

However, I deeply regret that the Republican Congressional Leaders have inserted into this bill the extraneous provision to permit oil and natural gas exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). I oppose the exploitation ANWR through drilling for oil, and I have repeatedly voted against that provision when it has been considered in this House. Unfortunately, the Republican Leaders have decided on a cynical strategy to sneak ANWR into the defense bill. This underhanded maneuver represents the arrogant abuse of power that all too often characterizes the operating style of the current Majority.

I support the defense appropriations conference report, but I encourage my colleagues to defeat the rule so we can take the ANWR provisions out and pass a clean defense bill.

HAPPY 90TH BIRTHDAY
PROFESSOR ROBERT E. WARD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I rise today and urge all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the upcoming 90th birthday of an icon of international academia and a pioneer of U.S.-Japanese studies, Professor Robert E. Ward.

Professor Ward was born in San Francisco on January 29, 1916. After graduating from Stanford, he entered the graduate program at the University of California at Berkeley and earned his Master's in Political Science. During World War II, Professor Ward served our country admirably as language officer for Naval Intelligence. He was stationed in the Southwest Pacific and in Washington, and was awarded the signal honor of the Legion of Merit.

Mr. Speaker, after the war Robert Ward returned to Berkeley to continue his education with the intent to study Japanese politics. Three short years later, he received his Ph.D. in political science, writing his dissertation on "Party Government in Japan—Its Development and Electoral Record, 1928–1937," a pioneering effort to apply to Japan the methods of political behavior analysis which at the time was only being applied to Western European countries by American political scientists. This was to be the first of many times that Robert Ward incorporated Japan into the mainstream of social science studies in the United States.

After receiving his doctorate, Robert Ward left California heading east to Ann Arbor, and the University of Michigan he would go on to enjoy a distinguished teaching career. Arriving at Michigan in 1948, with the rank of instructor, Robert Ward encountered a bit of good fortune. For you see Mr. Speaker, during the war the United States Armed Forces had used the University of Michigan as one of its centers for Japanese language training. The University now wanted to utilize this infrastructure to develop an interdisciplinary center for Japanese studies, and given Robert's background he was a perfect fit for this endeavor. During his time at the University, Robert Ward served with distinction, rising from Instructor to Professor in ten years. He was also concurrently a member of the University's Center for Japa-

nese Studies, and a guiding force behind the academic integrity of the center, twice serving as Director of the Center.

Mr. Speaker, after a quarter century of distinguished service to the University of Michigan and its Center for Japanese Studies, Professor Ward heeded the call of his alma mater, and returned to California to become the Director of the Center for Research in International Studies at Stanford University. Although commonplace today, it was considered highly irregular, and a significant breakthrough for the field of Japanese studies to have a specialist in Japanese-American studies receive this prestigious job instead of a European-American studies expert. During his extraordinary tenure at Stanford University, Professor Ward continued to exert tremendous influence in the field of comparative politics and continued to emphasize the importance of Japanese-U.S. studies in the field of political science.

As one would expect of man of incredible intellect and talents, Professor Ward has been recognized throughout his distinguished career with numerous awards and recognitions. If I may, I would like to highlight a few; National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellow, Rockefeller Foundation Fellow in Residence, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Member of the American Academy of Science, President of the Association for Asian Studies, President of the American Political Science Association, Chairman of the Social Science Research Council, Member of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and a member of President Carter's Commission on Foreign language and International Studies.

In addition to using his seemingly endless energy on his academic pursuits, Professor Ward also offered his expertise and experience to a number of civic and public activities related to Japan. He was a member, and for many years the Director of the Japan Society of Northern California, a member of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, and also involved with the San Francisco Committee on Foreign Relations. However, the most enduring of Professor Ward's contributions to the growth of Japanese studies in America are to be found in his involvement with the Japan Foundation and the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. Professor Ward played an integral role in the development of both institutions and was the chief architect behind the creation of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. Without the incredible efforts of Professor Ward, including the mobilization of his academic colleagues and intense lobbying of members of Congress, it is truly doubtful that the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission would exist today?

Mr. Speaker, Professor Ward stands out as a towering figure in United States-Japanese cultural, educational, and political relations. It is not an understatement to express that no other person in the post-WWII era has combined the same capacities for scholarship and institution building or has achieved so much for the general field of Japanese studies in America. Professor Ward deserves much of the credit for bringing Japan into the mainstream of social scientific teaching and research in both America and Europe, and of bringing to the study of Japanese politics the categories of inquiry that had previously been applied mainly to the study of western soci-

eties. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in wishing this distinguished academic and extraordinary citizen a happy 90th birthday.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1815,
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, December 18, 2005

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference report to the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006."

I am thrilled that this legislation includes provisions to provide retirement credit to the members of the National Guard serving on State duty who responded to the 9/11 attacks in New York and at the Pentagon.

I, along with Representative KING and other members of the New York delegation, introduced legislation earlier this year which would accomplish the same goal, and I am thankful that the committee has worked with us to correct this inequity.

I especially would like to thank Chairman MCHUGH for his steadfast support of these provisions.

My friend and colleague Representative KING has been invaluable in this endeavor, and I thank him for his efforts.

I also would like to commend Chairman HUNTER, Ranking Member SKELTON, Ranking Member SNYDER, and their staffs for their work on this issue.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge Senator CLINTON for her support and for introducing the companion legislation in the Senate.

In the aftermath of 9/11, the National Guard responded to the call of duty heroically.

While others were moving toward safety, the Guard moved into unknown dangers around Ground Zero.

They did not know if another attack was coming, but they did not hesitate to respond. All they did was their selfless duty.

For almost a year after 9/11, these National Guard heroes streamlined the movement of rescue personnel during the critical first phases of the response and they endured the toxic air conditions of Ground Zero with thousands of responders.

However, the National Guard units that served in the disaster zones of New York after 9/11 did not receive Federal retirement credit, while the National Guard units that protected Federal sites like West Point are receiving Federal retirement credit.

While protecting Federal sites was an important duty after 9/11, those who risked their lives at Ground Zero, in the most dangerous conditions anywhere in the country, deserve the same fair treatment.

By including these provisions in this conference report, we are showing our gratitude to the brave men and women who responded on September 11th by giving them the retirement benefits to which they are entitled.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.