

Security Department's FY06 authorization bill, ALPA supported my amendment.

While last year's appropriations bill for the Department and the 9/11 reform implementation act included funding for cargo screening R&D, additional cargo inspectors, and related provisions, these measures do not go far enough.

TSA currently handles the screening of cargo carried on passenger planes by using a process it calls the "Known Shipper Program." The Known Shipper Program requires only paperwork to be filed, but no screening to be done. Mail and packages weighing less than 16 ounces are not even subject to the paperwork check—they are loaded straight onto the plane without even a perfunctory paper check! When it comes to freight on all-cargo carriers, inspection is the exception, not the rule—only a tiny portion is physically inspected before loading onboard. TSA now requires air carriers to conduct random inspections of cargo that are randomly verified by TSA—but this still results in almost none of the cargo on passenger planes being physically inspected for explosives or other dangerous materials. TSA is unable to inform us of how many cargo inspections are performed by the air carriers because the air carriers do not have to report to TSA the number of cargo inspections they conduct.

Some have argued that the technology to screen 100 percent of cargo is not available. But there are numerous companies that are currently selling technology that is being used to screen cargo, including American Science and Engineering; L3 Security and Detection Systems; and Raytheon CargoScreen. Some have argued that 100 percent screening is not technically feasible. But countries including Israel, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands routinely screen cargo. Moreover, Logan Airport in Massachusetts, which has been conducting a cargo screening pilot program, reported in February that "100 percent of all air cargo on all types of aircraft is technically possible." According to Massport, which is responsible for the operation of Logan Airport, a federal mandate to screen 100 percent of cargo and a funding mechanism to distribute cost among the major players involved are required. The Air Cargo Security Act provides this mandate and authorizes the appropriations needed to accomplish it.

Some have argued that the Known Shipper Program is enough to assure the security of cargo. The Known Shipper Program is dangerously flawed and easily exploited. TSA has admitted that it has not audited most of the so-called known shippers in its database, and packages weighing less than 16 ounces are not even subject to the Known Shipper Program, even though the bomb that brought down Pan-Am Flight 103 contained less than 16 ounces of explosive!

I urge my colleagues to support the Air Cargo Security Act and close a dangerous loophole that puts our Nation at risk.

CELEBRATING ASIAN PACIFIC
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions made by Asian Pacific

Americans. May is Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and a time when every American should acknowledge the important role of Asian Pacific Americans in building our great nation.

The 7th Congressional District in Washington State, which I represent, is home to more than 78,000 Asian Americans, the largest minority group in the district comprising over 13% of the population. Today, Seattle is home to a rich and ethnically diverse cultural weave of Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Laotian, Hmong, Vietnamese, Pacific Islanders and other Asian Americans.

The 1880 U.S. Census records the first resident of Japanese descent in the state of Washington. Over the next 150 years, Asian Americans contributed to our state and nation in many ways. In 1963, Wing Luke became the first Chinese American elected to the Seattle City Council, and today a museum is named in his honor. There were other triumphs: Ruby Chow was the first Chinese American woman elected locally and Gary Locke was the first Chinese American elected Governor. Many Asian Americans serve today in the Washington State Legislature, other local elected offices, key leadership roles in civic organizations, business and industry.

Asian American role models come from all walks of life. Like other ethnic populations, Asian Americans had to persevere against prejudice, racial injustice and discrimination. When they immigrated, they worked in the mines and Alaskan canneries, logged the forests, were the first non-Native fishermen, and farmed the land. Up until World War II, Japanese Americans supplied nearly three-quarters of western Washington's fruits and vegetables.

The war marked a turning point. Internment camps, including one near Seattle, were a stain on America's conscience and it took four decades before we acknowledged the mistake, and the suffering inflicted on thousands of innocent Asian Americans. We learned a lot during World War II, about the courage and patriotism of Asian Americans, and about our own shortcomings in letting fear overtake reason at a time of world conflict. In a small but important way, naming a federal courthouse in Seattle after William Nakamura, a Japanese American Medal of Honor winner, was a statement about America being stronger because of Asian Americans.

In Seattle, we proudly celebrate Asian Pacific American culture and heritage, from the Vietnamese Tet in Seattle Lunar New Year celebration to other local cultural festivals. We also honor Asian Pacific Americans by preserving the ethnic heritage of our citizens. Places like the Wing Luke Asian Museum, the Seattle Asian Art Museum, the Filipino American National Historical Society, and Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project keep us in touch with the roots of our neighbors. These wonderful resources proudly recall the past and proudly inspire the future.

By celebrating Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, we honor the spirit of America as a nation of immigrants. By honoring Asian Pacific Americans, we honor Americans from every ethnic background. This celebration reminds us that America is a melting pot where we retain our ethnic heritage even as we assimilate the American experience. It is what makes America strong. It is what makes America the destination for people willing to

risk their lives floating in rafts in the ocean to reach this great land. Celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GREAT
EDUCATOR, HUMANITARIAN, AND
CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST, DR.
KENNETH B. CLARK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding American whose tireless work helped end segregation, raised the educational expectations of generations of New Yorkers, and advanced the idea of a truly integrated society. My dear friend, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark died on May 1, 2005 and he will be missed by all who knew him. I extend my condolences to his family and I know I am joined by thousands of New Yorkers, as well as those throughout the Nation, who benefited from his work to end the injustice of legally imposed racial segregation and to create a society where all could have an equal opportunity to succeed.

Kenneth B. Clark was a brilliant scholar and teacher who influenced a generation of social scientists by his work and his example as a teacher at the City College of New York. He was also, and at heart perhaps he was even more so, an activist who sought to bring about the social change required to attain equality of opportunity for African-Americans in our society. He inspired the vision of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and those who led the great Civil Rights Movement toward a society in which people would be judged, as Dr. King put it "by the content of their character and not the color of their skin."

Dr. Clark was committed to the achievement of an integrated society in America that would remove the barriers to full participation by blacks, but would also make whites more aware of the benefits to be derived from participation by all based upon talent.

Dr. Clark had an impressive career of working for civil rights and education. His research in the 1950s established the inherent problems of segregated system and alerted the Supreme Court and the Nation to the negative effects of segregation on African-American youth. As a member of the New York State Board of Regents for twenty years, he continually advised elected officials on ways to transform and improve their school systems. He was a passionate advocate for children and did not spare those who failed them.

Dr. Clark was an exemplary American who worked to improve the life of all persons in America. I knew him as an exceptional individual and a trusted friend. The attached obituary from the New York Times (May 2, 2005) highlights the life story and accomplishments of Dr. Clark.

KENNETH CLARK, WHO HELPED END
SEGREGATION, DIES

NEW YORK, NY—Kenneth B. Clark, the psychologist and educator whose 1950 report showing the destructive effect of school segregation influenced the United States Supreme Court to hold school segregation to be unconstitutional, died yesterday at his home in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. He was 90.

His death was reported by daughter, Kate C. Harris.