds of the respondents reported aerial bombings against their villages; four-fifths said they had witnessed the complete destruction of their villages. Sixty-one percent reported witnessing the killing of a family member. About one-third of the respondents reported hearing racial epithets while under attack; one-quarter witnessed beatings. Large numbers reported the looting of personal property (47 percent) and the theft of livestock (80 percent).

Most reports followed a similar pattern:

(1) GOS aircraft or helicopters bomb villages.

(2) GOS soldiers arrive in trucks, followed closely by Jingaweit militia riding horses or camels.

(3) GOS soldiers and militia surround and then enter villages, under cover of gunfire.

(4) Fleeing villagers are targets in aerial bombing.

(5) The Jingaweit and GOS soldiers loot the village after most citizens have fled, often using trucks to remove belongings.

(6) Villages often experience multiple attacks over a prolonged period before they are destroyed by burning or bombing.

When describing attacks, refugees often referred to GOS soldiers and Jingaweit militias as a unified group; as one refugee stated, "The soldiers and Jingaweit, always they are together." The primary victims have been non-Arab residents of Darfur. Numerous credible reports corroborate the use of racial and ethnic epithets by both the Jingaweit and GOS military personnel; "Kill the slaves; Kill the slaves!" and "We have orders to kill all the blacks" are common. One refugee reported a militia member stating, "We kill all blacks and even kill our cattle when they have black calves." Numerous refugee accounts point to mass abductions, including persons driven away in GOS vehicles, but respondents usually do not know the abductees' fate. A few respondents indicated personal knowledge of mass executions and gravesites.

A subset of 400 respondents were asked about rebel activity in or near their villages. Nearly nine in 10 said there was no rebel activity before the attack. Nine percent noted rebels were in the vicinity; 2 percent said the rebels were present in their villages. The overwhelming majority (91 percent) said their village was not defended at all against the attack. One percent asserted their village had been successfully defended and another 8 percent cited an unsuccessful defense.

Respondents reported ethnic tensions in the region had risen over the past few years. For example, markets in which non-Arabs and Arabs had previously interacted have become segregated, and almost all villages are now said to be ethnically homogenous. According to many of the interviewees, GOS soldiers and Jingaweit attacked villages because of their non-Arab populations; men of fighting age have been abducted, executed, or both; and women and girls have been abducted and raped.

REFUGEE INTERVIEWS—SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This report is based on results from personal interviews conducted by three teams between July 12 and August 18, 2004. DRL, USAID, and the Coalition for International Justice jointly designed the questionnaire in conjunction with other NGOs. INR provided technical assistance on questionnaire design and survey methodology. The teams used a semi-structured interviewing approach that permitted the refugees to give the broadest possible accounts of the events they had experienced. The interviews were conducted in 19 locations in eastern Chad, including UNHCR camps and informal settlements.

Refugees were selected using a systematic, random sampling approach designed to meet the conditions in Chad. Interviewers randomly selected a sector within a refugee camp and then, from a fixed point within the sector, chose every 10th dwelling unit for interviewing. All adults were listed within the dwelling unit, and one adult was randomly selected. This methodology ensures the results are as representative as possible in light of refugee conditions. Interviews took place in private, with only the refugee, a translator, and the interviewer present.

Several characteristics of the survey must be underscored. First, accounts of atrocities may be dated, depending on when the individual refugee fled his or her village. Second, the data may actually undercount the extent of atrocities because mass attacks often leave few survivors. Third, most respondents come from villages within 50 miles of the border in Western Darfur and Northern Darfur States. Fourth, it is very likely that rapes are underreported because of the social stigma attached to acknowledging such violations of female members of one's family.

The results are broadly representative of Darfuran refugees in Chad but may not be representative of internally displaced persons still in Darfur because they were not included in the sample. A margin of error for this sample cannot be calculated because of the lack of accurate demographic information about the refugee camps and settlements. The methodology was designed to achieve as broadly representative a sample as was feasible under the prevailing conditions. Dates of events reported by refugees frequently utilized the Islamic calendar; these dates were then converted to dates on the Gregorian calendar. (See map, p. 6, showing interview locations.)

The field data for the 1,136 interviews were compiled using a standardized data entry process that involved the collection and coding of detailed information from each refugee respondent's set of answers. The researchers then used a statistical program to aggregate the data and analyze the results.

IN HONOR OF PETER OAKLEY

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the achievements of Peter Oakley upon his success at the Senior British Open in Northern Ireland. A six-time Delaware Open champion, he finished one-stroke ahead of Tom Kite and Eduardo Romero to secure victory and become the first qualifier to win the Senior British Open in its 18-year history. Mr. Oakley was one of 112 golfers competing for one of the 26 slots available for qualifiers.

A resident of Delaware, Mr. Oakley is both an accomplished area professional golfer, as well as director at "The Rookery," a public golf course which he helped create near Milton, Delaware. Before the Senior British Open, he had competed in seventeen major golf championships, including six Professional Golf Association Championships and three U.S. Opens. Just this year, Mr. Oakley qualified to join his brother David on the European Senior Tour.

In Delaware, Mr. Oakley is one of three six-time Delaware Open champions, with his most recent victory occurring in 2000. His biggest victory, prior to the Senior British Open, was in 1999 when he won the PGA Senior Club Professional Championship. With his victory at the Senior British Open, Mr. Oakley earns a twelve-month exemption which allows him to compete in every event on the Champions Tour.

Mr. Speaker, I commend and congratulate Peter Oakley upon his victory at the Senior British Open. His hard work and love for the game of golf is evident, and I am very proud that he is a Delawarean.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES D. EDOFF

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a distinguished member of the Michigan education community, Dr. James D. Edoff, upon his retirement as Superintendent from the Fitzgerald Public Schools in the City of Warren. He has served in this capacity for twelve of the thirty-five years he has been associated with the district.

Dr. Edoff's exceptional career in education spans a broad range of positions, including teacher in the disciplines of science and mathematics at the elementary, middle and high school levels, high school debate coach, adult education instructor, computer coordinator, Director of Curriculum and Instruction, Assistant Superintendent, and Superintendent.

Dr. Edoff's international experiences include studying, teaching and participating in seminars and symposiums in Wales, the Netherlands, Peoples Republic of China, Germany, Japan, England and Austria. His work has been recognized both locally by the City of Warren in the "Exceptional Service to the Community" award and internationally through the Fulbright Memorial Award to study the Japanese educational school system in Japan as a guest of the government of Japan, and the Netherlands Study Fellowship.

His leadership involvement in the community has been extensive and is exemplified by his chairmanship of Creating a Healthier Macomb, an organization dedicated to the medical, economic and spiritual improvement of the community. His interest in career training for students within four public school districts is shown in the position he holds as Chairperson of the South Macomb Technical Education Consortium.

Jim Edoff has been a forceful, persuasive advocate for an equal public education for all students. He has been instrumental in endeavors to meet that goal in a school district that does not possess the fiscal resources that make it easy to achieve. I have been pleased to join him at the numerous noteworthy events including the dedication of the Automotive and Pre-Engineering Technology Institute and the Communication Arts Wing of the High School. His achievements, as well as his leadership approach, have been an inspiration to parents and students, and to me personally.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this fine individual and thanking him for his dedication to our public education system. He has made a difference in the lives of numerous children and families, and we will miss his regular involvement in our local education community. I wish him good health and happiness in his retirement and much success as he sets out on his next path which I am confident will build on the good deeds of the one which draws to a close at Fitzgerald.

RECOGNIZING THE JAVITS-WAGNER-O'DAY PROGRAM AND PRIDE INDUSTRIES

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a small federal program that is often overlooked as a way to provide employment opportunities for people with disabilities. The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Program, often referred to as JWOD, provides job opportunities to more than 38,000 Americans who have severe disabilities or who are blind. Under the JWOD Program, these Americans are able to secure jobs and job training necessary to receive good wages and benefits and gain greater independence, self-esteem, and quality of life. These individuals enjoy full participation in their community and are able to market the skills they have learned through their work with the JWOD Program into other public and private sector jobs.

The JWOD Program empowers people with disabilities who traditionally face an unemployment rate of 70 percent and rely heavily on social support programs such as welfare and SSI.

In my Fourth Congressional District of California and throughout the nation, PRIDE Industries, through its excellent federal-private sector partnership with NISH, is able to utilize the JWOD Program to create and sustain employment opportunities for people with severe disabilities.

On behalf of the many people with disabilities who provide important services, I salute the important contributions of the JWOD Program and PRIDE Industries headquartered in Roseville, California, and hereby commend all persons who are committed to and work towards enhancing employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

TRIBUTE ON THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF MEXICAN HERITAGE PLAZA

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge and commend the Mexican Heritage Plaza/Centro Cultural de San José on its 5th anniversary.

The Mexican Heritage Corporation opened its Mexican Heritage Plaza (MHP) in September 1999 to nurture pride and promote appreciation, interest and awareness of California's Latino cultural heritage.

The Mexican Heritage Plaza/Centro Cultural de San José is in the heart of San José's oldest and largest Mexican-American community. The Plaza's goals are to capture the spirit of the Mexican-American community, to complement neighboring schools by providing educational opportunities, to establish a "landmark" gathering place and to provide a center for learning about history and culture. The Mexican Cultural Heritage Gardens and Plaza have become a destination for everyone who lives in or visits the Bay Area.

The complex includes a 500-seat state-of-the-art theater, classrooms, three distinct thematic gardens, a centralized plaza and La Galeria, a 4,000-square foot exhibition space with two art galleries celebrating the Latino legacy. La Galeria is one of only ten affiliates of the Smithsonian Institution in California.

MHP has launched the annual San José International Mariachi Festival and Conference, a successful education and concern program. Every July, they teach hundreds of children and adults the music and dance that originated in western Mexico. The public is invited to Mariachi Concerts featuring world-renowned musicians, a splendid Mariachi Mass, a procession on Sunday and an outdoor Mariachi Festival at the Plaza.

I can tell you from first-hand experience that I am proud of the leadership, volunteers and network of supporters whose dedication has built the Mexican Heritage Plaza/Centro Cultural de San José into an integral part of the fabric of our local community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request the opportunity to record my position on roll call votes 424, 425, 426, and 427. I was regrettably absent from the chamber on September 8th during the roll call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye on roll call 424, and "no" on roll calls 425, 426 and 427.

80TH BURNING OF ZOZOBRA

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, a 50-foot man stuffed with shredded documents will go up in flames tonight at Fort Marcy Park in Santa Fe. Each year the Kiwanis Club of Santa Fe stages the burning of Zozobra, kicking off the annual Fiestas de Santa Fe on the following Labor Day. Zozobra centers around the ritual burning in effigy of Old Man Gloom, or Zozobra, to dispel the hardships and travails of the past year. Over 30,000 people are expected to attend the 80th anniversary of this celebrated tradition tonight.

Zozobra is the invention of Santa Fe painter Will Shuster, who had the first burning of a 3-foot-high effigy in his back yard back in 1924. His inspiration for Zozobra came from the Holy Week celebrations of the Yaqui Indians of Mexico; an effigy of Judas, filled with firecrackers, was led around the village on a donkey and later burned. A newspaper editor and friend of Schuster's came up with the name Zozobra, which is Spanish for "the gloomy one."

The Fiestas celebration began in 1712 to celebrate an expedition by Don Diego de Vargas, who reconquered the territory of New Mexico. Zozobra became part of the Fiestas in 1926, and the Kiwanis club began sponsoring the burning in 1963 as its major fundraiser.

The effigy is a giant animated wooden puppet that waves its arms and growls ominously at the approach of its fate. A major highlight of the pageant is the fire spirit dancer, dressed in a flowing red costume, who appears at the top of the stage to drive away the white-sheeted "glooms" from the base of the giant Zozobra. The fire dance was created by Jacques Cartier, a former New York ballet dancer and local dance teacher, who performed the role for 37 years. His dance student, James Lillenthal took over the fire spirit role in 1970 and has continued it for 30 years.

Mr. Shuster constructed the figure of Zozobra until 1964, when he gave his detailed model to the Kiwanis Club to continue the tradition. Over the years the effigy has grown larger, reaching a height of 51 feet. Zozobra is a well crafted framework of preplanned and pre-cut sticks, covered with chicken wire and yards of muslin. It is stuffed with bushels of shredded paper, which traditionally includes obsolete police reports, paid off mortgage papers, and even personal divorce papers.

The festival is so popular that children arrive in the park in the morning to watch Zozobra's assembly. Spectators, who have paid a nominal fee to watch the event, continuously roar, "Burn him," until Zozobra is destroyed. Since 1952, the show has raised over \$300,000, which the Kiwanis has used to provide college scholarships and camp fees for physically challenged children.

Mr. Speaker, Zozobra is an annual event families and friends in the community look forward to and a meaningful tradition to northern New Mexico. I ask that my colleagues join with me in honoring the 80th anniversary of Zozobra.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORD HOUSE VISITOR CENTER AND MUSEUM

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Ford House Visitor Center and Museum as it celebrates its 150th Anniversary.

In 1851 Jerome Bursley Ford arrived on the Mendocino Coast and discovered the lumber resources he needed to help build the City of San Francisco. He returned to Mendocino with the equipment and men needed to establish the first sawmill in the area. The town of Mendocino, a quaint New England style village, grew up around the Mendocino Lumber Company. In 1854, Mr. Ford made plans to build a new home from the locally milled lumber for his new bride, Martha Hayes. The newlyweds arrived following their East coast wedding to inhabit the house on July 4, 1854.

The Ford House remained a company home until the lumber company closed in 1938. In the early 1970's, a local artist, Emmy Lou Packard, initiated a community effort to save the coastal headlands on which the house is located, from commercial development. This successful citizen action resulted in the California Department of Parks and Recreation purchasing the house in 1972 and eventually restoring it to its 1870 décor.

In 1984 it opened its doors as the Ford House Visitor Center and Museum. The Museum houses artifacts related to the important historical contribution of the lumber industry to Mendocino. Artist Len Peterson handcrafted a scale model of the village as it was in 1890 and a scale wooden loading chute to illustrate how lumber was loaded onto schooners. There is a room of early logging history including photos and tools. Seasonal exhibits of natural history are also on display.

Mendocino Area Parks Association, a not for profit organization, provides oversight and raises funds for the Ford House. The Center is staffed by volunteers who share their knowledge and enthusiasm with over 22,000 visitors each year.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we recognize Mendocino Ford House Visitor Center and Museum on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

A SALUTE TO RON CARTER

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, and Chairman of the Jazz Forum and Concert, which occurs during our Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference, I rise today to salute the lifetime achievements of one of the most distinguished artists in American music history, Ron Carter. Just a few years ago, in 1998, Ron Carter received the prestigious Jazz Masters Award from the National Endowment of the Arts. The following biography, found on Carter's own web page, chronicles a career of accomplishment deserving of such high recognition, and of this body's thoughtful attention and respect:

Ron Carter is among the most original, prolific, and influential bassists in jazz. With more than 2,500 albums to his credit, he has recorded with many of music's greats: Tommy Flanagan, Gil Evans, Lena Horne, Bill Evans, B.B. King, the Kronos Quartet, Dexter Gordon, Wes Montgomery, and Bobby Timmons. In the early 1960s he performed throughout the United States in concert halls and nightclubs with Jaki Byard and Eric Dolphy. He later toured Europe with Cannonball Adderley. From 1963 to 1968, he was a member of the classic and acclaimed Miles Davis Quintet.

Ron Carter was named Outstanding Bassist of the Decade by the Detroit News, Jazz Bassist of the Year by Downbeat magazine, and Most Valuable Player by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. In 1993 Carter earned a Grammy award for Best Jazz Instrumental Group, the Miles Davis Tribute Band, and another in 1998 for Call 'Sheet Blues, an instrumental composition from the film Round Midnight. In addition to scoring and arranging music for many films, including some projects for the Public Broadcasting System, Carter has composed music for A Gathering of Old Men, starring Lou Gosset Jr., The Passion of Beatrice directed by Bertrand Tavernier, and Blind Faith starring Courtney B. Vance. Carter also shares his expertise in the series of books he authored, among which are Building Jazz Bass Lines and The Music of Ron Carter; the latter contains 130 of his published and recorded compositions.

Carter earned a bachelor of music degree from the Eastman School in Rochester and a master's degree in double bass from the Manhattan School of Music in New York City. He has also received two honorary doctorates, from the New England Conservatory of Music and the Manhattan School of Music, and was the 2002 recipient of the prestigious Hutchinson Award from the Eastman School at the University of Rochester. Carter has lectured, conducted, and performed at clinics and master classes, instructing jazz ensembles and teaching the business of music at numerous universities. He was Artistic Director of the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz Studies while it was located in Boston and, after 18 years on the faculty of the Music Department of The City College of New York, he is now Distinguished Professor Emeritus although, as a performer, he remains as active as ever.

Bass Frontiers, in one of the many statements of acclaim reflected on Carter's web page sums it up and says it all: "[Carter] has proven through many years of performing and recording why he is a true jazz legend."

Ron Carter's most recent recording in 2003 was The Golden Striker (Blue Note Records), featuring Mulgrew Miller and Russell Malone. Earlier that same year he released Eight Plus (Dreyfus Records).

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF THE 2004 INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S GAMES IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor and recognition of the 2004 International Children's Games, being held for the first time in the United States, in Cleveland, Ohio. I also honor and recognize the Games' founder, Professor Metod Klemenc of Celje Slovenia, who organized the first Children's Games on June 5, 1968.

Professor Klemenc, a peacemaker and visionary, has created a haven of international exchange for the children of the world—a bridge of unity, spanning oceans and mountains, that offers safe passage to children of distant places and distant cultures. His dream springs into motion every year, inspired by competition, sport and games. The International Children's Games gives these child athletes a deeper understanding of children and cultures from faraway lands, and illuminates a simple truth: that our singular hope, humanity, and dreams as children, and as nations, live within all of us.

The International Children's Games, endorsed by the International Olympic Committee, is the only worldwide, athletic event for youth that connects sports with cultural exchanges, educational programs and economic development. Three thousand young athletes will unite with teammates and coaches from across the globe, representing their cities as ambassadors of cultural exchange and good will. I am honored to welcome all the participants, volunteers and organizers of the International Children's Games to Cleveland, Ohio. The blend of cultures that has enriched the City of Cleveland mirrors the diversity of the

athletes that have journeyed here to learn, play, and carry these wonderful memories back to their communities across the seas.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me to honor, acknowledge and welcome everyone associated with the International Children's Games, especially the young athletes. Embracing the hope and vision of the Games' founder, Professor Metod Klemenc, these Games exist to promote the spirit of friendly competition, teamwork, dialogue and interaction between children all over the world. Let the day begin—let the games start.

IN HONOR OF DANIEL R. MONEZ,
NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Daniel R. Monez, who is retiring as Chief of Police of the City of Napa, in California's 1st District. Chief Monez's outstanding contributions and dedication to our community are truly appreciated.

Dan began his career in law enforcement as a part time Police Trainee for the Berkeley Police Department. He fell in love with the profession and in 1971 he was sworn in as a Berkeley Police Officer. He then went on to work in the Solano County Sheriff's Department. In 1987 Dan was hired as Chief of Police for the City of Napa.

During his time as Chief of Police the Department underwent many changes. In 1987 there were only a few computers at the station, now every office has a computer and dispatch is completely automated. Squad cars have been improved and today every patrol car is equipped with mobile data computers. During his tenure the department began the G.R.E.A.T. program, D.A.R.E. program as well as the School Resources Officer program.

Dan has made many contributions to the community outside his official duties in the police department. He was a member of the Greater Napa Kiwanis Club, the Napa County Hispanic Network and was a founding member of the Napa County Safe Schools Foundation and the "If Given A Chance" scholarship program. He is also a Board Member for Aldea Children's Services and the Family Support Network. The Board of Supervisors appointed him to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and the Family Violence Prevention Committee.

Dan and his wife Diana have two children, Robert and Mindy. In 2002 Dan and Diane were named the Napa County Volunteers of the Year. Dan has taught criminal justice courses at surrounding colleges and is currently an adjunct faculty member at Napa Valley College. Dan is passionate about acting and has appeared in 11 stage plays.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, Daniel R. Monez set the standard of dependability, bravery and hard work that should be followed in all communities. His commitment to our community has been shown time and time again. For these reasons and countless others, it is most appropriate that we honor him at the time of his retirement and extend our best wishes to him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was absent attending a previously scheduled commitment and missed the recorded vote on rollcall No. 428, on the amendment offered by Representative HEFLEY to H.R. 5006, the Fiscal Year 2005 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 428.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION
COMMENDING THE NATIONAL
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC AD-
MINISTRATION AND ITS EM-
PLOYEES FOR ITS DEDICATION
AND HARD WORK DURING HUR-
RICANES CHARLEY AND
FRANCES

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce H. Con Res. 488, a resolution recognizing the hard work and dedication of the employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (better known as NOAA) who provide hurricane forecast and warnings to our citizens. In the past month, the state of Florida was hit by back-to-back hurricanes, a tragedy which has not occurred since 1964. The employees of NOAA worked tirelessly to provide timely and accurate warnings to residents of the affected areas. They remain hard at work even at this moment as another tropical storm, Hurricane Ivan, is heading towards the U.S. coast.

Let me name the various offices in NOAA that contributed to accurate forecasts of Hurricanes Charley and Frances: The National Hurricane Center; The Southern and Eastern Region Weather Forecast offices of San Juan, Miami, Tampa Bay, Key West, Melbourne, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile and Morristown; The National Ocean Service, which provided help with storm surge prediction; The National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, which provided the satellite images we all saw on television; The NOAA Marine and Aviation Operation Hurricane Hunters, who fly planes into the hurricanes to gather data; and The Southeast River Forecast Center, which provided flood predictions

And I would be remiss without acknowledging the additional hurricane reconnaissance missions flown by the Air Force Reserve out of Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi. Also, I want to acknowledge the work of the local and national media in disseminating NOAA's hurricane forecasts and warnings.

The dedicated employees at these offices worked round the clock, spending days at a time in their offices away from their families and homes that were often directly affected by the hurricanes. I commend these government employees for their service to provide life-sav-

ing warnings and information to the people in the hurricane's path and support them as they continue to provide us with critical information during this (and every) hurricane season.

HONORING REVEREND LEE M.
SEWARD

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated and righteous South Carolinian on the occasion of his retirement from the ministry after 60 years of distinguished service. Reverend Lee M. Seward will leave his position as the Presiding Elder of the Lancaster District, Columbia Conference of the Seventh Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church on September 17, 2004, and he will be sorely missed.

Lee Seward was born one of ten children to Mr. and Mrs. William Seward of Andrews, South Carolina. He grew up in this large family that treasured education and faith, and these virtues shaped his future path.

Reverend Seward's love of learning led him to earn a Bachelor's degree from Allen University in Columbia, South Carolina and a Master's from South Carolina State University in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He pursued further study at the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

In 1967, Reverend Seward was awarded a National Defense Education Act (N.D.E.A.) Fellowship to study Linguistics at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. He did his theological training at Dickerson Theological Seminary at Allen University.

In addition to his education, Reverend Seward also learned many of life's lessons during his service in World War II. His commitment to serve his country further manifested itself in his lifelong dedication to education and to his church.

Reverend Seward embarked on a dual career teaching English for 13 years at Roberts High School in Holly Hill, and a combined 12 years teaching at Sanders Middle School and Alcorn Middle School in Columbia, while also serving in the ministry. Eventually the ministry became his primary focus, and he pastored at churches throughout the Midlands and in Charleston.

During his distinguished career, Reverend Seward served as the Presiding Elder of the Columbia District, Kingtree District, Spartanburg District, Georgetown District and Lancaster District for the AME Church in South Carolina. The extensive scope of his ministry is evidence of his extraordinary talent and dedication to his calling.

Reverend Seward, a community activist, is a lifetime Member of the N.A.A.C.P. and has been active in numerous religious and political organizations as well. I number him among my most valued friends and mentors.

He was married to the late Lula Pressley Seward, who was also a good friend and mentor to me.

The two of them had seven children, six boys and one girl. They have three granddaughters, three grandsons, and one great grandson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in congratulating Reverend Seward

on his tremendous contributions to the ministry. As a teacher and a minister, he has set a very high standard that I hope future generations will seek to emulate.

CONGRATULATING WHEATLAND
TUBE COMPANY FOR THEIR EX-
CEPTIONAL RECORD IN THE EM-
PLOYMENT OF VETERANS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and acknowledge the Wheatland Tube Company, headquartered in Collingswood, New Jersey, as a recipient of the National Outstanding Employer of Veterans Award from the American Legion and the Disabled Veterans of America. This award was presented on September 1, 2004 at the American Legion's 86th National Convention in Nashville, Tennessee.

The award, given to a select number of firms each year by the 2.7 million member American Legion, is designed to recognize "an exceptional record in the employment of veterans," and committed efforts to give veterans consideration in employment and job training opportunities. Over the past several years, Wheatland has demonstrated considerable dedication to this cause, working closely with the Mercer County, Pennsylvania Career Link program to provide an accessible system through which veterans have access to employment, education and training resources.

No one is more deserving of assistance in securing employment than those brave men and women who give of themselves for the defense of our country. Their training, discipline, and resourcefulness serve as invaluable assets for companies across the country, and I am proud to recognize one such company in my district who has made special and notable efforts in the field. I congratulate the Wheatland Tube Company again and wish them best of luck in their future endeavors in this area and beyond.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, because of an emergency in my district, I missed rollcall votes No. 422 and 423. If present I would have voted "yea."

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an issue that has languished here in the House and in the other body.

Ten years ago, Congress, at the urging of then-President Clinton, enacted sweeping reforms in an effort to crack down on crime. 100,000 officers were added to the law enforcement ranks. Background checks and waiting periods to purchase firearms were made mandatory. And perhaps one of the most important pieces in this omnibus anti-crime initiative, the Assault Weapons Ban (AWB), was brought into effect.

These reforms have worked. In the ten years since enactment, crime in the U.S. has gone down dramatically. Firearm deaths have decreased by 25 percent. The use of semi-automatic guns in crimes has lowered by nearly 50 percent.

But on Monday, September 13th, one of the key policies that has made the past decade an anti-crime success story will be dismantled. Despite campaign promises in 2000 that the law would be reauthorized, President Bush has not lifted a finger to save the Assault Weapons Ban. At the same time, the House and Senate Majority Leadership have consistently opposed efforts to bring the bill up for a vote.

Despite this unwillingness to act, the sad fact remains that the banned assault weapons and copycat versions that gun manufacturers issued to legally circumvent the law lead to gun deaths. Assault weapons are being used in one out of every five killings of law enforcement officers in the U.S. These guns have no use for hunters and very limited use for sport shooting. To most people, this is a common sense public safety issue. Polls have consistently shown that nearly three-fourths of the public support extending the AWB.

On Monday, if we lose the assault ban, which appears to be the case barring a legislative miracle, then we will have lost both a symbolic and practical tool in the fight against gun violence in America. Our streets will once again be less safe. Police officers will have a greater reason to worry about their safety, and gangs, terrorists, drug dealers, and criminals of every description will have greater access to weapons enabling their activities and putting the safety of all Americans at risk.

Mr. Speaker, I call on this body to listen to the American public and do its duty to protect the safety of our citizens. The Assault Weap-

ons Ban should be brought up for a vote immediately.

CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST AT-
TACK IN THE CITY OF BESLAN,
RUSSIA

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the American people were struck with dismay upon hearing that on September 1st, 2004, terrorists seized School No. 1 in the city of Beslan, North Ossetia, Russia and held over 1,000 children, teachers, parents, and school employees hostage.

After 53 hours of unspeakable horror, we saw on TV when the hostage-takers began firing on hostages who were attempting to flee and set off explosions in the compound, and when Russian security forces stormed the school compound.

Tragically, as of September 7, 2004, the official death toll stood at 394, plus the 30 terrorists: 186 children are missing. The North Ossetian health ministry said 156 of the dead were children. More than 700 people needed medical help after the crisis. The regional health ministry said 411 remained hospitalized, 214 of them children.

There is absolutely no justification for such acts, which do not represent the will of the average Chechen, who wants the carnage in the Caucasus to cease.

Mr. Speaker, it is the nature of terrorism that every time one thinks there is a limit to the depths to which terrorists can sink, they contrive even more inhumane atrocities. I am particularly repulsed at the use of children as hostages and the subsequent death of many of them.

Mr. Speaker, I condemn, in the strongest terms, this and previous terrorist attacks on innocent citizens of the Russian Federation, and stand in solidarity with the government and people of Russia in combating the forces of international terrorism.

As memorial services are underway in the city of Beslan and elsewhere in Russia, the people of the United States stand with the people of Russia, and send them their prayers. Also, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives, allow me to offer our sincerest condolences to the victims of the attack and to their relatives.