

Obasanjo of Nigeria promised several years ago to withdraw his troops from the Bakassi Peninsula in the Republic of Cameroon. President Obasanjo has yet to follow through on this arrangement. Not only has the Nigerian military remained in the Bakassi Peninsula, on June 17 and 18, there was an unfortunate violent incident that led to the death of a Cameroon soldier and the wounding of another. I call upon Nigeria to adhere to the International Court of Justice's decision and obey the rule of law by returning the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon, thereby finally putting an end to this ongoing dispute.

I call upon President Obasanjo to withdraw Nigerian troops from the Bakassi Peninsula and return the territory to the Republic of Cameroon. The West African region is extremely volatile and has already experienced numerous conflicts and wars. I sincerely hope that both nations can reach an agreement in accordance with the decision set forth by the International Court of Justice and work together in establishing greater cooperation and stability. A genuine effort from both sides is needed to resolve this issue in a peaceful and timely manner and I anticipate the realization of this goal.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL BAYE—2004 AIR  
FORCE SCIENTIST OF THE YEAR

**HON. MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Paul Baye who was recently awarded the 2004 Air Force Outstanding Scientist of the Year. Mr. Baye, a computer scientist with the 22nd Space Operations, was recognized on June 29, 2005.

Paul Baye's effort to develop the first defensive counter-space architecture for Electromagnetic Environmental Monitoring System, EEMS, earned him this distinguished award.

Mr. Baye worked for the Air Force Space Command Space Analysis Center and the Space Warfare Center before joining the 22nd Space Operations as an operations analyst.

This award is a very unique honor, and proves the success of his hard work and dedication for the Air Force and the American people. Approximately 3 years ago Mr. Baye became involved in radio frequency spectrum monitoring. The project needed to be able to handle information from several disparate databases, none of which were originally designed to communicate with one another.

Fourteenth Air Force had told then Colonel Suzanne Vautrinot, of the 50th Space Wing Commander, that the wing needed a way to protect Air Force Satellite Communications Network traffic from radio-frequency or electromagnetic interference.

Mr. Baye used a computer software architecture originally developed at the Rome Battlelab evolving it to fit the AFSCN's needs. Implementing the combination of science and technology was the crux of the project.

Colonel Vautrinot asked for a demonstration, which the Space and Missile Center and AFSPC provided in January 2004 in a downselect between competing products. Mr. Baye's project was selected and moved from concept to prototype. Once the EEMS project

became available, Mr. Baye took over the project development.

What makes this project unique is that the 14th Air Force requirement was unfunded. This project was provided and funded by the 50th Space Wing, which was a large sacrifice on their part.

Using an open architecture will allow developers to quickly and cheaply modify software to fit their needs. That, in turn, will save the Air Force even more time and money as it steps further into the frontier of defensive counterspace.

We are standing at the threshold of defensive counterspace, and it is my great honor to recognize Paul Baye, a great scientist and a great American.

URGING THE U.S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO APPROVE THE TRIBAL RECOGNITION PETITION OF THE MASHPEE WAMPANOAG

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand before the House today with news that the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have reached an important agreement. The Mashpee will be placed on the BIA's active consideration list for federal recognition. This agreement is an important milestone on what has been an exceedingly long and arduous road for the Mashpee.

As some of my colleagues know, the Mashpee are long-time residents of Cape Cod in our area 5,000 years before there was a United States of America, much less the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts. The Mashpee literally met the Mayflower in 1620 and were the Native Americans who aided the Pilgrims through their difficult first months and who attended the first Thanksgiving feast.

The history of the Mashpee Wampanoag in American life goes back to that meeting in 1620, but that only tells the most recent chapters of the story. With an unbroken chain of habitation spanning five millennia, the Mashpee accepted the Pilgrims and others—and went out of their way to offer assistance. And then, when European culture gave way to a fledgling United States, the Mashpee Wampanoag embraced their roles as both Native Americans and Americans. Mashpee Wampanoag Indians have served honorably in the U.S. armed forces in every war from the Revolution through Iraq. The Tribe's current Chief was part of the Allied invasion of Normandy in the Second World War, and the Chairman of the Tribal Council is a survivor of the siege on Khe Sanh. Mashpee Wampanoag Indians continue to serve and sacrifice with so many other Americans.

But the Mashpee have a dream: Formal recognition of their cultural identity by the Federal Government. They have sought a decision from the Bureau of Indian Affairs since 1978. Today I am pleased to tell you that the Bureau has agreed to place the Mashpee's application on active status and has committed to issuing a decision by April of next year. This process, I have no doubt, will lead to recognition of the tribe by the federal government, as Massachu-

setts has since the early days of the Commonwealth.

Many in this chamber are familiar with this issue and I thank my colleagues and their staffs for helping so much to this point. I ask for your continued support as the day of decision draws near. We all remember the Mayflower. It's now time to remember those who stood on the shore the day she landed, and, with open arms, embraced the Pilgrims—the Mashpee Wampanoag Indians.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GAVIN  
DEGRAW

**HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Gavin DeGraw, a native son of Sullivan County, New York, whose hard work, persistence, and talent have propelled him into the national spotlight. On the occasion of Gavin's return to Sullivan County for his upcoming concert at Kutcher's Country Club, I am proud to offer my congratulations to Gavin and his family on the tremendous success that Gavin has thus far achieved in his relatively short career as a songwriter and performer.

Born and raised in South Fallsburg in the Catskill region, Gavin was engrossed in music throughout his youth. Inspired by his parents' musical talents and interests, Gavin began playing piano and singing at an early age. He later played music in cover bands with his older brother, who encouraged him to write his own music in addition to playing other artists' songs. Gavin studied music briefly at Ithaca College and then at the prestigious Berklee School of Music, but decided to pursue his career as a singer/songwriter in New York City in 1998.

With the continued support of his family, Gavin pursued his dream with passion and diligence, and over the following years, steadily built a loyal following in the New York City live music scene through his soulful performances, personal charisma and honest songwriting style. Gavin cultivated his talent and career patiently, refusing early recording contract offers, and committed himself to his continued development as an artist and performer. These deliberative efforts paid off as he continued to make a name for himself through his local performances, and eventually signed a recording contract with Clive Davis and J Records, who represent a number of nationally known artists.

Gavin's album *Chariot*, released in July 2003, debuted in the top ten on Billboard's Top Heatseekers chart and inspired reviewers and fans alike to compare Gavin with such musical icons as Elton John, Billy Joel and Van Morrison. The single "I Don't Want To Be" hit number one on Billboard's Top 40 Chart and is used as the theme song for the WB show, "One Tree Hill." The album was certified platinum in January 2005. Gavin's popularity as an artist has continued to grow, as evidenced by his string of sold-out live performances and his appearances on national shows, including *Late Show With David Letterman*, *Tonight Show With Jay Leno*, *Good Morning America* and *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*.