

has been committed to providing better opportunities for children, improving healthcare, and expanding access to the arts for so many in the community.

Don donates his time to a variety of organizations in the State of Delaware, including a 20 year affiliation with the Boys and Girls Club and a 25 year affiliation with the Grand Opera House. He has been on the United Way of Delaware's Campaign Committee numerous times and is a founding member and chairman of the board of the Arts Consortium of Delaware. His resume is truly amazing and all Delawareans are thankful for Don's service.

A telling quote comes from Julie Van Blarcom, Chairwoman of the Arts Consortium of Delaware, who said "He's an old-fashioned, committed volunteer." Don contributes countless hours to different causes and makes every organization he is involved with a top priority.

Currently, Don is in his 2nd year as the chairman of the board of the Delaware Community Foundation (DCF), an umbrella organization that oversees many of the community service organizations in Delaware.

I congratulate and thank Don for all of his contributions to the State of Delaware. He is an exemplary citizen and a proud American. I am pleased to call Don a friend and am impressed by his dedication to the causes in which he so strongly believes. Thank you, Don, for all you have done and continue to do for people of our State.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE NEVADA  
CANCER INSTITUTE

**HON. JON C. PORTER**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 6, 2006*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Nevada Cancer Institute and their team of dedicated professionals who are committed to advancing the frontiers of knowledge of cancer through research and providing world-class cancer services to Nevadans and people throughout the Southwest. The facility opened late summer 2005, and this month the new John Robert Murren Research Wing will be dedicated.

It is the overarching goal of the Nevada Cancer Institute to become a National Cancer Institute Designated Comprehensive Cancer Care Center. Facilities awarded this designation not only must perform first-rate research and exceptional patient care, but they must also demonstrate that the close integration of research and clinical efforts fosters an environment that stimulates new discoveries, and translates these discoveries quickly into better care to patients. Research in the area of cancer control and programs in community outreach and education are also essential for comprehensive status. With the opening of a new research wing and implementation of groundbreaking methods of prevention, detection and treatment of cancer, the Institute is well on its way to receiving this honor.

Designated by the State Legislature as the official Cancer Institute for the State of Nevada, the Nevada Cancer Institute is a collaborative, statewide effort involving concerned citizens, the oncology community, academic leaders, legislators, corporations, healthcare

advocates, and cancer patients and their families. The Institute is wholly committed to offering the residents of Nevada a facility that offers the most current and most advanced cancer treatment options.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the Nevada Cancer Institute on the floor of the House today. I commend them for their efforts in fighting cancer and wish them the best with their new research wing.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE  
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 6, 2006*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during a conference of October 7, 2005, titled "Torture and the War on Terrorism" Case Western Reserve University School of Law facilitated discussions with legal scholars from across the country focused on international law. The conference culminated in adoption of The Cleveland Principles, which express the view that acts of torture should never be used or justified as a tool of the Global War on Terror.

International law establishes a normative framework to advance international peace and security. The reciprocity of international law protects Americans abroad as well as individuals within the control of our government. I commend Case Western Reserve University School of Law for its leadership on this issue and I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, The Cleveland Principles.

THE CLEVELAND PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE DETENTION AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH "THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR"

INTRODUCTION

In the context of revelations about the mistreatment of detainees at U.S. detention centers in Guantanamo Bay, Iraq, and Afghanistan; the practice of "irregular rendition" as a means of outsourcing torture; the existence of US-created "black sites" where "ghost detainees" are interrogated abroad; and the content of the leaked "White House Torture memos"—the Cleveland Principles were adopted by the undersigned experts who took part in the "Torture and the War on Terror" Conference at Case Western Reserve University School of Law in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 7, 2005. The Principles have been endorsed by the numerous other experts whose names are also listed below. The undersigned include current and former high-ranking government, military, and international organization officials, prominent academics, and leading practitioners in the field—representing all ends of the political spectrum. The Principles are intended as a clear restatement, written in plain English, of the fundamental international legal rules that apply to the treatment of persons in connection with the so-called "Global War on Terror." The goal was to produce a text that would be easy for the American public, members of the military, and members of Congress to understand—a text that would unambiguously spell out that in the context of the Global War on Terror, there is no law-free zone, torture can never be justified; outsourcing torture is unlawful; and that government personnel may be criminally liable for involvement in acts of torture.

THE CLEVELAND PRINCIPLES

Principle 1: With respect to the "Global War on Terror," there is no law-free zone.

International Law (which includes International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Criminal Law) applies to all contexts and persons in the "Global War on Terror."

The "Global War on Terror" is not in its entirety an armed conflict. When, and for so long as, the "Global War on Terror" does manifest itself in armed conflict, the rights of persons detained and the obligations of detaining authorities, are governed by International Humanitarian Law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

International Human Rights Law, including the Convention Against Torture and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, also applies to situations of armed conflict, to the extent that its provisions are not inconsistent with applicable international humanitarian law.

Whenever persons are detained outside the factual framework of armed conflict, international humanitarian law is not applicable and international human rights law, including the Convention Against Torture and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, applies instead.

Principle 2: Whenever there is any doubt about whether an individual apprehended in the Global War on Terror is entitled to Prisoner of War status, the decision must be made on a case-by-case basis by a competent tribunal.

Persons who do not qualify for POW status under the Third Geneva Convention are still entitled to humane treatment and the other applicable guarantees of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

In addition, such persons must not be subject to acts of torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, in accordance with the Torture Convention.

Principle 3: Nothing in the "Global War on Terror" can justify violating the prohibition on committing acts of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Interrogation in the context of the "Global War on Terror," whether conducted by military personnel or intelligence agents, and whether conducted inside or outside of the State's territory, must never cross the boundaries of humane treatment.

Principle 4: Use of so-called "irregular rendition" as a means of outsourcing torture to third countries is unlawful.

No person acting as an agent of a government may participate in the transfer of any person to any country for interrogation where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Diplomatic assurances from the receiving State that the person will not be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are not a sufficient basis upon which it may be determined that such treatment or punishment will not be imposed, where the receiving State has demonstrated a history of engaging in such treatment.

Principle 5: Governments and Government personnel are obligated to strictly adhere to the international law applicable to the "Global War on Terror" as set forth in the above principles.

States are responsible under international law for violations of these principles committed by the Government's personnel or agents, or by private parties exercising traditional government functions with the Government's acquiescence, whether the act occurs in the territory of the State or outside the territory of the State.