

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATING SISTER MARY ROSE CHRISTY ON RECEIVING THE JEFFERSON AWARD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sister Mary Rose Christy on her recent receipt of the Jefferson Award and to thank her for her multiple contributions to not only the Bay Area community but also the international community. The Jefferson Award is given by the American Institute for Public Service, founded by Jacqueline Kennedy, Senators Robert Taft Jr. and Sam Beard. The award is considered the Nobel Prize for public and community service. I congratulate her on receiving this award, and I am proud that she resides in my Congressional district.

When Christy sees a need, she simply applies her talents to help solve the problem. Since becoming a registered nurse completing degrees in both social work and political science, Christy has been actively involved in helping the poor and underserved. In the 1950's and 1960's, Christy helped those in need by working in hospitals, speaking before state legislators, and creating community programs.

Mr. Speaker, after suffering back injuries, Christy continued her advocacy for the disadvantaged by writing letters to the editor. After recuperating, she began a development program in Burlingame, California before moving on again to El Salvador.

Christy's story of tireless work for the needs of others doesn't end in El Salvador. After seeing a television program that revealed the deplorable state of the Romanian orphanages, Christy decided she had to help. In 1991, she began her work in Romania. She started a new school, established a youth recreation program, and bettered the children's daily diet. Christy also addressed poverty, housing issues, and proper health care through more than a dozen programs that she established. She has also helped the community as a whole, increasing awareness on issues such as domestic violence, women's rights and other women's issues.

Mr. Speaker, not only has Christy improved the orphanages, but also she has reunited families, helping to solve the root problem. Christy's programs have assisted in reuniting more than 2,500 families. Now, less than 2 percent of the children that the association works with end up in orphanages. Since 1995, more than 2,000 children have been prevented from being abandoned or put into orphanages.

Christy's colleagues describe her as a determined activist with a huge heart. Her determination allows her to help many. She never takes no for an answer. Even though Christy's services have benefited thousands, she still praises the efforts of others, including those who have gone to help the Hurricane Katrina

victims on the gulf coast. Christy's humility is evident when she describes herself as just one American among many who has helped those in need. Christy is proud of America's tremendous willingness to serve others.

Sister Mary Rose Christy received this prestigious recognition for her activism and founding the nonprofit Romanian American Association for the Promotion of Health, Education and Human Services, ARAPAMESU, an organization that helps at-risk Romanian families, in Sibiu, Romania.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking Sister Mary Rose Christy for her contributions at home and abroad. Her friends and colleagues have praised her for her selfless acts of service, and I hope the acknowledgement of this award will inspire others to devote more of their time to serving others.

CONGRATULATING LOU DAWSON ON BEING INDUCTED TO THE COLORADO SKILL AND SNOWBOARD HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Lou Dawson on being inducted into the Colorado Ski & Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Dawson's efforts have greatly impacted the lives of ski mountaineering enthusiasts for many years, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made to his community.

Throughout his life, Dawson has demonstrated time and again that he is dedicated to being an inspiration and guiding light in backcountry skiing. While becoming the only person to ski all 54 of Colorado's Fourteeners, Dawson has also been an author of many books that help others enjoy Colorado's wilderness. His titles include Colorado High Routes, Colorado 10th Mountain Trails, Dawson's Guide to Colorado Backcountry Skiing, Dawson's Guide to Colorado's Fourteeners, Wild Snow, and Trooper Travers. He has contributed many articles to *Couloir* and *Climbing* magazines about his expertise and passion for the mountains, and his body of literature has enabled ski enthusiasts to more safely enjoy the backcountry. He has helped the world of ski enthusiasts by enhancing and developing safer and more effective mountaineering gear and equipment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our congratulations to Mr. Dawson for contributing to the safety of our ski community in far-reaching ways. I'm proud to honor his induction into the Colorado Ski Museum, Colorado Ski & Snowboard Hall of Fame in 2005 and wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE LEGACY AND LIFE OF CHARLES WHITMAN JONES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute and memory of Charles Whitman Jones, beloved husband and father, activist, scientist, educator and administrator, and friend and mentor to countless people, as his brilliant legacy is honored by Myers University of Cleveland, Ohio.

Armed with intelligence, educational achievement, integrity, motivation and a strong work ethic, Mr. Jones overcame the challenges of racial discrimination with grace and dignity. His vision for himself and for his family reflected joy in living, achievement and service to others and was a vision that would not be thwarted by the oppressive time of racial inequity in America.

The accomplishments of Charles Whitman Jones are many, varied and significant. He was named class valedictorian in high school, yet he was prohibited from giving the address because of his race. After high school, he received academic honors in both college and graduate school. Beyond his outstanding educational achievement, Mr. Jones was a superior athlete. He was awarded fourteen varsity letters during high school, and during college, he was a track, baseball and boxing champion. His outstanding baseball talent was such that he could have played in the Major Leagues, yet at that time, there was no possibility of his acceptance into a League exclusive to white players. Charles Whitman Jones was later inducted into the Meyers University Athletic Hall of Fame, and was named "Father of the Year"—just two of the many awards and honors bestowed upon Mr. Jones throughout his lifetime.

Following graduation from Ohio University, Mr. Jones was inducted into the United States Army. He was selected to become one of the elite Tuskegee Airmen, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Following his service in the Army, Mr. Jones worked as a teacher, then chemist at Standard Oil Company in Cleveland.

He married his childhood sweetheart, Diane, and together they raised their son, Peter. His commitment to others led him to leave Standard Oil to join Neighbors Organized for Action in Ohio (NOAH) as its executive director. This non-profit agency focused on constructing and providing decent and affordable housing for residents in the Hough area of Cleveland. Later, Mr. Jones was asked to join the administration at Myers University, where he served as Director of Admissions, Athletic Director, Director of Student Services, and Assistant to the President for Community Affairs.

Throughout his lifetime, Charles Whitman Jones consistently reached beyond the racial barriers of the day and held strong to his dream, purpose and focus his wife and son,

• 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.

his commitment to others, and his professional and individual achievements. With dignity, strength and grace, he paved the way for others to succeed, gently leading and always inspiring.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Charles Whitman Jones, as Myers University and the Cleveland community gather in tribute to his brilliant life and legacy. His energy and spirit live on through his family and friends and all those whose lives he touched, especially his wife, Diane; son, Peter Lawson Jones, daughter-in-law, Lisa Jones; and his grandchildren, Ryan, Leah and Evan.

Mr. Jones led by example and his activism and service continues to pave the way for educational and professional opportunities for the young adults of our community. His integrity, warmth, wit and concern for others has left an indelible mark upon our entire community, and he will be remembered always.

RAY FLETCHER, A SALUTE TO
HURRICANE VOLUNTEERS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute those individuals and organizations that opened their hearts and dedicated both financial and emotional support to the evacuees of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. All of the states along the Gulf Coast have endured terrible hardships during this hurricane season, and I know that the generosity of North Texans played a vital role in bringing some peace into their lives.

Today, I want to specifically thank one man for his creditable contribution. Ray Fletcher, of Gainesville Texas, has done an outstanding job as the Cooke County Emergency Manager, especially during and after Hurricane Katrina.

As the Cooke County Emergency Manager, Mr. Fletcher has successfully managed the relief efforts conducted in his community, including a shelter that housed many displaced Louisianans.

I stand here today to sincerely thank Ray Fletcher for his hard work. It is people like him that I am proud to call a fellow Texan. Through his contribution, he not only stands as a devoted and giving American citizen, but he serves as an inspiration to others.

SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO PROMOTE
GREATER AWARENESS OF
EFFECTIVE RUNAWAY YOUTH
PREVENTION PROGRAMS

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 484, a resolution which supports efforts to promote greater awareness of effective prevention programs for youth at-risk of running away from home and the need for safe and productive alter-

natives, resources, and supports for homeless youth. The resolution also commemorates National Runaway Prevention Month.

The statistics of runaway and homeless youth are staggering: 1.6 million youth are on the streets every day; more than 1,200 youth run away from home each day; and 1 out of every 7 children in the United States runs away from home before the age of 18. It's not easy being a kid today. The decisions and concerns confronting kids today are tougher than ever: peer pressure, drug/alcohol abuse, and more. Some face pregnancy or AIDS. Many more are experiencing violence in the streets, at home, and in the classroom.

For the estimated 1.6 million kids living on the street, these dilemmas may be especially difficult because there is all too often no one to talk to. These youth thought they could escape their problems by running away, only to encounter even more problems.

That is why I support the National Runaway Switchboard (NRS)'s mission which serves as the federally-designated national communication system for homeless and runaway youth. While its national headquarters is in my district in Chicago, NRS provides services to youth and families across the country. Without organizations such as the National Runaway Switchboard, over a million youth each year would have nowhere to turn during a time of crisis. Established in 1971, NRS is recognized as the oldest hotline in the world. With the support of more than 150 volunteers, NRS handled over 111,000 calls last year and more than 3 million calls in its 34-year history. NRS provides crisis intervention, referrals to local resources, and education and prevention services to youth, families and community members throughout the country 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Over 10,000 youth have been reunited with their families through the NRS Home Free program.

On April 18, 2005, I joined Executive Director, Maureen Blaha, at NRS headquarters to unveil NRS's new 800 number, 1-800-RUNAWAY to the American public. NRS also announced the establishment of a new web site, www.1800RUNAWAY.org to match its new signature 800 number. These new initiatives are intended to provide vulnerable and at-risk youth with an easy name and number to remember when they are experiencing crisis and looking for help. The NRS hopes to offer its services to more and more youth with the rollout of 1-800-RUNAWAY.

Now is the time to protect the vulnerable and support our youth. Tomorrow's leaders are running away from homes and falling into a life of uncertainty, violence, and crime. I urge my colleagues to join me in this fight to save tomorrow's leaders; vote "yes" on H. Res. 484.

ANNOUNCING PASSING OF
FORMER CONGRESSMEN ED ROYBAL
AND BOB BADHAM

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to a friend and distinguished former colleague, Mr. Edward Roybal of California.

I had the honor of working with Ed for 17 of the 30 years he served in the House of Representatives. I knew Ed to be a man of integrity, good conscience, courage and passion. He always stood for what he believed was best for the country. And he helped found many institutions of importance to America's Latino community.

Ed's passion and dedication to public health and quality of life issues has benefited generations of people and helped saved lives. He and I both shared the belief that government has an obligation to invest in the public good. Ed's work to secure the first funding for AIDS research and programs at the Center's for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1982 stands out to me. Back then, we did not fully understand how serious and deadly the AIDS virus would become, but Ed Roybal did.

Consequently, I thought it was a fitting honor for the CDC central campus in Atlanta and the California State University at Los Angeles Institute for Applied Gerontology to dedicate their facilities in his name. These honors, and many others given him, are well deserved.

I offer my sincerest condolences to Ed's surviving family, including his daughter, my friend and current colleague, Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD. With Ed's passing, America has lost a leader, role model, and to those of us who were fortunate enough to call him such: a friend.

TESTIMONY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN
CENTRAL ASIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following testimony for the RECORD.

Good morning. It's a pleasure for me to speak before you today, the Middle East and Central Asia subcommittee. I want to commend the subcommittee for organizing this important hearing and for your work concerning the ongoing problems in Central Asia.

The peoples of Central Asia are largely Muslim, with a history of living under Russian rule for centuries. Despite our hopes and modest expectations that these nations would matriculate from dictatorships to democracies, from my vantage point as Co-Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the disappointing reality over the last fifteen years is that most are moving in the wrong direction. Moreover, in all countries of the region "super-presidents" dominate the political arena while their families, friends and favored few exploit the country's natural resources. Corruption among the elite is pervasive, as is cynicism among the populace. Legislatures and judiciaries have languished while the authorities maintain tight control of the most important media outlets.

Yet despite these similarities, the five countries of Central Asia run the gamut from the standpoint of democratization and human rights observance; I would like to offer quick character sketches of each and then suggest some policy options.

Kyrgyzstan represents one positive advance, as the only country in Central Asia where the head of state won his job in a fair contest. In last March's Tulip Revolution, opposition leaders mobilized popular resistance to yet another rigged election and

ousted Askar Akaev. He was replaced by President Kurmanbek Bakiev, who won in a genuine landslide. Media outlets which were under pressure can now report freely on events. All this proves that Central Asians are ready for democracy. But Kyrgyzstan faces many problems. Parliament was elected in a rigged vote, and criminal elements are increasingly influential. A series of assassinations of parliamentarians has unsettled the Kyrgyz and their friends abroad. Moreover, leaders in nearby states have been disturbed by the precedent of "people power" in their neighborhood.

On the other hand, under the megalomaniac "president for life" Saparmurat Niyazov, gas-rich Turkmenistan is the last one-party state in the former Soviet bloc. No dissent or religious freedoms are allowed and all media glorify the "great" leader. Citizens must study Niyazov's Rukhnama—a pseudo bible-mishmash of history, folklore and anthropology which seeks to supplant traditional Turkmen sources of spirituality. No other institutions or individuals have been allowed to emerge. Not only are all human rights violated, none of the bases of modern statehood have been fostered, leaving Turkmenistan's people ill-prepared for the day when Niyazov inevitably leaves the scene.

Tajikistan is the only state in Central Asia where Muslim political parties are legal, an outcome of the bloody civil war fought between 1992 and 1997. The agreement ending those hostilities brought opposition parties into government, a major step forward for Central Asia. But lately President Imomali Rakhmonov has been concentrating power. In 2004, he orchestrated a referendum that will allow him to remain in office until 2020, if he wins next year's presidential election—he is preparing by clamping down on potential rivals. Two weeks ago an opposition figure was sentenced to 23 years in prison on charges many see as politically motivated. At the same time, Rakhmonov has been muzzling the media, with various independent newspapers closed down or under constant pressure.

In oil-rich Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev has been President since the late 1980s and is running for re-election in December. Opposition parties are registered but have no representatives in parliament. Independent and opposition newspapers are harassed or fined for libel. The new and regressive national security amendments limit religious freedoms by increasing registration requirements, banning unregistered religious groups, greatly curtailing missionary activity, and permitting the suspension of registration of a religious organization. Nevertheless, Kazakhstan wants to be Chairman of the OSCE in 2009, a consensus decision that will have to be made in 2006. While I would like to see a Central Asian country in that position, chairmanship of the OSCE must be earned. A grade of "excellent" from OSCE election monitors on the presidential contest in December is the minimum requirement. Many more improvements in human rights performance will be needed before U.S. backing for Kazakhstan's candidacy could be given in good conscience.

Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov has banned all opposition. Censorship remains in effect, torture is pervasive and thousands of people are in jail on political or religious grounds—Islamic observance is permitted only within state structures. Lagging economic reform has crimped business development and aggravated widespread poverty, all of which was recently documented by a very thorough Human Rights First report. Demonstrating the lows the regime will take to squash dissent, Uzbek authorities last week subjected one of the country's most promi-

nent human rights defenders, Elena Urlaeva, to forcible psychiatric treatment, injecting her against her will with powerful psychotropic drugs.

Her troubles began when she was put under house arrest in May to prevent her protesting the violence in Andijon. Last May, armed men assaulted a prison in Andijon where local businessmen were being held for alleged Islamic radicalism. Troops responded the next day by shooting indiscriminately at large crowds. According to eyewitnesses, hundreds, perhaps thousands were killed. The U.S. Government, along with the OSCE, UN and European Union, has called for an independent investigation into Andijon. President Karimov has refused and state-run Uzbek media outlets have accused the U.S. of assisting with Islamic terrorists. The allegation would be funny if it weren't so chilling.

Andijon has been a watershed in Uzbekistan's post-independence history and in U.S.-Uzbek relations. As of today, our bilateral ties are in a deep freeze and Tashkent has demanded that our military base at K-2, which was supplying coalition forces in neighboring Afghanistan, be shut down.

As you can see, the countries of Central Asia have much in common but have different prospects of future development. I believe the United States can help move them in a positive direction, while balancing the priorities of security cooperation, energy supplies and democratization.

It is worth recalling President Bush's 2003 Whitehall Palace speech during his trip to the United Kingdom in which he acknowledged past mistakes in U.S. foreign policy: "in the past, [we] have been willing to make a bargain; to tolerate oppression for the sake of stability . . . yet this bargain did not bring stability or make us safe. It merely bought time, while problems festered and ideologies of violence took hold."

Considering this, U.S. policy must support those Central Asian governments which have made progress towards democratization, especially Kyrgyzstan. We must also use our influence to urge those in the middle to improve their performance and those on the extremes to begin moderating their behavior. If we are to defeat terrorism and instill democracy and human rights in this region, we must do more.

That is why I've introduced H.R. 3189, the Central Asia Democracy and Human Rights Act of 2005. If there is to be lasting success in fighting terrorism, the U.S. must break away from policies that back dictators who suppress and terrorize their own people, as repression will mostly likely breed future terrorism. The United States Government should therefore use every means at its disposal to move the countries of Central Asia to greater respect for democracy and human rights. U.S. engagement should support American values, promote long-term stability and security in the region, and ensure that all assistance programs support and reinforce these goals. In short, the bill facilitates engagement with those countries that want to engage.

In President Bush's second inaugural speech, he declared "it is the policy of the United States to seek and support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation and culture, with the ultimate goal of ending tyranny in our world." My bill fulfills this policy directive by providing constructive foreign assistance to support democratization and human rights, while conditioning all non-humanitarian U.S. assistance to the individual governments of Central Asia, both economic and military, on whether each is making "substantial, sustained and demonstrable progress" towards democratization and full respect of human rights in keeping with their OSCE commitments.

The legislation would require that the President make an annual determination whether such progress is being made by examining five categories: democratization; free speech; freedom of religion; torture; and rule of law/trafficking in persons. If a country is not certified, economic and military assistance would be withheld in a graduated format. My bill provides greater flexibility to the President, as it allows the U.S. to express dissatisfaction in a significant way while not immediately ending all aid programs to the central governments in this strategic region of the world. The President is also provided with a national security waiver.

Notably, withheld money is not lost. The President is authorized to reallocate withheld funds to provide financial assistance (including the awarding of grants) to foreign and domestic individuals, NGOs, and entities that support democracy, the promotion of democracy and/or full respect of human rights.

The United States should use every means at its disposal to encourage democratization in Central Asia. Democracy in that part of the world will ultimately promote long-term stability and security in the region. That's the objective of my legislation. I hope the Members of the Middle East and Central Asia subcommittee will join me and cosponsor H.R. 3189.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK WINE EXPERIENCE

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marvin Shanken, editor and publisher of the Wine Spectator, on the 25th anniversary of the New York Wine Experience a biennial tribute to fine wine from around the globe.

Last month the world's leaders gathered in New York City to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the United Nations. This week another group of world leaders will arrive in New York City, these leaders will represent the world's finest wineries and chateaux and they will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the New York Wine Experience.

For 25 years now, wine lovers and winemakers have flocked to New York City every two years for the chance to taste fine wines from six continents, under one roof. The Wine experience is the largest wine event in the United States attracting daily crowds numbering in the thousands.

Not only does the Wine Experience showcase outstanding wines, but it also lends a hand to many charities and nonprofit organizations. All proceeds from the event go to the Wine Spectator Scholarship foundation, which in turn provides funding to, the enology and viticulture program at the University of California, Davis, Copia, the American Center for Wine, Food and the Arts and the Culinary Institute of America.

Over the last 25 years, The New York Wine Experience has exposed tens of thousands of people to the world of fine wine and there is no doubt that Marvin Shanken has greatly contributed to the growth of the California wine industry through his work with the event and the Wine Spectator.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I think it is appropriate that we honor and congratulate Marvin Shanken for the success of the New York Wine Experience and its immeasurable contribution to the American and global wine industries. I wish Mr. Shanken and the Wine Spectator well as the New York Wine Experience prospers for another 25 years.

CONGRATULATING ED LUCKS ON
BEING INDUCTED INTO THE COLORADO
SKI AND SNOWBOARD
HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Ed Lucks on his induction into the Colorado Ski & Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Luck's accomplishments have greatly impacted the lives of Coloradans, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made to his community.

Ed Lucks' passion for skiing is matched by his gift of sharing it with others. In 1966, Mr. Lucks began teaching skiing at Arapahoe Basin and discovered his life-long mission to share the sport with disabled people. Working with doctors from an Army hospital, Ed began teaching disabled Vietnam veterans and soon included kids from Children's Hospital in Denver. In 1969, he moved to Snowmass Village and started the adaptive ski program at Aspen where he taught for over 26 years. Mr. Lucks practiced skiing on one leg and skiing blindfolded to see what methods and techniques would work best with his students. If he found a way that a piece of adaptive ski equipment could be improved, he'd spend countless hours modifying it for his students. He has selflessly shared his knowledge and teaching with instructors and volunteers throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Lucks for contributing to his community in far-reaching ways. We recognize his accomplishments in bringing freedom and confidence through skiing to thousands of people with disabilities through his pioneering techniques and effective experimentation with equipment. I'm proud to offer warm congratulations to Mr. Lucks on his well deserved honor in entering the Colorado Ski Museum's Hall of Fame.

IN HONOR OF C. LYONEL JONES,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF CLEVELAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of C. Lyonel Jones, upon his retirement as Executive Director of the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland. Fortified with a law degree and a deep commitment to protect the legal rights of the poor, Mr. Jones grasped the torch of legal justice in 1966,

passed to him by the Legal Aid Society's first attorney, Isador Grossman.

Mr. Jones began working at the Legal Society in the summer of 1966, in a dilapidated building in Cleveland's Hough neighborhood. He witnessed the struggle for civil rights right outside his office door, as the historic Hough Riots had begun just three days earlier. After the rioting had ceased, Mr. Jones united with U.S. Congressman Louis Stokes, Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes and the NAACP to rebuild the eastside neighborhood. He also provided legal defense to those who were erroneously charged during the riots.

Mr. Jones' kind and humble nature veil his high intellect and legal savvy. His focus on providing quality legal services to those who otherwise could not afford legal representation served to lift the lives of thousands of families and individuals into the light of legal protection and justice. Moreover, Mr. Jones was a champion on behalf of the Legal Aid Society, always finding avenues to raise funds and garner community support.

Throughout the past four decades, Mr. Jones' vision and leadership guided the Legal Aid Society through a significant expansion in staff and services, yet he ensured that the Society's mission remain constant—to provide compassionate and competent support to those unable to afford legal representation, and also to advocate on behalf of vital issues facing our community.

From advocating for the restoration of the Hough neighborhood in the 60's, to winning cases that improved the lives of those living in psychiatric facilities and nursing homes, to advocating on behalf of battered women, to forcing Republic Steel to comply with the EPA's Clean Air Act, Mr. Jones's efforts continue to have far-reaching, positive effects that extend miles beyond northeast Ohio.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of C. Lyonel Jones, whose integrity, commitment and leadership has given a voice to those who were silent and has offered protection and solutions to those who had neither.

Mr. Jones' thirty-nine year tenure at the helm of the Legal Aid Society brought critical societal issues into the light of day, and his efforts, framed by heart, conviction and an unwavering focus on human rights issues, will exist as a brilliant example for all those who will follow. The work of Mr. C. Lyonel Jones has strengthened the foundation of justice upon which others will continue to build upon; a foundation fortified by their hopeful and courageous efforts focused on the day when these historic words will ring true: ". . . and justice for all."

KIM BROWN, A SALUTE TO
HURRICANE VOLUNTEERS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute those individuals and organizations that opened their hearts and dedicated both financial and emotional support to the evacuees of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. All of the states along the Gulf Coast have endured terrible hardships during this hurricane sea-

son, and I know that the generosity of North Texans played a vital role in bringing some peace into their lives.

Today, I want to specifically thank one woman for her creditable contribution. Kim Brown has done an outstanding job as the Shelter Operations Director for the Gainesville Red Cross shelter for the Katrina Hurricane survivors.

As the Shelter Operations Director, Ms. Brown coordinates acquisition and distribution of food, clothing, laundry services, transportation, donations, computers, medical care, prescriptions, activities and volunteers for everyone at the shelter.

I stand here today to sincerely thank Kim Brown for her hard work. It is people like Kim that I am proud to call a fellow Texan. Through her contribution, she not only stands as a devoted and giving American citizen, but she serves as an inspiration to others.

H.R. 1409, THE ASSISTANCE FOR
ORPHANS AND OTHER VULNERABLE
CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES ACT: PROTECT OUR
CHILDREN, PROTECT OUR FUTURE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 1409, the Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act. This bill will provide assistance for the most vulnerable children in the poorest of nations for basic care, HIV/AIDS treatment, school food programs, education and employment training assistance, and protection of inheritance rights. This bill also establishes the position of Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children within the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to better coordinate the task of helping these children.

As a mother and as a grandmother, I will not stand by while millions of children all over the world suffer through the most abject, hostile, and inhumane conditions. In the last decade alone, more than one million children were orphaned or separated from their families as a result of war. As of July 2004, there were more than 143 million children living in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean who were identified as orphans, having lost one or both of their parents. Of this number, approximately 16 million children were identified as double orphans, having lost both parents—the vast majority of whom died from AIDS. According to a joint report of UNAIDS and UNICEF released in July 2004, every 14 seconds a child is orphaned by AIDS worldwide. Even orphans who are adopted continue to live a life of poverty and disadvantages due to the lack of proper infrastructure and the large poverty-stricken population. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), orphans are less likely to be in school and more likely to be working full time. We must help and protect these children from a life of disease, crime, and uncertainty.

I support H.R. 1409 because a child should be receiving a balanced diet, not worrying whether there will be food to eat the next day.

A child should live in a secure and safe environment, not in such poverty-stricken conditions that they become victims to the sex trade. Every second, more of tomorrow's leaders are orphaned. We must do all we can to ensure that the world has the opportunity to see and benefit from their leadership, their potential. Over 33 humanitarian, NGO, and child care organizations support the passage of this bill. The valuable programs in H.R. 1409 can make a world of difference for orphans, providing them shelter, medical care, food, and, eventually a new home.

Families across the United States and around the world are willing to welcome and adopt orphans from around the world. This means a new chance at a bright new future for the most vulnerable in our society. We need to do everything we can to make those possibilities a reality. I urge my colleagues to protect our children and our future by voting "yes" on H.R. 1409.

ON THE LIFE, AND VOICE, OF THE
LATE AND GREAT BILL KING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Holy Toledo, we've lost another great American voice.

Sadly, I rise today to commemorate and celebrate the life of Bill King—a close personal friend—and his legacy as a sports radio personality in the San Francisco Bay Area.

I was deeply saddened when I heard news of the death of this distinguished man. Over the course of the last half century Mr. King grew to become a regular presence in the lives of so many people in the Bay Area. His trademark phrase, "Holy Toledo," remains a household expression across several generations of sports enthusiasts.

Mr. King, a native of Bloomington, Illinois, began his broadcasting career with the Armed Forces Radio Network, while he was stationed on Guam following World War II. He came to the Bay Area in 1958 and worked on the San Francisco Giants broadcast team, and also for Cal football. Throughout his career he did the play-by-play for numerous historic events.

He became the first lead broadcaster for the NBA Warriors franchise when they moved to San Francisco from Philadelphia in 1962. He remained with the Warriors until 1983 and has the distinction of broadcasting through the only championship season (1974–75) in the franchise's history since moving to the Bay Area. Starting in 1966 Mr. King began a 16-year tenure broadcasting for the Oakland Raiders.

From 1981 until his passing he was the lead broadcaster for the Oakland Athletics Baseball franchise. This era included the famous 1989 "Bay Bridge" World Series between the San Francisco Giants and Oakland Athletics. The series, which the A's eventually won, was delayed for 10 days after the Loma Prieta struck the region just minutes before the start of game 3.

The Bay Area and the entire Nation will truly miss Mr. King. For so many people he was the voice that brought our national pastimes to life, play-by-play, one game at a time. I extend my sincere condolences to Mr. King's family,

including his wife Nancy Stephens, his stepdaughter, Kathleen Lowenthal, his stepson, John Stephens, and his grandchildren, Julia and John Lowenthal.

THE RENEWED JUDICIAL ASSAULT
ON MIKHAIL TREPASHKIN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I would like to reiterate my concerns regarding the rule of law, or the absence of it, in the Russian Federation today. The case of Mikhail Trepashkin, which I raised in the House last November, highlights the shortcomings and corruption that plague the Russian legal system.

Trepashkin, an attorney and former Federal Security Service (FSB) officer, was arrested on October 24, 2003, just one week before he was scheduled to represent the American relatives of a victim of the 1999 bombings of two Moscow apartment buildings. He was charged with unlawful possession of a firearm. Trepashkin, at the behest of a Russian parliamentarian, had been investigating the bombings and was expected to present findings that suggested the involvement of elements of the FSB in the crime. Russian officials, however, had been quick to characterize the bombings as terrorist attacks, and blamed Chechen separatists. Trepashkin had publicly announced that his research had left him with many suspicious findings, including a statement by the landlord of one of the buildings that the FSB had forced him to falsify the identity of a basement apartment tenant, the suspected source of the blast. In addition, Trepashkin charged that a bomb discovered in an apartment building in the city of Ryazan and safely detonated before it was set to explode, was admittedly placed there by FSB officers who were reportedly conducting a "readiness exercise."

The weapon possession charge against Mr. Trepashkin fell apart in court as witnesses reported seeing a gun only in the hands of the arresting officer. However, the FSB seemed intent on derailing Trepashkin's independent inquiry, and subsequently claimed that Mr. Trepashkin had revealed classified material to unauthorized persons during the course of his investigation. In May 2004, a closed Moscow Military District Court found him guilty of divulging state secrets and sentenced him to four years in a labor camp.

Mr. Speaker, it still seems that Mr. Trepashkin was prosecuted in order to prevent him from releasing potentially damaging information regarding FSB complicity in the bombings. In other words, the security services have apparently manipulated the Russian judicial system to "get its man." As the U.S. State Department expressed it diplomatically, "The arrest and trial of Mikhail Trepashkin raised concerns about the undue influence of the FSB and arbitrary use of the judicial system."

Even though the United States and others had called for an honest and open investigation into the circumstances surrounding the case of Mr. Trepashkin, his situation remained unchanged until August 2005. Suddenly he was released early for good behavior after

completing almost half of his original four-year sentence. Regrettably, his reprieve ended as abruptly as his release. Trepashkin was detained at his home and on September 16, 2005 the regional court of Sverdlovsk overturned the lower court's early release decision. The local prosecutor who assented to Mr. Trepashkin early release has now been fired.

Trepashkin had written about the horrible jail conditions of his earlier imprisonment: hunger, sleep deprivation, withholding of medicine, and a substandard, lice-infested cell. It is now reported that conditions after his re-incarceration have become even worse. Apparently his comments to journalists during his brief release, detailing the poor jail conditions aroused the resentment of the prison guards and the administration. Trepashkin is reportedly in poor health, recently suffering an acute asthmatic attack.

Mr. Speaker, the Trepashkin case appears fraught with blatant corruption by Russian law enforcement and unacceptable manipulation of the rule of law to satisfy political vendettas. If the FSB cannot endure criticism from outside and exposure of possible malfeasance within its ranks, how effective can it be in investigating and preventing genuine threats to Russia and beyond? I believe the Russian judiciary system would be better served if the court were to adhere to its original decision to release Mikhail Trepashkin from his unwarranted confinement and allow him to return to Moscow without fear of further reprisals. Persecution of those who seek the truth is not only a violation of an individual's human rights; it further erodes Russia's already weakened democracy.

RECOGNIZING THE NAPA VALLEY
MASONIC LODGE NO. 93 OF NAPA
VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Napa Valley Masonic Lodge No. 93 of Napa Valley, California as it celebrates its 150th anniversary this Saturday, October 29, 2005.

The Napa Valley Masonic Lodge No. 93, which was founded by Napa Valley historical mason George Yount, is an institution in the Napa Valley. The first meeting was held at the Caymus Lodge in Yountville, California. In 1867, the masons of Lodge No. 93 relocated to St. Helena, my hometown, where they continue to meet today.

Since 1855, Lodge No. 93 has helped to forge a stronger brotherhood among the men of the Napa Valley. What was once a group of 13 men now boasts a membership of nearly 200. Men from all walks of life, including farmers, businessmen and doctors have joined this fraternity in an effort to not only better themselves and their families, but to also better the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my fellow colleagues I would like to congratulate the Napa Valley Masonic Lodge No. 93 upon its 150th Anniversary. I wish the organization all the best in its future endeavors.

IRAQ: RESPONSIBLE WITHDRAWAL
PLAN NEEDED NOW**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the recent referendum approving a new constitution for Iraq has raised hopes for political stability and an improved security situation. But even with this incremental progress, very few informed observers believe there is light at the end of the tunnel.

The Bush administration's decision to wage war in Iraq was constitutionally flawed, poorly planned, ineptly managed and the result has been a strategic national security blunder that promises to haunt our country for decades to come.

The war has devolved into a quagmire that threatens to leave America isolated in a military struggle that is dangerously perceived as a conflict with Islam. It has drained our treasury, stretched our Army to the breaking point, taken over 2,000 American lives, and resulted in more than 40,000 American casualties. It has toppled an evil and sadistic dictator, but at a cost of more than 100,000 Iraqi lives.

The legacy of this war, and its unbelievably poor civilian direction, also threatens to mark George W. Bush as a failed president—a thought I take no great comfort from because a failed presidency hurts America. By taking our democracy into a war of choice, and not a war of necessity, President Bush will have to answer to history. Those in Congress who gave him their trust and vested him with the authority to wage this war will also have to answer for their part in what looks to be a major strategic mistake.

Those of us in Congress who voted against this war must also answer to history. I felt so strongly that I authored my own separate resolution that would have required international support for coercive inspections in Iraq—a plan that would have uncovered false claims about WMD before American blood was spilled in the deserts of Iraq. I stand by my vote as a vote of conscience and believe the wisdom of my cautions about the unintended, but foreseeable consequences of this war have been tragically borne out.

An increasing number of Americans have come to view the war in Iraq as a mistake. I believe strongly that it was a mistake to go to war in the way we did.

However, I am not prepared to say that it has been a mistake for the Iraqi people, because they now have a glimmer of hope that they can create a stable democracy, even though they would have an even greater chance of success had the Bush Administration taken the time to secure international support for their Iraq policy before plunging into war.

I will never believe or say that American soldiers have died and sacrificed in vain—they may rightly claim that their efforts have given hope to the Iraqi people. Sadly, their sacrifice and the excellence of our armed forces have not been matched by the civilian political leadership of our nation.

As it stands now, the Iraqi people are largely dependent on American soldiers for security, and it is this fact that has caused a number of us who opposed the war to reflect on what our future course must be.

For some, the answer is a simple call for "immediate withdrawal" and hopes that a bloodbath and civil war will not follow in the wake of our departure. This is a perfectly understandable response to quagmire, and the terrible price the Bush Administration has exacted for not being completely honest with the American people about the costs or long-term consequences of waging a largely unilateral war to transform the politics of the Middle East.

Let me be absolutely clear. America must withdraw from Iraq. We need a plan that is designed to bring our troops home and make clear to the Islamic world that we harbor no ambitions for permanent bases, Iraqi oil revenues or any military occupation. But how we withdraw is as important as when we withdraw. This means giving the Iraqis time to form a permanent government and establish the means for international support.

We must exercise care in the way our country withdraws, not just to keep faith with promises made to the Iraqi people, but even more importantly because leaving a failed state in Iraq will deeply endanger our country.

Many of the essential elements in a responsible withdrawal plan are clear: holding down the costs to the American taxpayer; transferring security responsibilities to Iraqi forces; preventing Iraq from becoming a bigger breeding ground for terrorism; restoring America's reputation internationally; and honoring the sacrifice of our men and women in uniform. In the coming weeks, I will be laying out my specific proposals to chart a new course for a withdrawal strategy in Iraq.

IN HONOR OF JAHJA LING

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Jahja Ling, director and resident conductor of Cleveland Orchestra's Blossom Festival and long-time member of the Cleveland Orchestra's conducting staff, as he bids farewell to an adoring Cleveland audience and begins another musical journey as music director of the San Diego Symphony.

Jahja Ling is an internationally known pianist and conductor, and has graced the stage of the celebrated Cleveland Orchestra at Severance Hall and at Blossom Music Center for a combined tenure of more than two decades. The artistic luminosity that frames the work of Jahja Ling inspired the personal best from every member of the Cleveland Orchestra and consistently resulted in triumphant performances for audiences of all ages—whether under the stars at Blossom, within the hallowed walls of Severance Hall, or in concert venues around the world.

As founding music director of the Cleveland Orchestra Youth Orchestra, COYO, Jahja Ling's unwavering focus on promoting, supporting and creating opportunities for the musically gifted children of our community has uplifted the lives of an untold number of students of classical music, and inspired countless careers in the realm of the performing arts. The Cleveland Orchestra Youth Orchestra has evolved into a complete symphonic ensemble that includes 110 young musicians. Members

are selected from more than 45 cities in 14 counties throughout northern Ohio. In 1998, the COYO held the prestigious honor of being one in only five youth orchestras selected to participate in the 2nd National Youth Orchestra Festival sponsored by the American Symphony Orchestra League. In 2001, the education director at Carnegie Hall invited the COYO to perform as part of their Family Concert Series.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor, recognition and gratitude to Mr. Jahja Ling. Mr. Ling's musical radiance, grace, energy and passion for his art and for the Cleveland community consistently shone through in every performance as conductor with the Cleveland Orchestra. Jahja Ling's vital outreach efforts in founding the Cleveland Orchestra Youth Orchestra will forever affect the lives of every young musician, igniting their future dreams, and connecting all of us with the universal power, hope and light of music.

CONGRATULATING DR. LESLIE
AUERS**HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Leslie Auers of Highland Village, Texas for 15 years of dedication to the healthcare of women in the 26th District of Texas.

Dr. Auers received her Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from the University of Houston and her medical degree from Texas Tech School of Medicine, where she was in the top 10 percent of her class. She completed her internship and residency at Methodist Medical Center, Dallas in 1987 and 1990, respectively. Dr. Auers served as Chairperson for the Department of Ob/Gyn at Medical Center of Lewisville from 1995 to 1997. Today, she continues to serve the 26th District of Texas with the Obstetrics and Gynecology Associates of Lewisville. Dr. Auers is a member of the Denton County Medical Society, and she is also board certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

As the founder of Obstetrics and Gynecology Associates of Lewisville, former Chief of Staff for Lewisville Medical Center, and former Chief of Obstetrics at Lewisville Medical Center, I commend Dr. Auers on her commitment to helping the citizens of Denton County.

Mr. Speaker we are truly fortunate in my community to have the type of dedicated medical professional that Dr. Leslie Auers personifies, and I wish her every success during the continuance of her career in medicine.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 420, LAWSUIT ABUSE
REDUCTION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 420, the so-

called Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act. The legislation will have a significant, adverse impact on the ability of civil rights plaintiffs to seek recourse in our courts.

This bill would remove a court's discretion to impose sanctions on attorneys for frivolous lawsuits under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. By removing a court's discretion to impose sanctions, this bill would make Rule 11 sanctions mandatory.

Mandatory Rule 11 sanctions are a failed experiment. When they were mandatory—between 1983 until they were repealed in 1993—they were disproportionately used to harass civil rights plaintiffs bringing claims to enforce civil rights laws. It would be a mistake to turn back the clock on civil rights.

If such mandatory sanctions are reinstated, what can we expect? The movie, based on the first sexual harassment class action, *North Country*, perfectly illustrates the problem. *North Country* is based on the real life case of Lois Jensen, who in 1975 was a single mother on welfare and took a job working in the taconite mines of northern Minnesota. In that male-dominated work force, she endured extreme sexual harassment and her employer refused to do something about it. After 25 years and three trials, Jensen finally prevailed in 1998. Landmark litigation takes time. And landmark causes of action, often referred to as novel, should not be confused with frivolous claims.

If H.R. 420 passes, motions for Rule 11 sanctions will be disproportionately brought by big corporations against individual plaintiffs to harass, drag-out, and make the costs of their litigation more expensive.

It's important not to make landmark civil rights cases more difficult. Mandatory Rule 11 sanctions would make such compelling cases more difficult by allowing big companies even more opportunities to out-litigate the individual. H.R. 420 will require a mandatory sanctions regime that would apply to civil rights cases and massively skew the playing field against injured victims. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 420, and support the Democratic alternative.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH K. KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of Rosa Parks.

Rosa Parks took a stand by refusing to leave her seat for a white man on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She forever changed the course of our nation with one simple act of courage and stubbornness. By keeping her seat in the front of the bus she started a movement which would ensure that African-Americans and other minorities would never again be required to take a back seat to bigotry, prejudice, and racism.

The significance of Rosa Parks' life was not limited to the civil rights movement, as can be evidenced by her reputation with people of all ages. She is just as important to children today as she was to the millions she inspired with her singular act of defiance in 1955. She led the life of a true heroine, refusing to bow

down to intolerance, inequality, and narrowmindedness.

She was the voice of courage, the personification of bravery, and the catalyst of change. She sat down when the world told her to get up, inspiring millions to demand equality. She leaves a legacy built upon strength, pride, and hope. She was the beginning of a movement that sought tolerance and equality not only between blacks and whites, but also between people of all backgrounds.

Rosa Parks remains a role model for us all, having demonstrated the importance of perseverance and principle. I was and always will be proud to say that she was, for at least a portion of her life, a Michigander. She will be missed, but her memory will never fade.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Rosa Louise Parks, a woman whose life was exemplified by quiet courage, strength and conviction.

During her 92 years, Ms. Parks impressed all that all of us with a sense of the possible. It was possible to change Alabama segregation law by refusing to give up a bus seat, it was possible to change Jim Crow across America, and it was possible to do all this in a non-violent fashion.

Her refusal to rise from her seat and subsequent arrest led to the 381-day Montgomery Bus Boycott and to the eventual repeal of the segregation laws of the South. Her individual act of defiance is considered by many to be the beginning of the civil rights movement.

It would be easy to remember Rosa Parks solely for this event. However, her legacy is so much more. I will remember her as someone who was deeply committed to equality. I will remember her as someone who never sought out personal attention, yet whose great actions attracted admiration from all quarters. I will remember her as a role model and as a great American.

However, without a doubt the best way that we can honor the life of Rosa Parks is not by erecting monuments or parading up and down the main streets of American towns and cities. This is not to say that we shouldn't honor her in this manner, but rather, we should continue her life's work and try to live by the ideals that she shared with all of us.

We should encourage grassroots democracy for positive change in our districts. We should encourage non-violent action, to resist intolerance and discrimination much as Ms. Parks did. Above all, we should encourage Americans to continue the fight for civil rights and equality.

The freedoms we enjoy today are because of the sacrifice of exceptional individuals like Rosa Parks who stood up to oppression and changed history. But Rosa Parks's greatest legacy is that she taught generations that acts of courage can precipitate great change.

Let us celebrate the lifetime achievements of a truly remarkable woman.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SCHOOL ENERGY CRISIS RELIEF ACT

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the School Energy Crisis Relief Act to provide relief to school districts that have been hit hard by rising fuel costs. This bill is widely supported and has received endorsements from the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, American Federation of Teachers, National School Boards Association and Council of Great City Schools. I would especially like to thank all 26 of my colleagues who have signed on as original cosponsors.

We all know that gas prices were skyrocketing for months before the major hurricanes disrupted fuel production on the Gulf Coast. While some school districts anticipated rising energy costs and budgeted accordingly this year, many others will fall short of the funding needed to meet these costs. As a result, precious education dollars are being spent to fill the tanks of school buses and to heat classrooms. States with areas with wide-open spaces, including much of the West and Midwest, will be especially hard-hit. Schools in urban areas will bear the brunt of additional fuel costs in order to heat the Nation's oldest, and often least energy-efficient, school buildings.

It's not hard to understand why school buses are gas-guzzlers. According to an article in the *USA Today*, a Fairfax County school district in Virginia which transports 110,000 students daily pays \$2.19 a gallon for diesel fuel. A typical school bus takes 65 gallons. That makes the price of a full tank \$142, and it doesn't go far in a vehicle that gets 7 miles per gallon.

The dramatic increase in gas prices therefore imposes a significant burden. For example, in my district, the Colton Joint Unified School District's buses rack up over a million miles a year. In September, the district paid \$2.72 for a gallon of diesel fuel, which 2 years ago cost under a dollar. As a result, the district is spending at least \$300,000 more to fuel its buses than a couple years ago.

Many school districts across the country are already operating on shoe-string budgets this year. These price hikes threaten to exhaust the budgets of those caught unprepared for higher fuel costs. Recent news reports indicate that some schools are implementing drastic measures to keep their fuel costs under control. In Kentucky, for instance, record gas prices have caused a number of schools to cut back to 4 days of classes a week. Last month, most of Georgia's schools cancelled classes for two days in an effort to conserve fuel.

The School Energy Crisis Relief Act authorizes the Secretary of Energy to issue energy assistance grants to help the poorest school districts across the Nation offset these unexpected and challenging costs. If we don't help school districts cover these energy costs, children won't just get left behind—they will be left at home! At a time when fuel price hikes are creating budget shortfalls for many school districts, America cannot afford to compromise our children's education.

I urge my colleagues to support the School Energy Crisis Relief Act. This legislation will

help schools remain open to educate students. We must provide relief to these school districts most in need now.

RECOGNIZING ANDREA NAOMI LEIDERMAN

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in gratitude to recognize the extraordinary achievements, community leadership and life of Andrea Naomi Leiderman of Mountain View, California. She had recently celebrated her 10th anniversary on June 21, 2005, as Director of Government and Community Relations Director for Kaiser-Permanente Santa Clara, California. I am proud to have known Ms. Leiderman for over 25 years, and have witnessed her unyielding fervor and tenacity in contributing to the community at large. Andrea Leiderman was a tireless advocate for those with no voice in the fields of health care, education, and youth issues.

Ms. Leiderman helped others as a member of the Santa Clara County Board of Education, serving as president in 1995 and 2000. She was a trustee of the Foothill-De Anza Community College District, adjunct professor at Evergreen Valley College, a member of the Human Relations Commission, and former Member of the Executive Board of the California Democratic Party. In fact, Ms. Leiderman was the youngest chairwoman of the Santa Clara County Democratic Party in 1987 (at age 28) and to date, the only woman to hold this position.

Born in Boston, Andrea came to our Valley when she was 4. She grew up on the Stanford University campus and later attended Vassar College, majoring in Political Science. After college, she was a legislative assistant to former Representative Matt McHugh of New York. She was later an LBJ Congressional Fellow for Representative Norm Mineta of San Jose. Andrea received two graduate degrees from the University of California, Berkeley in both Public Policy and Education Administration. She served on the Joint Child Care Commission for the county and was on the Boards of the Mission City Community Fund and the Euphrat Museum of Art.

During her last year and a half struggle with cancer, Andrea was instrumental in getting the necessary approvals for Kaiser Permanente's new Medical Office Building for the South Bay Region.

The loss of Andrea is a terrible blow to our community, her friends and her family. We can take comfort, however, in knowing that in the short time she was with us she made a difference. She enriched the lives of others, especially those in need. She was a true friend and a heroic leader. I join so many others in mourning her.

CONGRATULATING DICK HAUSERMAN ON BEING INDUCTED INTO THE COLORADO SKI AND SNOWBOARD HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Dick Hauserman on being inducted into the Colorado Ski and Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Hauserman's accomplishments have greatly impacted Vail and Steamboat Springs, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made to the promotion of Colorado's ski areas.

One of Vail's founding fathers, Mr. Hauserman helped make Vail prosper into a world class ski destination and also shaped the image of Steamboat's Ski Area. He served on Vail's first board of directors and was one of the primary developers of Vail, participating on the town architecture committee. He worked on the Lodge at Vail and the Hill Building, in addition to building the Plaza Building. In order for Vail to blossom into a world class ski resort, Hauserman realized the resort would need an image. He created Vail's logo, which is still in use today, and helped to design the signature ski school parkas. In 1969, he turned his talents to helping promote the Steamboat Ski Area, widening the trails, creating the Steamboat Springs logo, and making Billy Kidd the resort's spokesperson. In addition to his work at the resorts, Mr. Hauserman has also written two books: "Inventors of Vail" and "On the Road to Vail and Beyond."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Mr. Hauserman for contributing to Colorado skiing in far-reaching ways. We recognize his accomplishments in helping make Vail and Steamboat Springs premier ski resorts. I'm proud to offer congratulations to Mr. Hauserman on his well deserved induction into the Colorado Ski Museum's Hall of Fame and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

CONGRATULATING THE STATE OF ISRAEL ON THE ELECTION OF AMBASSADOR DAN GILLERMAN AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE 60TH UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 368, congratulating the State of Israel on the election of Ambassador Dan Gillerman as Vice President of the 60th United Nations General Assembly. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important resolution.

In June 2005, Ambassador Gillerman was elected to serve as the Vice President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Incredibly, Ambassador Gillerman is the first Israeli to serve as Vice President of the General Assembly in the past 53 years. The last

Israeli to hold this prestigious post was the legendary Abba Eban, who served as Vice President in 1952. Ambassador Gillerman is bringing years of notable experience to this international body which historically has not been supportive of the State of Israel.

Ambassador Gillerman has played a prominent role in helping to steer Israel towards economic liberalization and a free market economy. He has served on the Prime Minister's National Economic and Social Council, the President's Committee of the Coordinating Council of Israel's Economic Organizations, and as Chairman of the Israel-British Business Council, as well as being a member of the executive board of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Most importantly, Ambassador Gillerman has been personally involved in the economic aspects of the Israeli/Palestinian peace process. He has honorably represented Israel during talks with Palestinian and Arab leaders trying to further economic cooperation within the region. I hope that his appointment at the United Nations will lead to further progress on a final peace settlement between Israel and Palestine.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ambassador Gillerman and the State of Israel on this historic occasion.

RESOLUTION HONORING THE FALLEN IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the resolution introduced by my colleague, Congressman RAHM EMANUEL, which pays tribute to all the many men and women who have died in defense of our Nation. This week we hit a devastating milestone, marking the death of our 2000th military soldier. They gave their lives to ensure that we enjoy the principles of liberty, justice, and democracy. This resolution allows us to remember, honor, and reflect on the men and women who paid the ultimate price for their country.

Over the course of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, my district alone has lost 11 soldiers: PFC Matthew Bush, SPC William Dusenbery, CPT John Tipton, SGT Christopher A Wagener, LCpl Drew M. Uhles, SGT Benjamin K. Smith, LCpl Aaron C. Pickering, Cpl Matthew A Wyatt, PFC Wyatt D. Eisenhauer, SPC. Brian M. Romines, and SSG George T. Alexander, Jr. Further, in my district, Jack Montague, a civilian KBR employee for the Halliburton Corporation, died while working in Iraq. Today and every day, we honor their memories and their families who bear the heaviest burden of our freedom. They are not simply statistics; these fallen soldiers were dads, brothers, sons, neighbors, and community leaders. While the grief and pain may not have faded, I hope it is comforting for them to know that their fallen heroes are loved, honored, and respected for their service to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution honoring our fallen soldiers and pray for peace.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HEALTH CARE COSTS ACT OF 2005

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I'm pleased to introduce the Health Care COBRA OffSet Tax Savings (COSTS) Act of 2005. This important legislation is a step forward in helping working families afford quality health care in this country.

Rewarding work is one of the most fundamental core values of our Nation. Our founding fathers built a society on the notion that if you work hard, you will have an opportunity to provide a better future for your children and thus build a stronger, more competitive Nation. And, as we've seen throughout our Nation's history, America's workers have not disappointed.

Unfortunately, however, too many Americans today are working hard every day, but are still unable to make ends meet and provide even the most basic needs for their family, such as food, shelter, or health care. The legislation I'm introducing will help address one of these important challenges: affordable, quality health care for working families.

The statistics are undeniable—almost 46 million Americans have no health insurance and more than 1 million of the uninsured are in my home State of New Jersey. But that's just the beginning of the problem. Even families who are fortunate enough to have health insurance, are struggling to pay the premiums, which in New Jersey, have increased at four times the rate of earnings. Since 2000, the employee share of health care premiums in New Jersey increased almost 43 percent, or almost \$400 a year. When family earnings increase by only 10 percent over the same period, it becomes harder and harder to afford health care for your family.

The Health Care COSTS Act does not address the entire problem, but it will help some workers afford to keep their health insurance when they're between jobs. Currently, many workers who receive health coverage through their employer are entitled to keep that coverage for up to 18 months after they leave their jobs. This coverage is known as COBRA coverage. However, many don't take advantage of COBRA coverage because it's simply too expensive. The employee, who has just lost their job, has to pay the full cost of the coverage, making it prohibitively expensive for most families.

The Health Care COSTS Act helps moderate-income families with the cost of COBRA by providing an "advanceable" tax credit for half the cost of these health care premiums. The tax credit would go directly to the health plan administrator, thus reducing the workers' monthly premiums by 50%. This is not a hand-out, but a helping hand for workers who have contributed to the economic well-being of their community and have earned the opportunity to care for their family while they get back on their feet and find another job.

Clearly, there is much more to do in addressing the health care crisis in this country, but this is an important first step in helping working families afford health care coverage during one of the most difficult and vulnerable times a family might face. I hope this legisla-

tion will be a starting point for discussion of the significant challenges families face in affording quality health care in this country.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of one of the most important figures in our Nation's history: Mrs. Rosa Parks. In 1955, this courageous and gallant young lady took a stand. Or more correctly, took a seat, on a public bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Her refusal to give up her seat to a white man may have resulted in a disorderly conduct conviction and a \$14 fine. But her refusal to move to the back of the bus ignited a flame that started a revolution. She brought forth change among the American people. The consequences and significance of her stand makes her a true hero in American history.

We always hear how Mrs. Parks refused to give up her seat because she was tired from a long day of work, but this is only a half truth. Yes, she was tired. But Rosa Parks' weariness came not only from a hard day's work, but also from years of discrimination that she and our people faced daily due to the racist and segregationist laws of our country. She knew that blacks were required to give their seats to white passengers if there were no more empty seats. But Rosa Parks made a conscious decision to fight. All of us here today, white, brown, black and blue, are better off today because Rosa Parks said, "No."

Rosa Parks' arrest served as a catalyst for a massive 381 day boycott of the public buses in Montgomery, which was led by another great individual, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. During this time, African Americans would car-pool, walk, bike, taxi, or do whatever else they had to do to get to their various destinations. They did everything, but ride the bus. Despite the harassment that everyone involved in the civil rights movement faced, the boycott continued and was successful. Resolution was finally achieved in 1956 when the case was brought to court, and the segregation of buses was ruled unconstitutional. As we all know, what Rosa Parks jump started in 1955, eventually led to passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights act of 1965.

During her lifetime, Mrs. Parks worked for the equality of not just black people, but all people. She was elected secretary of the Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, unsuccessfully attempted to vote many times to prove her point of discrimination, and founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development, an organization which aids in the social and educational development of our youth.

Rosa Parks demonstrated that one person can help so many other people by standing up for what they believe in. While we grieve her death, we also celebrate her life. We must remember her actions inspired others to dream more, learn more, and do more. With that, we all become more. A great man once said, "All of the great leaders have had one char-

acteristic in common; it was the willingness to confront unequivocally the major anxiety of their people in their time. This, and not much else, is the essence of leadership." Great leaders of the time, such as Rosa Parks, were tired of the inequality, and tired of the disparity that African Americans were facing at that time.

She challenged; she led; she served; and she inspired. Rosa Parks died with honor and principle. We have, but no other option, to live our lives in a manner which honors and mirrors the virtues she pursued with absolute courage and bravery.

HONORING REBECCA K. BLOOD ON HER DISTINGUISHED CAREER

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to honor Rebecca K. Blood on the occasion of her retirement from the American Public Power Association (APPA) after 13 years of work to advance policies of great importance to our Nation's economy and consumers. Throughout her service on behalf of consumer-owned utilities across the country, Ms. Blood has been a highly effective advocate of Federal policies that promote the development of renewable energy sources.

Ms. Blood has many important successes to point to in her distinguished career, including the establishment of the Federal Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REP) program in the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which was enacted due in large part to her tenacious leadership.

This provision of the Act encouraged significant new development of renewable energy programs in public power communities throughout the country. As well, she has been an important voice for sound Federal licensing processes for our country's hydroelectric facilities, with the goal of ensuring rigorous environmental review within a workable and timely agency process. Ms. Blood has also been intricately involved in clean air issues throughout her career—and is exceedingly knowledgeable of the policy issues related to air emissions and climate change. In all of these areas, she has shown a great ability to develop strong and successful coalitions on behalf of key consumer and environmental interests.

A native daughter of the great State of Michigan, Ms. Blood came to Washington, DC as a graduate of Michigan State University. In the 80's, she served on the staff of Michigan Senator Carl Levin and Congressman Phil Sharp of Indiana. She also worked tirelessly for the two-term Governor Richard Celeste of Ohio, during the development of the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1990, before going on to make a career in the electricity industry. Throughout her remarkable career, Ms. Blood has always made a point to mentor others, who have greatly benefited from her experience and insights.

Ms. Blood is well known in this town for her integrity, forthrightness, good humor, and unwavering commitment to the many public power communities across the country that she has so ably represented over the past 13 years. I join her many dear friends and colleagues here in Washington, DC in expressing

our gratitude for her legacy of work and her steadfast friendship—and wish her all the very best in her future endeavors.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. By increasing awareness of the prevalence of domestic violence, we hope that more victims come forward and make use of the services available to assist them.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice domestic violence is defined as, a pattern of coercive behavior designed to exert power and control over a person in an intimate relationship through the use of intimidating, threatening, harmful, or harassing behavior. Partners may be married or not married, heterosexual or homosexual, separated or dating.

Domestic violence is one of the most common and yet least talked about crimes. Nearly one in three adult women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood. Approximately four million American women experience a serious assault by an intimate partner each year. Every fifteen seconds in the United States a woman is brutally battered by her partner and a woman is raped every six minutes. During the course of this speech, 15 women will be battered and another will be raped.

Children are also more likely to be abused in homes with domestic violence.

Violence is a learned behavior and children who are abused, or who witness domestic violence, are more likely to abuse their own partners or children, creating a cycle of violence that is difficult to break.

Domestic violence victims are not just those that have witnessed or been subjected to abuse. The impacts of abuse are felt by everyone in contact with the victim. It threatens the well-being of entire communities. Friends, family, co-workers, and communities are often called upon to help repair the lives shattered by domestic abuse.

I became active in the struggle against domestic violence long before I came to Washington. As a prosecutor in the Middlesex County DA's Office, I created priority prosecution policies to put the most violent domestic abusers behind bars. In my first term in Congress I became involved in this issue nationally as an original co-sponsor of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA. I remain committed to preventing domestic violence and providing victims with the support that they need to this day. I was an active participant in strengthening VAWA with the passage of VAWA in 2000 and I was a co-sponsor of the Debbie Smith Act of 2003, which will improve the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases by using DNA evidence. This bill was included in the Justice for All Act of 2004 and became law on October 30, 2004.

Sadly, we are not making as much progress as we need to on this issue. In fact, since 1974 the rate of assaults against women aged 20–24 has increased almost 50 percent. We

can and should do much more. We must continue to reach out to victims and restrain abusers. We need to craft stronger legislation and to change existing legislation to ensure that the protections and services included in VAWA extend to all our citizens.

As we recognize National Domestic Violence Awareness Month let us renew our dedication to protecting our Nation's women, men and children from one of the greatest threats to the social fabric of America.

CONGRATULATING GEORGE GILLET
ON BEING INDUCTED INTO
THE COLORADO SKI AND
SNOWBOARD HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. George Gillett on his induction into the Colorado Ski Museum's Ski and Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Gillett's accomplishments have greatly impacted the ski community, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions that he has made.

When George Gillett bought Vail & Beaver Creek Resorts in 1985, a new era for the Colorado ski industry began. With his pioneering focus on customer service, Gillett redefined the skiing experience. He launched a massive installation of high-speed detachable chairlifts at Vail, kick-starting the growth that would make Vail America's number one ski destination.

Mr. Gillett also supported major alpine ski events at a time when most ski areas in America preferred not to host international races. Through his perseverance, Vail hosted the 1989 World Alpine Ski Championships, proving to the world that Colorado could successfully host major international ski championships. Due to his support, Vail later hosted the 1999 World Alpine Ski Championships. George Gillett is still active in the ski community, running Booth Creek Ski Holdings and managing resorts throughout North America. In 1999 Ski Magazine voted him one of the "100 Most Influential Skiers of All Time." His innovative thinking and passion for redefining the ski industry have left a lasting mark on Colorado skiing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Gillett for contributing to his community and industry in far-reaching ways. We recognize his accomplishments in making Vail & Beaver Creek world class ski resorts. I'm proud to offer warm congratulations to Mr. Gillett on his well deserved honor in entering the Colorado Ski Museum's Hall of Fame.

PROTECTION OF LAWFUL
COMMERCE IN ARMS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to S. 397, the Protection of Lawful

Commerce in Arms Act. I believe this bill unfairly grants the gun industry immunity and takes away an individual's or state's ability to hold gun manufacturers, gun dealers, and gun trade associations accountable for negligence and product liability standards that apply to other industries. The bill perpetuates the gun industry's disregard for public safety and holds up their "see-no-evil, hear-no-evil, speak-no-evil" approach to gun manufacturing and distribution.

My opposition to S. 397 is an effort to crack down on negligent gun companies whose sole interest is making money even when it is at the expense of innocent lives and law enforcement. This bill would void a number of pending cases around the country which seek to hold the gun industry accountable for its actions. That includes cases brought against the gun industry by the City of Chicago and Cook County on behalf of victims of a shooting rampage a few years ago. That one tragic incident killed Ricky Byrdson and injured others in our community. Those cases charge that the gun industry causes a public nuisance by being negligent in gun sales practices, particularly by making them available to minors and others who are banned from owning guns. This bill takes us backwards and gives immunity to the very industry that has the power to regulate the manufacturing and distribution of its products. One death by a handgun is too many. But when 647 people are murdered by guns in one year in just one city, as was the case in Chicago in 2002, now is not the time to give immunity to the gun industry.

Although I oppose S. 397, I support an amendment that was added to this bill before it passed in the Senate. The amendment offered by Senator KOHL draws its provisions from the Child Safety Lock Act. It would prohibit the sale, delivery, or transfer by a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer of a handgun to anyone who does not have a secure gun storage or safety device. Child-safety locks cost as little as \$10 and could save lives if sold with firearm. In fact, the Illinois House of Representatives passed a bill this year that will require gun dealers to sell child-safety locks with every handgun, to help prevent children from shooting themselves or others. This is important because our children possess the physical strength to accidentally fire a gun. According to the Illinois Council against Handgun Violence, 25 percent of 3- to 4-year-olds, 70 percent of 5- to 6-year-olds, and 90 percent of 7- to 8-year-olds can fire most handguns. The American Bar association believes that a locking device to prevent accidental firing should be a standard for the gun industry as seat belts are for the car industry. I support this amendment, and I hope it is enacted.

S. 397 would strip away the legal rights of gun violence victims, including law enforcement officers and their families, to seek redress against irresponsible gun dealers and manufacturers. That is why the American Trial Lawyers Association, the American Bar Association, as well as law enforcement officers oppose this bill. As it is, guns are one of the few consumer products that are exempt from health and safety regulations. Therefore, litigation is the last opportunity for victims of firearm violence to hold the gun industry accountable when it acts negligently or recklessly. This bill would protect the gun industry at the expense of gun violence victims. We must not let the gun industry off the hook. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on S. 397.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express concern about heightened threats to fundamental freedoms in Cambodia.

As my colleagues know, since the 2004 formation of a new coalition government, Prime Minister Hun Sen of the dominant Cambodia People's Party (CPP) has steadily consolidated his authority. According to credible nongovernmental organizations like Human Rights Watch, threats to opposition figures, trade unionists, journalists, human rights defenders and civil society leaders have intensified. Freedom of assembly has become increasingly restricted, while freedoms of speech and association have likewise been significantly curtailed. Meanwhile, the government's longstanding influence over the judiciary has been extended through a so-called "Iron Fist" policy which has included the dismissal or suspension of judges and prosecutors. The courts are increasingly being used to harass and silence government critics.

The coalition between the CPP and the former Royalist opposition party FUNCIPPEC has also resulted in ominous new pressures on Cambodia's political opposition, the Sam Rainsy Party, SRP. The immunity of three SRP parliamentarians, including its leader Sam Rainsy, was lifted in February. One of them, Mr. Cheam Channy, was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in August for the alleged creation of an illegal army. Party leader Sam Rainsy fled Cambodia when his immunity was lifted in February and, fearing arrest because of criminal defamation lawsuits against him, has not since returned.

Here it should be noted that the United States condemned the August 9 conviction by a military court of Cheam Channy and conviction in absentia of Kong Piseth on charges of fraud and establishment of an illegal armed group. According to a State Department spokesperson, the conduct of the trial appeared to violate international standards, again raised questions about the competence and independence of Cambodia's judiciary and constituted further intimidation of opposition voices. The U.S. urged appropriate review of this case. In addition, the U.S. also called on the Cambodian National Assembly to immediately restore the immunity of the Sam Rainsy Party, SRP, parliamentarians that was stripped by the National Assembly on February 3, an action which Washington strongly condemned.

In the view of many observers, the current deteriorating environment in Cambodia is not an isolated event but part of an ongoing trend toward silencing dissident voices and cementing the power the incumbent Prime Minister.

According to reports from the field, attacks on freedom of speech have escalated significantly since the signing of a border treaty between Cambodia and Vietnam on October 10. Relations with their larger neighbor Vietnam has traditionally been a neuralgic issue for many Cambodians, and as a consequence the treaty (the terms of which have not been revealed to the Cambodian public) has been highly controversial. In response, the govern-

ment of Hun Sen has filed criminal defamation complaints against persons who have criticized the treaty. The Prime Minister appears to be particularly sensitive to accusations of having surrendered Cambodian territory to Vietnam.

Two arrests have been made in connection with criticism of the treaty. Mam Sonando, director of the independent Beehive Radio station in Phnom Penh, was arrested earlier this month on charges of criminal defamation for broadcasting an interview with a Cambodian activist in France who criticized the border treaty. Rong Chhun, president of Cambodia's Independent Teacher's Association, was also arrested this month in connection with a press statement issued by a coalition of groups that was critical of the treaty. He has been charged with criminal defamation and incitement to commit a crime.

According to Peter Leuprecht, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Human Rights in Cambodia, these arrests appear to be procedurally unlawful. Both men are now detained in Phnom Penh's Prey Sar prison.

It is my understanding that other Cambodian figures also fear imprisonment because of widespread rumors about further imminent arrests. At least four persons are believed to have entered Thailand for safe haven, and a number of others have apparently gone to other countries. According to credible sources, among those who may be subject to possible arrest are at least two human rights NGOs, several opposition parliamentarians, and a number of political party and trade union activists. Indeed, it would appear that the current climate of fear in Cambodia among civil society leaders and the political opposition is worse than it has been since the violence of 1997, when the current Prime Minister first sought to consolidate his power, and the subsequent 1998 elections.

Mr. Speaker, while Cambodian-Vietnamese relations are of an historically sensitive nature, that issue should not be used by the government in Phnom Penh as a pretext to imprison critics of the Prime Minister or to further manipulate the Cambodian judiciary. More broadly, concern is widespread that the current attacks on free speech are not an isolated event related solely to the border issue, but part of an ongoing campaign to silence political opponents and stifle other critical voices.

In this context, it is incumbent on the United States and other interested countries to urge in the strongest possible terms that the Prime Minister take immediate, credible steps to strengthen Cambodia's democratic institutions, fight corruption, and respect basic human rights. Absent such steps, Cambodia's backsliding on human rights can only have negative implications for Phnom Penh's relations with the United States and other members of the international donor community.

HONORING CORA FAYE DIXON
CLAYTON

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cora Faye Dixon Clayton, a San An-

tonio native and civil servant for the 20th Congressional District of Texas. She worked for my father, Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez, for 30 years and truly epitomized public service. Dad trusted her as one of his most able employees, and knew she would do everything possible to help those who came to his office in dire need of help. Sadly, Ms. Clayton who had battled cancer with the same vigor she fought for the people of San Antonio passed away in September.

Born and raised in San Antonio, Ms. Clayton graduated from Phyllis Wheatley High School and later earned a business degree at Our Lady of The Lake University. She began her career at the Fort Sam Houston library, and after Dad won a special election in 1961, he honored a promise he had made to the NAACP to hire an African American for his staff, so he brought Ms. Clayton to Washington, DC for his first term.

Dad knew well the barriers people of color faced before the enactment of Civil Rights legislation and was more than willing to hire a person others shunned because of the color of her skin. So, at the height of the Civil Rights movement, she became the first African American Congressional staffer for a Southern Member. She pulled double duty as his personal secretary and handled constituent casework for 30 years. Dad never could find anyone who could transcribe his dictation as accurately, and what truly amazed him is that she did so with very few errors. After a few years on Dad's Washington staff, she returned to San Antonio yet would often help him as a personal secretary until the end of her service some 30 years later.

Her heart made her an indispensable and loved member of my Dad's team. Co-workers recall the compassion with which she helped constituents resolve their claims. She would bring her years of experience to each and every case and could untangle the toughest red tape so someone's life could be just a little better.

I often think casework is the most important function we have as members of Congress. Of course, passing laws that improve the lives of Americans is very important, but making sure someone gets the benefits they deserve is just as important, if not more so. And, of course, her commitment to bettering the lives of others did not end when she left work as she was also very active in her community through volunteer programs.

I am proud to have known such a remarkable woman, one of the countless public servants who make our government work. My colleagues and I would readily admit that we could accomplish little without our staffs and Dad owed much to people like Ms. Clayton. Our community is poorer and sadder for her leaving it.

I would like to extend my condolences to her two daughters, Michelle "Toni" Clayton Collier and Tina Marie Clayton, two brothers Jessy and Ralph Dixon, and sister Mariam Dixon.

COMMEMORATING THE ANAHEIM
ANGELS, AMERICAN LEAGUE
WESTERN DIVISION CHAMPIONS

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today not only as a Representative, but also as a longtime fan, to congratulate the American League Western Division Champions, the Anaheim Angels.

The Angels' victory was far from predicted and it all came down to game 5, where in a 5 to 3 victory, the Anaheim Angels beat the New York Yankees to become the American League Western Division Champions.

The Angels labored in the beginning, losing their star pitcher Bartolo Colon in the top of the second inning, but the Angels were not out. They rallied behind their relief pitching staff to win game 5, and the Division Championship.

This victory is a testament to the teamwork and abilities of the Anaheim players and I would like to congratulate them.

I must also congratulate and thank Angels' manager Mike Scioscia, coaches Bud Black, Orlando Mercado, Mickey Hatcher, Alfredo Griffin, Ron Roenicke, Joe Maddon and Steve Soliz and the entire Angels' staff.

A very special thanks goes to the Orange County fans who came out to cheer the Anaheim Angels to victory. They were instrumental in bringing the Western Division Championship to Anaheim.

Mr. Speaker, the Anaheim Angels had a great season and I join the residents of Anaheim looking forward to the next.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, along with all the constituents of the 11th Congressional District I mourn the death of Rosa Parks on October 24, 2005. From that band of anonymous great angels who always come forward to rescue America in times of great stress and decline Rosa Parks marched forth. She sat down in order to stand up for the basic rights of millions of oppressed African Americans. Outwardly she appeared to be a plain ordinary citizen but inside the small lady was a magnificent giant with great courage and tenacity. She was a spark plug who set the soul of Martin Luther King on fire. A blazing powerful movement was born from this union in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa Parks became the mother of the Civil Rights Movement which changed America to make our Nation more like God and the constitution meant for it to be.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, civil disobedience is the foundation of our democracy. Rosa Parks showed us that it was our duty, not just our right, to demand equal treatment and equal opportunity.

When this Montgomery resident decided to remain seated and actively resist, she catapulted the civil rights movement into a new kind of decisive action.

Ms. Parks, working as a seamstress, initially became involved with the civil rights movement through her work as a secretary for the Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons (NAACP). Her involvement heightened when she declined to give up her seat on a bus for a white man. In Ms. Parks' autobiography, *My Story*, she says that she was "tired of giving in" that day she decided not to give up her seat.

I am thankful that Ms. Parks was tired. She was tired of being treated as a second class citizen; tired of seeing her friends, family and fellow brothers and sisters being put upon by dogs and hoses; and most importantly, tired of being silenced in her own country.

It was due to her desire for social justice and her longing for equality that she chose to make a statement by refusing to rise. Her actions, along with those of many, awakened this Nation. It is because of their unwavering commitment to fighting against injustice and to realize the dream and vision of this nation's forefathers—that this country was forced to look at itself in the mirror and change what it saw.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly aware of the contribution Ms. Parks' made by this act of civil disobedience. Rosa Park's actions were the spark. The spark that allowed the civil rights movement to progress and move forward under the leadership of a relatively unknown minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Up until that point, litigation was the primary method the civil rights movement employed, but Rosa Parks marked the beginning of a new strategy, one of civil disobedience. Bus boycotts, sit-ins, and freedom rides were just some of the tactics. While the Montgomery Bus Boycott was not the first boycott, it was the first to last as long as it did, over one year, resulting in a monumental court ruling and setting the civil rights movement on a new course.

Ms. Parks' landmark Supreme Court case resulted in the ruling that segregated bus service was unconstitutional, unconstitutional not just because segregation on transportation affected interstate commerce, but segregation was unconstitutional in itself.

After the boycott, non-violence became the central tenet of the movement as civil rights leaders organized at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with the goal of providing local leaders with the necessary tools to mount successful campaigns for justice.

It is because of the many sacrifices of people like Ms. Parks, the personal risks they took, that I, as an African American, can stand

before my fellow Americans as a United States Congressman. While we have made great strides in the past 50 years, yet there is still progress to be made. I want to thank all of those that are continuing the fight for justice and equality as they honor the legacy of Rosa Parks.

CONGRATULATING DICK EFLIN ON
BEING INDUCTED INTO THE COLORADO
SKI AND SNOWBOARD
HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Dick Eflin on his induction into the Colorado Ski & Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Eflin's accomplishments have greatly impacted the lives of Coloradans in Crested Butte for many years, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made to this community.

After serving in Germany with the U.S. Air Force, Eflin visited Crested Butte, Colorado with the dream of creating a ski area that could rival the Alps both in beauty and skiing terrain. In 1960, he moved his family to Crested Butte and formed Crested Butte, Ltd. After applying for Forest Service permits and buying land, Eflin's dream of opening his own ski area became reality when Crested Butte Mountain opened on Thanksgiving Day 1961. Although the ski area started with a T-bar and a rope-tow, the next year it grew considerably with the installation of a 7,800-foot long gondola and a terminal building. Due to Mr. Eflin's unwavering determination and vision, Crested Butte was on the map as an up-and-coming ski area.

In addition to his work with Crested Butte, Mr. Eflin worked tirelessly in the local community where he served as President of the Mt. Crested Butte Water & Sanitation District, as well as participating in the Town Council. He started the first regional museum and also ran the Princess Movie Theater and the Eflin Steak House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Eflin for contributing to his community in far-reaching ways. We recognize his accomplishments in making Crested Butte a great ski resort and a wonderful place to live. I'm proud to offer warm congratulations to Mr. Eflin on his well deserved honor in entering the Colorado Ski Museum's Hall of Fame and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF KENNETH W. ALLEN II

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a former Boy Scout to honor Kenneth W. Allen II, as he retires from 31 years as a professional with the Boy Scouts of America.

Ken served the Scouting effort in six Scout councils throughout California, including San

Francisco Bay Area Council, Forty-Niner Council, Santa Clara County Council, Orange County Council, and Great Western Council. For the last four years he led the Monterey Bay Area Council as the Scout Executive, serving Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey Counties. I have had the particular pleasure of working with Ken on enhancing and preserving the Pico Blanco Boy Scout Camp in Big Sur that I enjoyed in my youth.

Under his leadership the Boy Scouts of America was enriched with growth in the organization and its outreach to boys. Some of his accomplishments include leading the San Francisco Bay Area Council to expand membership in youth outreach programs by 37.5 percent, and the annual youth membership there increased by 41 percent, more than any other council in the United States. He wrote the original national Scouting curriculum for In-School Scouting, developed and implemented the first In-School Scouting program for Latino youth in Orange County and East San Jose, and prepared public relations strategies for the Boy Scouts of America both at the local level and the national level.

Mr. Speaker, Ken Allen's career has been one of exemplary service to every community he lived in, and even more to the greater community of Scouting. His innovative programs and achievements are an inspiration to all who build our youth and strive to make the world a better place.

IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the leaders and members of Immanuel Lutheran Church of Cleveland, Ohio, as they gather in celebration of 125 years of faith, guidance and hope for parishioners, and for the greater good of the community.

The Church has not moved from its original location. Built more than a century ago, Immanuel Lutheran Church was the center of faith and support for hundreds of immigrant families who journey to America from Germany. Today, Immanuel Lutheran Church continues its mission and remains one of the few churches to conduct weekly services in German. The Reverend Horst Hoyer has faithfully served the congregation for 50 years, and remarkably, he is only the third pastor to serve in the 125-year history of the church.

The warm and inclusive atmosphere of Immanuel Lutheran Church, located in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood, has remained constant through the years. This spirit of cooperation and unity has served to strengthen the spirit of the church and has also served to strengthen and uplift the surrounding neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of every leader and member, past and present, of Immanuel Lutheran Church, as they celebrate 125 years of offering spiritual guidance for countless families and individuals throughout the Tremont neighborhood and beyond. Since 1880, the

parish has evolved in scope and membership, yet the mission and location has remained an unwavering source of faith, hope and light, embracing the spiritual needs and everyday struggles of all members.

DISAPPROVING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the joint resolution (H.R. Res. 65) disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission:

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, first and foremost, the implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommendations will provide badly needed cost savings to our Nation. With the current state of our Federal budget, the enormous estimated spending reductions of over \$35 billion achieved through this new BRAC round are necessary to help put our fiscal house in order. These recommendations will also better enable our military services to confront the new threats our Nation faces today—increasing efficiency and effectiveness, and improving our national security.

That said, I still firmly disagree with some of the specific BRAC recommendations, such as the closure of the 440th Airlift Wing at General Mitchell Field in Milwaukee. The closure of the 440th is the wrong decision, and I have done everything in my power to try and convince the BRAC Commission that keeping the 440th up and running is an important priority. The 1,100 brave men and women of this unit have proven themselves often in recent missions to Honduras, Haiti, Somalia, Rwanda, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Kuwait, and several trips to Iraq. I believe their continued operations would have enhanced the security of our country.

Today, however, we were faced with an up-or-down vote on the BRAC Commission recommendations as a whole. On balance, I found the recommendations to be worthy of approval, and voted—with some reservations—against the motion to disapprove the final BRAC report.

INTRODUCTION OF ROCKY FLATS MINERALS ACQUISITION ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a new bill to facilitate the acquisition by the United States of certain mineral rights associated with the Rocky Flats site, in Colorado.

This bill combines the key features of a bill that I introduced earlier this year, cosponsored by Representative BEAUPREZ, and legislation more recently proposed by Colorado's two Senators.

Thus, it combines elements that have bipartisan support and that, together, can lay the basis for answering one of the final questions about the future management of the lands at Rocky Flats.

BACKGROUND

In the 1950s, the Federal Government bought land at Rocky Flats, near Denver, Colorado, for use as a production facility for nuclear-weapon components. However, the purchase did not include all the mineral rights, some of which remained in private ownership.

Production at Rocky Flats ended more than a decade ago. Since then, the Department of Energy, DOE, through its contractors, has been working to have the site cleaned up and closed. As recently as this month, the contractor has indicated that it has completed the cleanup of the site. The regulatory certification of cleanup and closure is now imminent, and when that happens, most of the site will be transferred to the Interior Department for management as a national wildlife refuge pursuant to the Rocky Flats Wildlife Refuge Act.

ROCKY FLATS WILDLIFE REFUGE ACT

In 2001, Congress passed legislation I sponsored with Senator WAYNE ALLARD to guide the future of Rocky Flats. Under that legislation—the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act of 2001—once the cleanup and closure are accomplished, most of the land at Rocky Flats will be transferred from the Department of Energy to the Department of the Interior and will be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The refuge act includes some provisions related to the non-Federal minerals—primarily sand and gravel—at Rocky Flats. It says “nothing in this [law] limits any valid, existing . . . mineral right” except for “such reasonable conditions on access . . . as are appropriate for the cleanup and closure of Rocky Flats and for the management of the refuge.” And it says that a Memorandum of Understanding, MOU, between DOE and Interior is to “address the impacts” mineral rights “may have on the management of the refuge, and provide strategies for resolving or mitigating these impacts.”

These provisions were included in the refuge act in order to make clear that while these mineral rights are to be respected as private property, future development of the minerals could have adverse effects on the land, wildlife habitat, and other values of the future wildlife refuge. That is why Congress directed the agencies to consider these potential future effects and work to find ways to mitigate those impacts. So far, however, the Energy and Interior Departments have not been able to agree on what to do about the minerals.

I think the best way to resolve this situation would be for the Federal Government to acquire the minerals. This bill is intended to facilitate that result.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO

The bill would—

(1) Authorize DOE to expend funds to acquire some or all of the minerals, including \$10 million from its appropriation for fiscal year 2006.

(2) Provide that DOE's expenditure of \$10 million for that purpose (or, under certain circumstances, an appropriate payment to specified Federal and State officials for acquisition of Rocky Flats minerals or for habitat restoration at Rocky Flats) will satisfy certain claims

the State of Colorado might bring for natural resources damages resulting from past discharges of hazardous substances at or from Rocky Flats; and

(3) Give the Interior Department two additional methods (either instead of or in addition to purchase for cash) for completing such acquisitions—namely: by giving “credits” that could be used instead of cash to pay for oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf; and/or by allowing federal lands or minerals anywhere in the country to be exchanged for the Rocky Flats minerals (under current law, such exchanges can only occur within the same state—Colorado lands/minerals for other Colorado lands/minerals).

The bill has no compulsory provisions. It would not require that any of the non-Federal interests at Rocky Flats be acquired by the government. It also would not require the owners of any mineral rights to sell any of those rights or to accept anything other than cash for any interests that they decide to sell. Any purchase of mineral rights, any transaction involving the new “credits,” or any exchange could take place only with the concurrence of the party selling minerals to the United States.

In addition, the bill includes a provision to make clear that the Federal Government cannot expand the Rocky Flats site by obtaining any non-Federal lands or interests in lands that are outside the site’s boundaries except with the consent of the owners of those lands or interests.

In developing earlier bills on this subject, I sought and obtained technical assistance from the Interior Department, gave careful consideration to comments from local governments and others in Colorado, and made revisions to earlier drafts of the legislation in response to points raised in those comments.

The additional provisions in the bill I am introducing today reflect not only the legislation introduced in the Senate but also helpful suggestions by the Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments (RFCLOG) and others.

Mr. Speaker, this bill—the “Rocky Flats Minerals Acquisition Act”—is intended to assist in successful implementation of something that is very important for all Coloradans—the establishment of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. I think it deserves the support of every Member of the House.

For the information of our colleagues, here is a section-by-section outline of the bill:

SECTION-BY-SECTION OUTLINE

Section 1—

(1) provides a short title: “Rocky Flats Minerals Acquisition Act;”

(2) includes findings regarding the status of Rocky Flats and the desirability of federal acquisition of mineral interests within its boundaries; and

(3) states the bill’s purpose as being to facilitate acquisition of mineral and other rights associated with Rocky Flats.

Section 2 provides definitions of key terms used in the bill.

Section 3—

(1) authorizes the Department of Energy (DOE) to purchase Rocky Flats minerals for fair market value from willing sellers;

(2) requires DOE to consult with the Interior Department in order to determine which mineral rights should be given priority for acquisition; and

(3) provides that acquired mineral rights will be retained in Federal ownership and will not be subject to disposal under the mining or mineral leasing laws.

Section 4—

(1) authorizes DOE to use \$10 million of the FY 2006 funds appropriated for Rocky Flats (and any other funds appropriated for the purpose) to purchase mineral rights;

(2) provides that any claims the State of Colorado might bring under specified provisions of federal law for natural resources damages resulting from past discharges of hazardous substances at or from Rocky Flats will be satisfied by either—(a) DOE’s expenditure of \$10 million to purchase mineral rights at the site or, alternatively, (b) DOE’s payment to specified Federal and State officials (“Trustees”) of either \$10 million or the difference between amounts expended to buy minerals at Rocky Flats and \$10 million; and

(3) specifies that any funds the Trustees receive from DOE are to be used for purchasing Rocky Flats mineral rights or for habitat restoration projects at Rocky Flats, and spells out how this is to be done.

Section 5—provides DOE will retain administrative jurisdiction over any Rocky Flats lands where active mining is taking place and will not transfer those lands to the Interior Department until completion of reclamation under state law.

Section 6—

(1) authorizes the Interior Department to use appropriated funds, credits (with the concurrence of the party transferring lands or interests to the United States), exchanged lands or interests therein, or any combination of these, to acquire mineral interests or other non-Federal interests at Rocky Flats;

(2) defines “credits,” making clear that they can only be used for bonus bids or royalty payments for oil or gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, can be transferred, and must be used within 10 years of their issuance;

(3) specifies that while exchanges can involve BLM lands or interests in any State, only lands or interests identified as suitable for disposal under current law can be transferred to private ownership through such an exchange;

(4) specifies that no lands or interests therein outside the exterior boundaries of Rocky Flats can be acquired by the United States for the purposes of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge Act except with the consent of the owners of such lands or interests;

(5) provides that interests acquired by the United States under the bill will be managed as part of the wildlife refuge and cannot be developed or transferred out of Federal ownership; and

(6) specifies that the bill adds to the Interior Department’s existing authority and does not reduce any authority the Department already has.

HONORING JOHN H. ADAMS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the legacy of John H. Adams, co-

founder and president of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). In 1970, with a small group of lawyers, he created the non-profit NRDC to protect the planet’s wildlife and wild places, and ensure a safe and healthy environment for all living things. As NRDC celebrates its 35th anniversary, Mr. Adams prepares to step down as its president and continue as a senior advisor, pursuing special projects on those issues about which he cares most passionately.

Mr. Adams brought together lawyers, scientists, and policy experts to help build, enforce and reinforce the solid foundation of federal statutes that have provided a legal basis for protecting the environment. Mr. Adams’ tenure with the organization encompasses the creation of pioneering laws like the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, as well as more recent battles over global warming and energy security.

Nationally and internationally, NRDC became a leader in the fight against acid rain, water pollution, and urban smog. The organization has fostered stronger protections for our oceans, coasts, natural landscapes, forests, and wildlife. Under Mr. Adams’ guidance, the New York-based NRDC has become one of the world’s most effective advocacy organizations, with more than 1 million members and activists and a staff of nearly 300.

Along with his efforts as president of NRDC for 35 years, Mr. Adams taught for 26 years as an adjunct faculty member at New York University Law School, where he created the NYC/NRDC Environmental Law Clinic. He is chairman of the board of the Open Space Institute, created for the protection of land in New York State. He also serves on boards of the Woods Hole Research center, League of Conservation Voters, Centers for American Progress, American Conservation Association, and the Duke University’s Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions.

In addition to his great professional success and public service, Mr. Adams is fortunate to share his life with his wife Patricia, to whom he has been married 40 years. Together, they have three grown children.

I commend John H. Adams for his 35 years of protecting the environment, safeguarding our natural resources and protecting our public health. He has created an environmental legacy that will serve to benefit the citizens of the United States for generations to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, on vote No. 533 regarding final passage of H.R. 554, the Personal Responsibility in Food Consumption Act, my vote was inadvertently not recorded. Had it been recorded it would have shown an “aye” vote to reflect my strong support for this legislation.

OXI DAY

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise proudly to celebrate "oxi" day. The historical significance of this day and what it meant to the outcome of World War II cannot be overstated. The outcome of a decision made on a day in 1940, had a profound impact on the conducting of the war by Nazi Germany. We're talking about a stand made by a small, battered and courageous nation, namely Greece, against the larger, more powerful aggressors Italy and Germany.

By October of 1940, World War II had begun, and the Nazi war machine was already in high gear. Along with Hitler's ally, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, the German and Italian forces were threatening the whole of Europe. European nations were bowing to tyranny and destruction as the Germans and the Italians marched through Europe.

Great Britain endured Germany's aerial bombardment, forcing Hitler to seek another avenue to subdue the British. Hitler intended to eliminate British operations in the Mediterranean in order to weaken their ability to deter German advances.

To achieve this, Hitler needed the Axis powers to strike at British forces in Greece. By conquering Greece, Hitler would gain access to an important connecting link with Italian bases in the Dodecanese islands. This would give the Italians a strangle hold on British positions in Egypt, where British forces were already facing attack from the Italian army in north Africa. The British considered the defense of Egypt vital to allied positions in the oil rich Middle East.

On October 28, 1940, the Italian Ambassador in Athens presented an insulting ultimatum to Greek Prime Minister Metaxas, demanding the unconditional surrender of Greece or Italy would declare war and invade Greece. Mussolini had given the Greek Prime Minister Metaxas three hours to reply.

Prime Minister Metaxas responded with the now historic word "oxi," which means "no" in Greek. His statement embodied the true spirit of the Greek people. His words of defiance echoed the same devotion and love of country that Greek patriots exhibited during their war of independence against the Ottoman empire when they shouted the defiant words "liberty or death." Prime Minister Metaxas' actions marked the beginning of one of the world's most heroic efforts against tyranny and oppression. Italy then invaded.

It is important to note that in addition to Greece having a population seven times smaller than Italy, the disparity in their armed forces was even greater: Italy had close to ten times the firepower of Greece in its army and navy and seven times the troops. Italy's large air force had total air superiority since Greece had a very small defensive air force. However, despite their lack of equipment, the Greek army proved to be well-trained and resourceful. Within a week of the invasion, it was clear that Italian forces were suffering serious setbacks despite having control of the air and fielding superior armored vehicles.

On November 14th, the Greek army launched a counter-offensive and quickly

drove the Italian forces back into Albania. By the next month, the Greeks had captured the town of Pogradec in eastern Albania. The fighting continued for a few more months . . . it was clear that the Greeks were not going to stand for defeat. In a last ditch effort to bring the war to a close before the Italians would be forced to ask Hitler to intervene, they launched another assault on March 12, 1941. After six days of fighting, the Italians had made only insignificant gains, and it became clear that German intervention was necessary.

On April 6, 1941, Hitler ordered the German invasion of Greece. It took the Germans five weeks to finally end the conflict. This delay proved to be critical to the outcome of the war. Italy's inability to capture Greece enabled the British to win major victories against Mussolini's forces in north Africa. This solidified British positions in the region as well as in Cyprus. In addition, it contributed to the failure of the German Barbarossa campaign to conquer Russia.

Due to Mussolini's humiliating defeat by the Greeks in Albania and Greece, Hitler was compelled to capture the Balkans, mainly Yugoslavia and Greece, thus, delaying his Barbarossa plan to invade and capture the Soviet Union before the winter of 1941. The Greek resistance, both in Albania, and in the other famous battle in Crete, altered, favorably for the allies, his Barbarossa time table by at least six months.

Perhaps most importantly, the Germans never gained the advantage against the British. Although Germany had conquered much of Europe, its inability to decimate British and Russian forces early in the war would eventually prove to be fatal. Thanks to the heroic Greek resistance and their countless sacrifices, the war tide had been permanently changed for Hitler due to the delay of this critical time table.

Nearly one million Hellenes died during that time. That was 14 percent of the population in 1940. That is equivalent to losing 39 million people in this country today in the case of a war to defend our country.

The entire Western world, discouraged and fearful of the Axis powers and the growing ugly war, took hope from these incredible victories. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said of the Greeks: "Today we say that Greeks fight like heroes, from now on we will say that heroes fight like Greeks."

Mr. Speaker, "oxi" day is an inspiration to all those who cherish democracy and freedom. It marks defiance against terrible odds. As an American of Greek descent, I am proud to honor the memory of those brave patriots who fought for freedom for themselves and ultimately for all the free world on this important day.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 1461, FEDERAL HOUSING
FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the "Federal Housing Finance Reform Act." This legislation not only address-

es key components to ensure the stability of mortgage lenders Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac but it does a great deal more to expand homeownership opportunities for millions of American families.

I am pleased this legislation creates a new and single regulator in the Federal Housing Finance Agency which has expanded strength, including full receivership powers in the event of a financial crisis and independent litigating authority. As these companies have a public mission they must comply with high standards and accountability on their activities.

As the price of housing continues to rise, especially in high cost communities, many families find the opportunity of homeownership elusive. I am pleased this legislation will allow Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae to loan up to the median average of homes in areas of high cost. This provision will help middle class families in Colorado towns such as Minturn, Balsalt and Frisco to receive needed resources so they can purchase a home.

I am also pleased the legislation includes an affordable housing fund. This fund would require these mortgage lenders to allocate a portion of their profits for purposes such as down payment assistance and closing costs for low income first time homebuyers.

While this bill has many strong elements it is important to note a significant shortcoming. I am outraged by provisions which subverts activities of nonprofit, charitable, faith based organizations and their affiliates. I find troubling that these groups would not be considered for funding from the affordable housing fund if they use their own funds to participate in political activities such as non partisan voter registration drives and get out the vote activities. This is especially troubling as the Federal Government continues to spend time and resources expanding voting opportunities with the Help America Vote Act and the National Voter Registration Act.

I hope the Senate and conference committee will reject such language to ensure that groups and organizations are not penalized for participation in the political process.

In spite of deficiencies the bill is worth supporting because it is important to strengthen regulations and operations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. By doing so we continue to provide and further expand the American dream of homeownership to millions of Americans and their families.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the observance of October 2005 as Breast Cancer Awareness Month. This month provides an important opportunity to raise the level of awareness and education among American women about the importance of annual mammograms and monthly breast self-examinations in the fight against breast cancer.

Like most American families, Long Islanders are all too familiar with the loss of a loved one to some form of cancer. Breast cancer in particular remains the leading cause of death

among women between the ages of 40 and 55. My sister-in-law, Abby Irwin, was among them, having died at the age of only 41 after a courageous eleven-year struggle against breast cancer.

This year alone, over 200,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in the United States. In fact, a woman is diagnosed with a new case every three minutes. And one out of every eight women who live to the age of 85 will develop breast cancer in her lifetime.

However, there is good news: the survival rate of women who have breast cancer is 96 percent when detected in the early stages. I am very grateful that my mother, for instance, is a twenty-year survivor. She is one among two million survivors nationwide.

By observing Breast Cancer Awareness Month, we can do even more to promote the effectiveness of life-saving mammograms and monthly breast self-exams as the keys to early detection and prevention. Furthermore, we can recognize and applaud national and community organizations for their work in promoting awareness about breast cancer, providing information, and offering treatment to its sufferers. In my Long Island, New York district, I am proud to have an active and involved Breast Cancer Advisory Board that includes leading researchers, advocates and support personnel as well as survivors.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage each of my colleagues to join in paying tribute to the survivors, volunteers, and health care professionals who combat breast cancer and save lives each day. Until we find a cure, we should continue to do all that we can to increase research funding and expand prevention awareness for all women who are at risk today.

HONORING MARINE COLONEL
WAYNE J. HALLEM OF FLINT, MI

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to U.S. Marine Colonel Wayne J. Hallem of my hometown of Flint, Michigan. Colonel Hallem is receiving a promotion to his present rank by Lt. General Michael A. Hough on November 2, 2005 at a ceremony at the Pentagon.

I have known Wayne and his family for many years. He spent his entire childhood in Flint, graduating from Flint Southwestern High School and Michigan State University, earning a degree in Criminal Justice and a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant via the Platoon Leadership Course (Combined) in 1983.

After completing Basic School in Quantico, Colonel Hallem reported to MCB Quantico Security Battalion for duty as a Military Police Platoon Commander. He then attended Naval Flight Training in Pensacola, Florida where he earned his designation as a Naval Aviator. After qualifying as a CH-53E pilot, Colonel Hallem reported to HMH-466, where he worked in a number of positions. He also made two deployments with the 15th and 11th Marine Expeditionary Units (Special Operations Capable) and participated in Operations Desert Storm, Desert Shield, Team Spirit, Desert Stay, Eager Mace and Nautical Mantis.

His awards include the Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star, Air Medal with Numeral "2", Navy Commendation Medal, Selected Marine Corps Reserve Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with "M" Device and several Unit Awards and Expeditionary Medals.

During his participation in Desert Storm, Colonel Hallem flew approximately 60 missions. After serving for 10 months in Desert Storm, Colonel Hallem volunteered to remain in the Middle East in order to allow married Marines to return to their families. That kind of sacrifice represents the spirit of Wayne Hallem and is why I am so honored to pay tribute to him today.

In March of 1993, Colonel Hallem reported to the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing in New Orleans where he worked as a pilot and instructor. But more importantly, it is here where Wayne met his wife, Denise. They were married in New Orleans in October of 1995 and they now have three children, Sidney, Jake and David. Colonel Hallem was stationed in Japan for several years before being transferred back to Andrew Air Force Base in Maryland. He also maintains a career flying commercial aircraft for Northwest Airlines. Colonel Hallem's commitment to a strong America was evident once again when he was mobilized back into active duty in support of the global war on terrorism. Today, Colonel Hallem is the Director of the Crisis Response Center, Marine Corps Operations Center, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

I know that family is very important to Wayne. He is close to his parents and his brother, Joe as well as his extended family. He is actively involved with all of his children. Whether he is watching Sidney play football and soccer, or playing Monopoly with Jake or playing catch with David, Wayne cherishes his time with his family. Despite his busy schedule, Wayne finds time to stay involved in neighborhood activities and go on field trips with his children's school.

Wayne also deeply values his relationship with his friends and colleagues. He was always looked upon as a leader in the Marines. In fact, many of his Marine friends continue to seek Wayne's counsel when they consider career decisions and personal issues. It is a role that is well suited for Wayne.

I have been friends with Wayne's parents for decades, and I know Joan and Jim are extremely proud of Wayne's accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Marine Colonel Wayne Hallem on his promotion to the rank of Colonel. His dedication and service to our country and his commitment as a husband, father and friend serve as an example for all of us. I wish Wayne all the best on his future endeavors.

HONORING BONNIE DETTMER—2005
CASTRO VALLEY BUSINESS PER-
SON OF THE YEAR

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleague and neighbor Ms. BARBARA LEE to pay

tribute to Bonnie Dettmer who is being honored as the 2005 Castro Valley Business Person of the Year in Castro Valley, California.

Bonnie Dettmer died recently and her admirers felt it a fitting tribute to honor her as the 2005 Castro Valley Businessperson of the Year. She was the Castro Valley Chamber of Commerce's top administrator for twenty years and worked tirelessly, during her long tenure as Executive Director, to make Castro Valley a better place to live and work.

She achieved many milestones as Executive Director of the Castro Valley Chamber of Commerce. Her noteworthy accomplishments include personal outreach to businesses in Castro Valley to increase membership, serving as liaison to the Castro Valley Sheriff's Department and membership on the Sheriff's Advisory Committee, working to negotiate a water pipeline installation through Castro Valley that proved to be least disruptive to the business and community at large, honoring over 380 students for awards as Student Citizens of the Year at the Chamber's annual luncheon, leading an Anti-Racism march in Castro Valley and uniting the community to denounce bigotry and racism, and organizing hundreds of volunteers to successfully manage community events, such as the Fall Festival, Volunteer Recognition Night, and Citizen of the Year.

She is a recipient of the Rotary Paul Harris Fellowship Award for "Service Above Self", an award from the Private Industry Council and a Public Education Service Award for her commitment to the Student Citizen of the Year Program.

Friends and admirers describe Ms. Dettmer's love for Castro Valley. She would work her regular 40 hours a week and then add another 20 to 30 hours on nights and weekends. She left a special mark on any activity in which she was involved.

The Business Person of the Year Award will be presented in her memory at the Castro Valley Chamber's annual luncheon on November 1, 2005. We join the community in honoring her memory by designating the award to this well deserved, exemplary community leader. We shall miss Bonnie Dettmer. She leaves a legacy of accomplishments that will continue to be felt for many years to come.

THE SHOCK AND AWE OF
REPUBLICAN SCHOOL VOUCHERS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, disgracefully taking advantage of the misery of the evacuees of Katrina the Republicans have launched a backdoor, covert, but not so subtle effort to establish a federally funded school voucher program on a mass scale. The Republicans call this initiative by the code name Family Education Reimbursement Act (FERA). Under FERA parents would be given an account number that provides up to 6,700 dollars per general education student and 8,200 dollars per special education student. At present Federal voucher intervention exists only in Washington DC for 1,700 students. FERA may expand this reach of vouchers to more than 200,000 students. Overwhelming Federal

power will impose a partisan Republican experiment that has already been rejected by local citizens across the nation. The Bush administration under the cover of disaster relief, will deliver a far-reaching blow of mass destruction to public schooling in the Gulf Coast region. Needless to say this voucher beachhead will place all public schools in the nation at high risk. For the children of disaster area schools America can do better. Make school reconstruction a priority and speed the return of evacuated families home to their school districts. Providing adequate opportunity for all must be raised above the narrow partisan tricks of the Republican Party.

DISAPPROVING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 65) disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission:

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 65, "Disapproving of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission."

The BRAC Commission was tasked in the current round of base closures to target and eradicate inefficiency. Unfortunately, there was a host of friendly fire and significant collateral damage.

I strongly support our military's attempts to streamline its infrastructure and reduce its operating budget, especially considering the deficits this Administration is running up. However, base closures can not impede the ability of the United States of America to protect its people.

The Department of Defense, DOD, knows this, and rightly placed paramount emphasis on military value in its recommendations. The Secretary of Defense proposed to consolidate the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, DFAS, from an unnecessarily redundant twenty-six locations to three central sites. The DFAS center at Buckley Annex, housed in my district in Colorado, was chosen as one of these three sites in part due to its superlative performance on the military value test. In fact, when the BRAC Commission considered the DFAS realignment Denver's site ranked first in this category.

For reasons other than military value, the BRAC Commission recommended closing DFAS Denver and moving the Air Reserve Personnel Center to Texas.

Our city has suffered large base closures in past BRAC rounds. Now, despite a proud history of support for our nation's armed forces, Denver will have virtually no military presence left when these recommendations are executed. Mr. Chairman, given the carefully analyzed proposal submitted by the Secretary of Defense, this is a result that I simply cannot support.

I ask my colleagues to support this Joint Resolution, and show their disapproval of

these inequitable and inefficient recommendations.

CONGRATULATING MR. HENRY GREEN FOR HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. JOHN J.H. "JOE" SCHWARZ

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Henry Green, a lifelong resident of Lansing, Michigan, on his recent election to President of the Board of Directors of the International Code Council, ICC. Mr. Green was elected to the ICC Board of Directors in 2002 and most recently served as its Vice President.

For the past 3 decades, Mr. Green has been a tireless advocate for building safety and enforcement of building codes. In 1989, he was appointed Executive Director of the Bureau of Construction Codes and Fire Safety of the State of Michigan to provide management and oversight for construction and fire safety programs, a position which he still holds.

For nearly 10 years, in addition to his work with the State of Michigan, Mr. Green has served in national leadership positions with the ICC, a membership association dedicated to building safety and fire prevention that develops the codes used to guide the construction of our residential and commercial buildings, including our homes and the businesses, schools and places of worship we visit regularly. These are the codes in use by over 16,000 jurisdictions across the country, including those at the local, State and Federal level. Besides being a distinguished citizen of my District and the State of Michigan, in my opinion, the ICC Board of Directors has elected an outstanding candidate and dedicated public servant to lead the organization.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize the rest of the ICC Board of Directors for their efforts to ensure a sound built environment. Those individuals include: Immediate Past President Frank Hodge, Vice President Wally Bailey, Secretary/Treasurer Steven Shapiro, Jimmy Brothers, Terrence Cobb, John Darnall, Gerald George, John LaTorra, Ron Piester, Ed Berkel, William Duck, William Dupler, Greg Johnson, Ron Lynn, James Ryan, Kevin Scott, Adolf Zubia and outgoing Immediate Past President Anne VonWeller.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH MOORE GREENE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest leaders and one of the finest women I have ever known is receiving the highest honor awarded by the Urban League, the Whitney M. Young Award.

Sarah Moore Greene has devoted her life to serving her community. In East Tennessee,

she is a pioneer in education, politics, and civil rights.

She worked very hard throughout the 1950s and 1960s to desegregate lunch counters and theaters. She was also the first African-American to serve as a Tennessee delegate to the Republican National Convention, as well as the Knoxville Board of Education.

Her extensive service on the Board was so groundbreaking that the Sarah Moore Greene Magnet Technology Academy in Knoxville is named in her honor.

I have come to know Sarah quite well over the years. She worked in a part-time capacity for me, my late father, and Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation is a better place today because of the life led by Sarah Moore Greene.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article from the October 27th edition of the Knoxville News Sentinel.

[From the News Sentinel, October 27, 2005]

MAGNET FOR ADMIRATION

(By Chandra Harris)

"When people come to Knoxville" and hear about Sarah Moore Greene, "they want to meet me," the 93-year-old said.

That's because she has both an elementary school and a day named in her honor. She's the go-to person for her East Knoxville neighbors looking for work.

Her name is linked with kindergarten implementation in schools, after she was named the first black to serve on the Knoxville Board of Education.

When talk turns to civil rights in Knoxville, her name comes up for her tireless efforts to desegregate lunch counters and theaters.

In politics, her name comes up for being the first black to serve as a Tennessee delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Hundreds of awards, accolades and praise from Urban League and NAACP affiliates speak to what Greene won't. Her humbleness won't allow her to drum on about her pioneer days on fronts no one else had yet touched.

The Knoxville Area Urban League will let Greene's light of greatness shine by bestowing on her tonight its highest honor, the Whitney M. Young Award.

Greene said the award, named after a former National Urban League executive director and civil rights leader, "touches my heart the most." She will receive it during the league's annual gala at the Knoxville Convention Center.

She puts her humility aside when speaking of her ways with a stove and the secret ingredients she uses to create mouth-watering homemade rolls and Key lime pie.

On Sundays in the kitchen Greene hobbles on what she sometimes calls her "bad legs" to put together a meal that leaves faint smells of home-cooking throughout her quaint home on Linden Avenue.

Her quaint house, outfitted outside with containers of flowers, was partially destroyed by a fire in the late '90s but was later restored at the wish of Greene.

"I want to stay right here with my people," she said. "I don't desire to move. I can do everything from right here," she said. "I still drive."

Grocery trips and visits to the beautician are a regular occurrence for Greene behind the wheel of her Dodge Stratus.

At 6 a.m. "I am hitting the floor and once ("Today Show's") Katie (Couric) and Matt (Lauer) go off, I know it is time to start my day and answer phone calls," said Greene.

Moving at a snail's pace doesn't hamper Greene, who counts her blessings daily for the movement of her limbs.

The 50-year-plus member of Mount Zion Baptist Church said she doesn't need "spoiling" just yet from the community, "but when I holler for some help, I hope somebody will come and help me," she said.

For now, "as the young people say, 'You've got to roll with the punches,'" she said.

It's something she has been doing since the age of 5 when she lost her mother to cancer.

"I didn't know what it meant to have a mother," Greene said, reflecting on her days growing up in Madisonville, Tenn.

The second oldest of four children—her two brothers and sister are deceased Greene said her father was all she needed to make it in a world where "I didn't even know I was discriminated against."

Walking beside her to school every day was "a little white girl. She lived right down the road from me. She was one of my best friends," Greene said.

The two would walk together for two miles before parting ways; Greene would walk another mile to get to her school, the colored school.

Her father, a horticulturalist, believed in education, even though he could neither read nor write. But Greene didn't figure that out until her teen years "when I saw him with the (newspaper) upside down."

"He bluffed me all that time," she said with a chuckle.

The son of a slave, Greene's father didn't teach "bitterness or hatred to us."

The lessons of hate came later, after she moved to Knoxville in her early 20s.

"I really didn't know I wasn't liked because of my skin color until I came here," Greene said.

"I was all about equality and fair treatment of everyone," said Greene of her roles during the civil rights movement.

Education was and still remains a passion of hers.

"This is what I dedicated my life to and I have no regrets," said Greene, who was married for more than a decade before divorcing.

Knox County has "not always had kindergarten," said Greene, who operated a private kindergarten in East Knoxville during the 1930s. "This was something I pushed as a school board member. I was laughed at . . ." "That was my platform."

A platform she has not wavered from. Times have changed and technology has evolved but Greene still believes children are the most precious beings of our time.

"Your beliefs and dreams will come to pass if you have some hope and someone believes

in you," said Greene, who doesn't have children of her own but considers the children of Knoxville hers.

When she was a child it was family members and friends who planted her seeds of hope: "They tell me I was walking at 8 months and my mother said I was going to be somebody great," she recalls.

Children at the Sarah Moore Greene Magnet Technology Academy don't realize the enormity of the Knoxville matriarch when they ask: "Why did your mother name you after our school?"

She gives a sheepish smile, knowing her legacy is one they will come to know.

Greene spends her days striving for the betterment of all people.

"If we all spent time doing this, in a unified way, then all the problems of the world would be solved," she said.

"Some may consider me old, but age is just a figure, not a mindset," she said. "I am going to do all I can, for as long as I can, for all people."

"I want my name to be always attached to the betterment of all of God's children, which I hope we all are."

ANNOUNCING PASSING OF
FORMER CONGRESSMEN ED ROYBAL
AND BOB BADHAM

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Representative Ed Roybal, a towering figure whose tireless work on behalf of civil rights and health care were the hallmarks of his distinguished career. For three, decades, Representative Roybal served with distinction and honor in the House, and it is with sadness that we now recognize his passing.

Born in Albuquerque only 4 years after New Mexico gained statehood, Ed Roybal's childhood was spent in the Land of Enchantment. His family had resided in the Southwest for several generations, its family lineage stretching to the founding of Santa Fe, the oldest

capital in the Nation. When he was 6, Ed Roybal's father became unemployed during a railroad strike, and in 1922 they moved to Los Angeles, California.

Over the next two decades, Ed Roybal became passionate on issues of discrimination, minority rights, health care, and senior citizens. After forming an organization to combat against housing and education discrimination against minorities, and after serving on the Los Angeles City Council, Ed Roybal in 1963 became the first Mexican-American from California elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. During his three decades in this role, he became a national leader and outspoken advocate for health care and minority rights, while at the same time being revered by his constituents for his never-ending attention to their needs.

Representative Roybal can also be credited with creating the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO), one of the leading Hispanic political organizations in the Nation. Several locally elected officials throughout my district often visit me while in Washington for NALEO conferences, and each and every one of them extol the virtues of the organization and its successes in promoting Hispanic action and service in the political field. I have no doubt that it is because of Representative Roybal's ceaseless and caring service that so many Hispanics serve today. I know for certain that one member of our own body was front and center for Representative Roybal's wonderful lessons in civics and public service. Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, who now represents the district her father once represented, has continued her father's advocacy for the poor, for the voiceless, and for the disenfranchised. She, like so many of us, was able to learn from his exemplary service, and he was extremely proud of her.

Mr. Speaker, Representative Ed Roybal added immensely to this distinguished body during his three decades of service. He is to be remembered for his hard work and his dedication and leadership on so many noble causes. I extend my sympathies to my colleague and to the rest of her family on this loss. We share their sadness on this occasion.