

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. EVANS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to John M. Evans—one of our Federal Government’s finest public servants and a long time resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia. This March he retired from an exceptionally distinguished career of service to his country. He has served our nation as a career civil servant for over 33 years. He has been an exceptional leader and has played a key role in ensuring effective financial management for the Department of Defense. It gives me pride to have the opportunity to honor him today for his tremendous accomplishments.

Mr. Evans began his career with the Navy in the financial management field working for various field activities. He progressed to a management position in the Military Traffic Management Command at the Department of Defense where he had responsibility for Personnel and Administration.

Mr. Evans first served in the Department of Defense Comptroller office as a senior budget analyst for a number of major Department of Defense-wide programs, including the DoD Family Housing Program, the DoD Real Property Maintenance Program, Navy Military Construction, and DoD Depot Maintenance.

Mr. Evans also served as the Director for Revolving Funds beginning in April of 2000. While Director, he was responsible for financial management oversight for all DoD revolving and working capital funds, including the Defense Working Capital funds.

Since 2001, Mr. Evans was the Director for Operations. As Director, Mr. Evans was responsible for the Department’s Operations and Maintenance appropriations, including programs that support the global war on terror and the Department’s homeland security functions.

Senior leaders, both in the Congress and the Department of Defense, have benefited from Mr. Evans’ experience, outstanding leadership, and distinguished performance. His efforts have enabled our nation’s leaders to make the most effective use of defense resources to ensure America’s military strength. On behalf of my colleagues, I thank him for his service to our country and wish him well on his retirement.

WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN
AND CONSTITUTION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the future of this country is rooted in not just respect for, but understanding the U.S. Constitution. This

past weekend more than 1,200 students from across the United States will visit Washington, DC to compete in the national finals of the “We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution” competition. This outstanding program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I am proud to announce that 36 students from Grant High School in my congressional district represented the State of Oregon in this national event. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals and, through their experience, have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy. My neighborhood school has won the State Championship four times in the last six years. Last year they placed second in the nation.

The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. The hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students’ testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe the depth of their understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

Congratulations to Luis Alvarez, Austin Arias, Amelia Bell, Sukey Bernard, Thomas Brant, Becca Carlson, Max Chester, David Cooper, Hopi Costello, Hallie Craddock, Emma Dobbins, Yata Doe, Thomas Dudrey, Theo Erde-Wollheim, Arjav Ezekiel, Elena Fairley, Lauren Faulkner, Hannah Fisher, Laule’a Gorden-Kuehn, Ethan Gross, Phylcia Haggerty, Jennifer Hatton, Thomas Johnson, Austin Knutson, Joe Piucci, Jesse Poquette, Evan Pulvers, Max Schober, Lydia Sheehy, Emily Short, Kyle Sias, Katie Singleton, Natalie Stoll, David Streckert, Laura Yount, Ben Zarov and teacher Matt Campeau on placing number four in the country. They represent the future leaders of our nation and Oregon is proud of them.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DON
ENGLISH

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Don English, who died Tuesday April 18, 2006.

Don was the man behind many of the iconic photographs of Las Vegas taken over the last four decades. Many of his photos shot over the last 40 years went out on the wire services, and he was even awarded the Life Magazine picture of the week. Don’s reputation was such that he was the only photographer allowed in at Frank Sinatra’s wedding to Mia Farrow. And he was one of the few that were able to shoot Elvis’s wedding to Priscilla Anne Beaulieu at the Aladdin in 1967.

His ingenuity helped perpetuate the public’s fascination with Las Vegas for decades, and his images will continue to be admired by people around the world for decades to come. He was truly one of the unsung heroes behind the development of Las Vegas.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the life and career of Don English. His contributions to Las Vegas commercial development and public image are immeasurable. He will be surely missed.

RECOGNIZING THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE’S 40-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue as it celebrates its 40th anniversary.

Since its inception in 1966, the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue has achieved great success. Through a combination of career and volunteer workers, the department has provided high quality fire, medical, emergency, environmental, and support services.

In my experiences with the department, I have seen its unwavering dedication to the Prince William County community as well as its uniformed and civilian employees’ strong values of unity, performance, and personalized delivery.

The department employees’ dedication does not stop at Prince William County’s borders. In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, they joined their colleagues from neighboring jurisdictions to provide continual service during that time of crisis. Additionally, I have been witness to their selfless commitment to safety and humanitarian efforts across the nation, such as during the recent Katrina disaster.

I am confident that the core principles, which Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue continually display, will allow the department to continue to excel in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the men and women who serve in the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of Prince William County, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens and congratulate their department’s 40-year anniversary.

• 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.

TRIBUTE TO BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE'S 28TH ANNUAL HALL OF FAME 10K RUN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with joy that I rise today to once again pay tribute to Bronx Community College, which will hold its 28th Annual Hall of Fame 10K Run on Saturday, May 6, 2006.

The Hall of Fame 10K Run was founded in 1978 by Bronx Community College's third president, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown. Its mission is to highlight the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, a national institution dedicated to those who have helped to make America the nation that it is today.

One of the Bronx's most anticipated yearly events, the race contributes to a strong sense of community within the Bronx and helps to promote healthy living by placing emphasis on physical fitness and achieving athletic goals.

The tradition continues under the leadership of President Carolyn G. Williams, the first woman president of Bronx Community College. Dr. Williams has endorsed and follows the commitment made by Dr. Brown to promote physical well-being as well as higher education.

As one who has run the Hall of Fame 10K Run, I can attest that the excitement it generates brings the entire borough together. It is a celebration and affirmation of life. I am happy that more than 400 people will share this experience this year—one that will surely change many of their lives forever. I salute the hundreds of joyful people who will run along the Grand Concourse, University Avenue and West 181st Street and savor the variety of celebrations. There is no better way to see our wonderful Bronx community.

I am also pleased to note that the Annual Run is also joined by a 2 Mile Fitness Walk which allows for as many people as possible, regardless of their athletic ability, to get involved and support the Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the individuals and participants who are making the Bronx Community College's 28th Annual Hall of Fame Run possible.

IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of National Teacher Day. I thank the National Education Association (NEA) for sponsoring National Teacher Day in honor of the teachers who work around the clock to help students develop the skills they need to succeed in life.

This year's National Teacher Day theme, "Great Teachers Make Great Public Schools," recognizes the instrumental role that teachers play in making sure that every child receives a quality education. In recent years, especially with increased global competition, there has

been an emphasis on the need to improve our schools and to ensure that every class is taught by high quality teachers. Fortunately, today's public school teachers are the most educated, most experienced ever. The percentage of teachers with a master's degree has more than doubled since 1961 from 23 to 57 percent, and more than 75 percent of all teachers sharpen their skills by participating in professional development related to their grade or subject area. Nine out of 10 teachers only teach subjects in their licensed subject area.

American school teachers work tirelessly to educate our Nation's students. Many of these teachers work out of crumbling old buildings, teach overcrowded classrooms and do the best they can with outdated materials and little access to technology; additionally, they are paid a salary that reflects neither their great worth nor their ability. For the benefit of children, these dedicated individuals spend an average of 50 hours per week and spend an average of \$443 per year of their own money on class supplies even though the average starting salary for teachers is only \$31,704 per year.

Confronted with a difficult job, school teachers rise to the challenge and I am grateful for today's opportunity to honor them. Unfortunately, this day is also bittersweet because as we recognize the achievements of America's teachers we must also remember the shortcomings of this Congress in failing to help them meet the mandates of No Child Left Behind (NCLB).

The No Child Left Behind Act was passed with the greatest of intentions, but major funding shortfalls have plagued school districts and handcuffed teachers, leaving them focused on federally mandated testing standards and on demonstrating adequate yearly progress (AYP) without providing them with the funding necessary to help students achieve. If this year's budget is passed as is, it would leave NCLB, an initiative that this Administration spearheaded, with \$15.4 billion less than authorized levels, bringing the total amount that has been shortchanged from the program to over \$55 billion. In a recent survey, NEA member-teachers cited "working to increase funding for public schools" as their top priority. As teachers work to make American schools great, it is a shame that this Congress has failed to fulfill its responsibility and continues to hold schools accountable to these unfunded mandates.

Today, I urge my colleagues to honor the work of America's teachers not just in word or through events, but by committing to fully fund NCLB so that our teachers can succeed in their mission of making sure every child receives a quality education.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN P. MCFADDEN

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 85th birthday of John Patrick McFadden, and the anniversary of the McFadden Insurance Agency, which John started 25 years ago.

John McFadden was born July 23, 1921 in Butte, Montana. Born to Irish immigrants, John was educated in a one room school house in Boulder City, Nevada, where the family resided while John's father worked construction on the Hoover Dam. John later attended Las Vegas High School, and graduated in 1940. In 1942, after the start of World War II, John joined the United States Navy. He went to boot camp in San Diego, California, and after completing his training he was assigned to the destroyer minelayer, the USS *Shea* out of Lido Beach, New York. On May 5, 1945, the ship was struck by a Japanese kamikaze plane off the shores of Okinawa, Japan. Two-thirds of the crew of the destroyer were killed and many more wounded; John's injuries were also significant, having sustained 13 pieces of shrapnel in his left leg, severing a nerve and leaving the outside of his foot numb. His right leg, rear end, and head were also full of shrapnel. The shrapnel in his head caused temporary blindness, but after treatment in Saipan, his sight returned. John was not able to return to active duty and was honorably discharged.

In 1951, John was hired at Mercury, Nevada now known as the Nevada Test Site, to set up warehousing in both Camp 1 and Camp 3. In 1953 he was asked to go to Saudi Arabia to work in warehousing and supply and aided the building of dormitories and air strips for the U.S. Air Force, which were used by our country in Operation Desert Storm. During his tenure in Saudi Arabia, he met his wife, Rose. John and Rose subsequently moved back to Las Vegas and were married in 1957.

John trained to be an insurance adjuster, handling property claims, and with a partner formed Key Adjustment Company. He later agreed to manage Horsey Insurance, which later became Harrington-Horsey Insurance. In 1981, after managing the agency for 17 years he decided to form his own agency, now known as McFadden Insurance. This agency is now in its 25th year. During his years with the agency John served as the President of the Nevada Independent Insurance Agents for 2 years, and then served 2 terms as the State National Director for the Nevada Association. He was named "Man of the Year" by the Nevada Independent Insurance Agents in 1986. Even on the eve of his 85th birthday, he has no plans to quit working, and still comes into the office and continues to be a vital asset to the agency.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor John P. McFadden for his heroic service to America and for his personal and professional successes.

COMMEMORATING THE MOUNT VERNON YACHT CLUB'S 50TH ANNUAL COMMISSIONING DAY CEREMONIES

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Mount Vernon Yacht Club on its 50th annual Commissioning Day.

The Mount Vernon Yacht Club was founded in 1956 to offer a variety of social and water-

based activities to family members who live in the Historic Mount Vernon area. The clubhouse and marina facility are located where Dogue Creek joins the Potomac River. The club hosts many official and unofficial social and service-oriented events throughout the year. In season, it supports an active swim team, a power fleet, and a sail fleet. The club actively contributes to the boating community by serving as the home base of two Coast Guard Auxiliary Power Squadrons. It hosts meetings of local Coast Guard, County Police and Emergency Responders for Homeland Security training and communications drills.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Mount Vernon Yacht Club on its proud history of promoting safe boating, the sport of sailing, and camaraderie among members of the Mount Vernon Yacht Club through its activities of organized club racing. On the occasion of this 50th annual Commissioning Day, I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging this outstanding and distinguished organization.

TRIBUTE TO MONROE
BASKETBALL PROGRAM

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the undefeated national basketball champion Monroe College Lady Mustangs. On Saturday, March 18, the Lady Mustangs (36-0) beat Mohawk Valley Community College (MVCC) 100-70 to become 2006 National Junior College Athletic Association, Division III National Champions. Monroe's men's team, led by Coach Jeff Brustad, also had a successful season, compiling a record of 35-5 and finishing 8th in the national tournament.

There is an old saying: "Everyone has the desire to win, but only champions have the desire to prepare." Under the outstanding leadership of Coach Seth Goodman, the Lady Mustangs worked tirelessly in the off-season to prepare themselves physically and mentally for the season ahead. Their dedication and unrivaled work ethic helped to ensure that their third consecutive appearance in the tournament was a charm.

The Lady Mustangs earned Monroe's first ever national championship in athletics with a tenacious defense and potent offense, a combination that worked for them all season long. Although the tournament was played in front of MVCC's hometown fans in Utica, New York, the Lady Mustangs were not intimidated—they promptly quieted the crowd with stifling defense, holding their opponents to only 2 points for the first seven minutes of the game.

Mr. Speaker, the success that these young ladies enjoyed on the court is not only a reflection of their skills with a basketball, but more importantly, a reflection of their character. To reach the level of competition that they have achieved, one must acquire certain qualities that will not only help in sports but in life as well; qualities such as discipline, patience, and perseverance. While I am excited that they have proved to be champions on the court, I am more excited to know that they have developed the skills necessary for them to become champions in life.

I want to compliment everyone associated with Monroe College Women's and Men's Basketball for the courage and class they exhibited throughout the entire season. Athletics is about much more than winning. It is about learning how to work with others to overcome adversity. The men's and women's basketball programs have shown that they have learned this valuable lesson. I am very proud of Monroe Basketball for the great strides it has made in the pursuit of excellence. May these programs continue to serve as an example of what heights can be reached when you combine patience, hard work, and dedication.

For their strong work ethic and mental toughness on and off the court, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Monroe Lady Mustangs for winning the 2006 NJCAA, Division III National Championship and to congratulate the Monroe Men's team for an impressive run at the national title.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY WEILER

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Henry Weiler for his many years of public service to Chautauqua County.

Mr. Weiler served two terms as county clerk and has continued to work as a part-time court office assistant in the Supreme and County courts. Mr. Weiler was recently honored at the Chautauqua County's annual Law Day celebration for his many years of service to the courts.

Mr. Weiler, as been very active in his community as well. He is involved with the County Historical Society, the American Legion, the Jamestown Harmony Express Barbershop Singers and the local Masonic Lodges. His involvement in the community has helped maintain organizations that strive to improve the quality of life for the citizens of his community.

Mr. Weiler's public service and community involvement has been an inspiration, that is why, Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor him today.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GERALD
BURKIN AND LYNN MAYERS-
GERRY

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Gerald Burkin and Lynn Mayers-Gerry who are American Medical Response "Star of Life" recipients.

The American Medical Response "Star of Life" is a special program. Its sole purpose is to publicly recognize and celebrate the achievements of all people working in the selfless and heroic world of ambulance service providers. The "Star of Life" Program seeks to honor outstanding individuals as a thank you for the service, sacrifice and inspiration they bring to all of us.

Gerald and Lynn are heroes in many ways, they have both served as mentors to new employees and have promoted positive changes

in the local health care community. Gerald and Lynn have also risked their own safety in the line of duty. While Gerald, Lynn, and an intern were setting up some warning devices, another vehicle struck Gerald and Lynn and they both sustained serious injuries. Even pinned between the ambulance and the vehicle, they maintained contact with the dispatch center via radio and cell phone.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Gerald Burkin and Lynn Mayers-Gerry for their being awarded the American Medical Response "Star of Life". Gerald and Lynn are also to be commended for their sense of duty and dedication to improving the local health care community. I wish to congratulate and thank them both.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN
BRIAN LETENDRE

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Marine Captain Brian Letendre, one of the true heroes of today's ongoing war against terrorism, and to recognize his service to our Nation.

Captain Letendre was born in California at Stanford University Hospital, but was raised all of his life in Woodbridge, VA. In 1996, Captain Letendre graduated from Potomac High School where he was an exceptional student and captain of the varsity soccer team.

Captain Letendre received his degree in Computer Science from Milligan College, where he met his future wife, Autumn Crane. Captain Letendre then attended Basic Officer School and the Infantry Officer's Course in Quantico, VA. After completing these schools, he and Autumn were married. Captain Letendre was then assigned to the First Battalion, Second Marine Regiment, Second Marine Division. He quickly embarked on a six-month deployment to Okinawa, Japan as an infantry platoon commander, and after returning to the United States briefly, was assigned to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to provide security and guard the terrorist prisoners being held there.

Captain Letendre's battalion was then deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. His battalion fought their way north into Iraq after crossing the Kuwait border and were heavily engaged in combat, particularly at the infamous battle of An Nasiriyah during the early days of the liberation. Captain Letendre was decorated with the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with a Combat "V" for valor, for his heroic actions during combat operations.

Captain Letendre's wife, Autumn, gave birth to their son Dillon the day before Captain Letendre crossed the line of departure into battle. A year after returning from combat, Captain Letendre was assigned to the Marine Forces Reserve's Inspector and Instructor Staff, 1st Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division, Plainville, Connecticut. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on January 1, 2005.

After two years serving stateside, Captain Letendre bravely and selflessly volunteered to join a newly formed elite 11-man unit that was

designed to advise and instruct an Iraqi Battalion in combat operations. Tragically, on May 3, 2006, while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in the Al Anbar province of Iraq, Captain Letendre gave his last full measure for our Nation when he was killed in action by a suicide vehicle borne improvised explosive device. His valor and service cost him his life, but his sacrifice will have provided freedom from tyranny and oppression for many around the world.

Captain Letendre's hard work and perseverance contributed greatly to his unit's successes and placed him among many of the great heroes and citizens that have paid the ultimate price for their country. Throughout his career, Captain Letendre earned a series of awards that testify to the dedication and devotion he held for his fellow Marines, the Marine Corps, and his country. These awards include: the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with a Combat "V"; the Purple Heart; the Combat Action Ribbon; the Army Achievement Medal; the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal; the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; the Iraqi Campaign Medal; the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy); the Joint Meritorious Unit Award; the National Defense Service Medal; the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon (3rd Award); the Navy Unit Commendation as well as the expert pistol badge and sharpshooter rifle badge. He was also a graduate of the Survival, Escape, Resistance, and Evasion (SERE) School and was a Green Belt Martial Arts Instructor.

Several times throughout his life, Captain Letendre could have chosen the easier or more comfortable path, but he didn't. He felt a call to something much greater than himself at an early age and followed his heart to where he felt he could help make this world a better place. Because of men like him, this world is safer and more stable, and that is why he is a true hero.

In an e-mail two days before his death, he wrote that he missed his wife and son dearly, but was proud to be over there serving the country. Captain Letendre was an exceptional Marine officer, but most importantly he was a wonderful and caring father, husband, brother, son, and friend to many. And that is how he will be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to remember in our minds and in our hearts the bravery and sacrifice of Captain Brian Letendre, as well as that of all the men and women of the armed services who honorably protect the American people.

SENIOR MENTAL HEALTH ACCESS
IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, the shortage of mental health professionals in rural areas has contributed to disproportionately high rates of depression and suicide. In my home State of Wyoming, the suicide rate is twice the national average. Wyoming's seniors in particular are seriously underserved, in part because they have limited options under the Medicare program.

Currently, the only mental health providers allowed to be reimbursed by Medicare are

psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and clinical nurse specialists. In some communities, however, there may only be a marriage and family therapist (MFT) or licensed professional counselor (LPC) available.

The bill I am introducing today will give seniors more options for mental health care by allowing MFTs and LPCs to provide Medicare services at the same reimbursement rates as social workers. MFTs and LPCs are as qualified and able as other mental health providers covered by Medicare, and should be treated accordingly.

Under the Senior Mental Health Access Improvement Act, MFTs and LPCs would be able to provide outpatient psychotherapy and inpatient hospital services. It also allows them to provide Medicare services in Skilled Nurses Facilities, rural health clinics and hospice programs.

We still have a long way to go in improving access to medical care in rural areas like Wyoming. Getting our seniors the mental health care they need is an important step in the right direction.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
WILLIAM "BILL" BROWN

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lieutenant William "Bill" Brown for his over 21 years of dedicated service with the Boulder City police force.

Bill has truly acted in all capacities in the Boulder City Police Department. Having started as a "beat cop" of the street he rose through the ranks to serve as fill-in chief. Greatly respected by the community and his fellow officers, Bill was an asset to the department and performed his duties with skill and professionalism. He was so well respected by his fellow citizens that he was often called while off duty for advice and counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the career of Lieutenant William "Bill" Brown. He epitomized what it is to be a community oriented public servant. Bill's dedication to his fellow officers and the community as a whole truly reflect the best of how First Responders serve. I wish him the best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL TEACHER
DAY

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my fellow Americans and my colleagues in Congress to celebrate one of the most honorable and significant professions. National Teacher Day is an opportunity for us to recognize the extraordinary effort of our Nation's educators and reflect on the profound impact of their work.

As a former teacher and school administrator, I am particularly aware of the challenges that educators face, such as overcrowded and under funded schools. Teachers

are more highly educated than ever and bring a higher level of expertise to their work than their predecessors. The majority of American teachers have at least one advanced degree and 49 percent have at least 15 years of experience in the classroom. Teacher salaries, however, have not increased commensurate with greater teaching experience and higher levels of education.

Low salaries and general discontent with working conditions drive capable, experienced teachers out of the profession, and by 2014, schools nationwide will need another 3.9 million teachers. The numbers of male teachers and teachers of color does not reflect gender and racial trends in the general population. An increase in salaries for all teachers, as well as better recruitment and retention policies for minority and male teachers may help to rectify this problem.

I hope that National Teacher Day will serve as a reminder to Americans of the crucial role that teachers play in our society. It is imperative that we increase funding for education and make teacher's salaries commensurate with their experience, education, and hard work. Teachers help to shape future generations, and they deserve both our respect and our continuing support. Please join me in thanking them on this special day.

RECOGNIZING BOULDER CITY HIGH
SCHOOL VARSITY CHEERLEADING
SQUAD

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Boulder City High School Varsity Cheerleading Squad for their win at the Inaugural Silver State Spirit Championship this past March.

The championship consisted of four divisions: 1A through 4A, and teams in each division performed a three minute routine judged on originality, appearance, smiling, difficulty, precision and recovery. This event is the only State high school cheerleading championship offered in Nevada.

The members of the Boulder City High School Varsity Cheerleading Squad are to be commended for their success and hard work. Cheerleading is a rather unique athletic event, whereas most high school sports compete in only one season, cheerleading encompasses two. Their time and dedication is reflected in their success.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the Boulder City High School Varsity Cheerleading Squad for their win at the Silver State Spirit Championship. I applaud them for their victory and wish them the best in future seasons.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLIE POWELL
ALBURY

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dr. Charlie Powell Albury of Miami, Florida on her installation as the 40th Imperial Commandress

of the Imperial Court, Daughters of Isis, Prince Hall Affiliated.

On Saturday, May 13, 2006 this great leader will be honored at the Signature Grand Ballroom in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida by friends and members of the organization to mark the assumption of her new responsibilities. She came up through the ranks of this 25,000-member charitable organization since she joined it in 1970. It has now grown to 226 Shrine Temples and 200 Courts of the Daughters of Isis, who serve as its women's auxiliary. Various temples and courts abound throughout the continental United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, England, Spain, Japan, Korea, Guam, Thailand, Panama and the Bahamas.

The group that Dr. Albury will spearhead is both a charitable and social organization whose members have long been dedicated to fostering civic, economic and educational development. Formally organized on August 24, 1910, the Court's Daughters of Isis stresses the development of leaders while encouraging health awareness among youth and adults and the establishment of a network of services for the disabled and senior citizens. The group also recognizes and celebrates the historic achievements of African-American women who have exerted great influence and served as exemplary models for generations of leaders in communities throughout the world. One of its better-known projects targets teenage mothers, high school and college students, who participate in ongoing activities for educational opportunities and career planning.

While its programs are focused on education and academic scholarships, the Imperial Court also ensures health education and mentoring for the leaders of tomorrow through the donation of book bags and school supplies for adopted schools and future members of the Daughters of Isis. Its many members have become permanent fixtures in volunteering their time and effort during the annual College Fund/United Negro College Fund Scholarship Campaigns, Health and Medical Research, American Cancer Society, Mental Retardation, the NAACP and other nationwide efforts benefiting various communities. Consistent with its philosophy of stewardship, this organization has supported many underprivileged people throughout the world.

Dr. Albury served for almost 28 years both as an appointed and elected national officer. She is truly a social-service pioneer and leader, for she has buttressed a rejuvenation of the Imperial Court's Daughters of Isis. For her indefatigable work, she has been cited in the Book of Life of the Black Archives Foundation and in the "Who's Who in the South and Southwest, as well as in the World." Accolades from professional, civic, religious and governmental agencies are both numerous, and well-deserved.

With Dr. Charlie Powell Albury's formal inauguration this Saturday, I join her countless admirers, and colleagues and members of her Imperial Court's Daughters of Isis, in celebrating this historic event. I commend her courageous vision and pragmatic approach to helping others, for she and the organization she leads evokes in simple but noble terms our spirit of hope and optimism in the great American spirit.

TRIBUTE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FLINT OLYMPIAN GAMES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Flint Olympian Games as it celebrates 50 years of promoting physical fitness and sportsmanship. Events commemorating this anniversary will be held throughout the summer in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Conceived 50 years ago as a finale to the summer athletic program for Flint students, the Games have grown into a community wide experience. Frank Manley and the Flint School District Community Education Directors held the first planning meeting to organize the Games in 1956. The following year 1500 students participated in 6 sports. Today the Games involve 11,000 contestants active in 22 sports. Encompassing the entire family the Games have become a tradition among generations of Flint residents.

The opening ceremonies will be held on July 11 at Flint Central High School followed by a fitness walk and field day. The competitions will commence on that date and continue through July 22 at locations scattered throughout the community. An awards dinner will be held on July 27 to honor the participants and volunteers that have organized and sponsored this event. The amateur athletes will go on to participate in the 49th annual CANUSA Games. The CANUSA Games is a competition held between the residents of Flint and its sister city, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. The CANUSA Games foster goodwill between the citizens of both communities. Held on alternate years in each community, this year the CANUSA Games will take place in Flint on August 11, 12 and 13. For many of the participants this is their first exposure to persons from another country.

In addition to the actual sports competitions, the organizers have also planned a banquet to be held in June and a golf outing for July. The 50th Flint Olympian Games Celebration is a joint celebration sponsored by the Flint Community Schools, Citizens Blue Ribbon Committee, Greater Flint Olympian-CANUSA Association, City of Flint, the Ruth Mott Foundation and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. The 50th Anniversary Games will be dedicated to the founders, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Mott and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Manley.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in applauding the dedication of the many volunteers and contestants that come together each year in the atmosphere of camaraderie to promote the ideals of sportsmanship, physical well being and friendly competition. Their vision of families playing and working together to accomplish goals is to be commended.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO EARL AND MILDRED BURRIS

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Earl and Mildred Burris for 70 years of marriage.

Earl and Mildred were married in 1936, and over the course of 70 years have raised a family that now includes two children, five grandchildren, and seven great grand children. Earl and Mildred's marriage dates back to the days when Franklin Roosevelt was in the White House, and the Berlin Olympic Games preceding Hitler's march through Europe. During their time together, they have witnessed such historic events as the landing on the moon and the construction and destruction of the Berlin Wall.

They raised their children in an age where they did things together as a family and instilled in them the values of service, community, and charity. In 1990, the couple moved to Boulder City, Nevada. Since that time Earl has been very active in water-related citizens committees, and both Earl and Mildred have been active in the church.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Earl and Mildred Burris for their 70 years of marriage. Their commitment to each other is admirable, and should serve as a lesson to us all. I commend and congratulate them, and wish them many more anniversaries together.

HONORING OFFICER SCOTT SEVERNS

HON. CHRIS CHOCOLA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a solemn heart to honor a hero. On Friday, April 21, 2006 Cpl. Scott Severns of the South Bend Police Department was shot during an attempted robbery. He succumbed to his wounds and passed early Sunday morning.

I have heard it said that at times like these, we should not focus on how someone dies, but on how they lived, but how Cpl. Severns died was a testament to how he lived. When two would-be robbers approached Cpl. Severns and a female companion, brandished a gun, and threatened them, Cpl. Severns instinctively stepped in between the gunman and his friend. Character like this cannot be taught through a police academy course, and it is not issued to every officer after their swearing in. This type of valor can only come from an individual with the heart of a hero.

We oftentimes do not take enough time to appreciate the sacrifice that law enforcement officers make every single day so that we can live in safety. It is easy for us to go about our daily lives without a thought about those that stand in between us and those that would try to hurt us.

Cpl. Severns's sacrifices from the moment he first put on his uniform, until his tragic, premature end, exemplify the best of American law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, we would be remiss if we did not take this time to honor his service, remember his sacrifice, and mourn his passing.

TRIBUTE TO CINCO DE MAYO

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mexican patriots who gave their lives to fight valiantly and successfully against an overwhelming French Army on May 5, 1862.

This is the week of Cinco de Mayo, a time to celebrate the courage and bravery of Mexican Americans and of all those who have fought for the freedoms of self-governance.

By celebrating Cinco de Mayo we honor the history of democracy in North America and remind ourselves that though our nation is made up of many diverse people and cultures, we all share a commitment to democratic freedom.

Last year this House passed Concurrent Resolution 44, a bill that recognizes the historical significance of the Mexican holiday of Cinco de Mayo.

Today, along with the other members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I have called on the Senate Judiciary Committee to take up this resolution and pass it.

Many celebrate this day with festivals, singing, and dancing. But this day is more than a party. It is a celebration of cultural pride and the respect for the rights of all people. And the Senate should celebrate this day by passing H. Con. Res. 44.

HONORING SMURFIT-STONE'S
SAFETY RECORD OF ONE MIL-
LION WORK HOURS WITH NO IN-
JURIES

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Smurfit-Stone Containerboard Mill for achieving the admirable safety record of one million work hours without a recordable injury of any kind.

The Smurfit-Stone Containerboard Mill is an economically vital contributor to both the city of Brewton, and the state of Alabama. They are also the largest producer of containerboard products in North America with 18 mills. The mill has been in operation since 1957, and employs 583 people.

Smurfit Stone is the industry's leading integrated manufacturer of paper-based packaging products. However, it is only when a manufacturer provides a safe work environment for its employees that the company becomes the corporate neighbor that we all admire and respect. This is only the fourth time this milestone has been reached by paper mills in North America.

It is my sincere hope that the Smurfit-Stone Containerboard Mill will continue to set highly commendable examples for others in their industry, and I rise today to congratulate the employees and managers for the contributions

they have made toward the betterment of Alabama.

RECOGNIZING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BALTIMORE BASILICA

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of America's first cathedral, the historic and beautiful Baltimore Basilica. Officially known as the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, this magnificent cathedral, built from 1806 to 1821, stands as a symbol of the beginning of the Catholic Church in America, and the religious freedoms embodied in our Constitution.

For over a century until the Revolutionary War, Catholics in America were a devoted but persecuted minority. After the Constitution was adopted, the Catholic Church embarked on the construction of a cathedral to celebrate their faith and their new-found right to worship freely.

Under the guidance of the future first archbishop of America, John Carroll, a hill above the Baltimore Inner Harbor was selected in 1806 as the site for the cathedral. After hearing about the proposed church, Benjamin Harry Latrobe volunteered his services as chief architect. Latrobe, the architect of the United States Capitol, is considered the father of American architecture and is responsible for what is now considered one of the world's most impressive buildings of the 19th century.

In addition to its structural magnificence, the cathedral has fulfilled its place as one of the most historically significant churches in the world. Two-thirds of all American Catholic dioceses can claim their roots at the Baltimore Basilica, and three Plenary Councils guiding the Catholic Church's role in the expanding United States were held within its walls. The Basilica continued to embrace progressive ideals throughout the years by, for example, including the first order of African-American nuns in its convent.

As we do today, the Baltimore Basilica has been honored on many occasions for its greatness. In 1937, Pope Pius XI raised the cathedral to the rank of a Minor Basilica. In 1972 it was declared a National Landmark and then in 1993 a National Shrine. The Basilica has also been greatly honored by the visits of His Holiness Pope John Paul II in 1995 and Mother Teresa of Calcutta in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, for the past two centuries, the Baltimore Basilica has stood as a beacon of hope and religious freedom. An architectural masterpiece built by two great visionaries, the Basilica continues to be "a shining citadel" of faith and hope for Maryland and the United States.

HONORING CHERYL NIX, SOUTH BEND SCHOOL CORPORATION TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. CHRIS CHOCOLA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Cheryl Nix who was recently honored as the South Bend School Corporation's Teacher of the Year.

Cheryl is a math teacher at LaSalle Intermediate Academy in South Bend, Indiana and has been a teacher in South Bend for 29 years. She began her teaching career in 1976 at Monroe Primary School in South Bend teaching deaf and hearing-impaired children. She has been married 26 years and, in addition to teaching her students, she also has a full-time teaching job as a mother of two children.

Her 29 years of dedication and excellence in one of our Nation's most important professions deserves our honor and our respect. We don't spend enough time highlighting the great things that are happening every day in our schools.

It has been said many times, and will always be true, that our children are our future. Their education is the key to making sure that they have the proper tools to succeed when it is their turn to steer the ship of this Nation. As long as teachers such as Cheryl Nix are entrusted with that responsibility, I have confidence that our future as a Nation will be bright.

PATARA: THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, 1800 YEARS AND 7000 MILES AWAY

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the city of Patara in Turkey sports a fantastic beach that sprawls for more than 11 miles. It recently rated number one, on the London Sunday Times' list of the world's best beaches. But Patara is worth our attention for more than sand and surf. An archeological team led by Akdeniz University Professors Fahri Isik and Havva Iskan Isik recently unearthed an ancient parliament building in Patara—the meeting place of the first federal republic in recorded human history. The building, called the Bouletarion, housed at least twenty-three city-states of the Lycian League, which existed along the Mediterranean coast of Turkey from about 167 BC until 400 AD.

The Lycian League's republican governing system, utilizing proportional representation, was unparalleled in the ancient world, and fascinated the pioneering intellectuals of the Enlightenment, particularly Montesquieu. Depending on the size of the member cities, each elected one, two or three representatives to the Lycian parliament. When cities were too small, two or three banded together to share one representative vote. The six largest cities in the League had the right to three votes. The parliament elected a president, called the "Lycearch," which at various times served as

the League's religious, military, and political leader. Although it is contested, there is evidence to suggest that women could be and in fact were Lycearch.

In Book IX of Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Law*, after charting the highs and lows of the earliest republics, he stresses the utility of a confederacy. He cites the Lycian League as an example: "It is unlikely that states that associate will be of the same size and have equal power. . . . If one had to propose a model of a fine federal republic, I would choose the republic of Lycia."

Montesquieu's interest in the Lycian way of government would prove central to our founding. Thanks to his writings, in the debates about our own Constitution, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison cited the Lycian League as a model for our own system of government.

As well, in literal linkage, the semi-circular configuration of seats in this House of Representatives is exactly the same seating arrangement as in the Bouletarion in Patara. The Bouletarion's throne-like perch, where the elected Lycearch sat, is much the same as the seat of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On June 30, 1787, at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, James Madison appealed to the delegates' understanding of the Lycian League. The Convention had just rejected the "New Jersey Plan", which called for a rather modest revision of our nation's first constitutional framework, the failed Articles of Confederation. The delegates resolved to come up with a new constitution, but had few notions in common of how it should proceed.

A delegate from Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth, had just finished arguing for the Articles of Confederation's principle that every state should be equal in the national arena. He specifically asked, "Where is or was a confederation ever formed, where equality of voices was not a fundamental principle?"

James Madison replied that the Lycian League was different, according representation in reflection of actual size. His Virginia plan provided for a bicameral legislature, with both houses' representation based on states' population. He eventually had to accept a compromise, with a people's house of proportional representation, our House of Representatives, in tandem with a Senate of equal state representation.

Hamilton and Madison also cited the Lycian League in defense of representative democracy. While direct rule usually resulted in either tyranny or anarchy, the two founders felt that delegation of authority to elected representatives would allow the government to function properly.

In addition, the Lycian League was used in defense of individual rights and a strong national government, two notions the original Articles of Confederation conspicuously avoided. In Federalist number 15, Hamilton called the Articles' avoidance of individual rights in favor of state rights the "radical vice" of our nation's first governing system.

The ideas and debates of our founding fathers may seem archaic to our modern times, but we face questions of federalism every day in this Congress. A federalist system of government divides power between a central authority (the federal government) and constituent political units (the states and local-

ities). The delineation of that power comes into question particularly often on the Energy & Commerce Committee, of which I am a Subcommittee Chairman, whether we are debating the proper authority over electricity transmission across state lines, the regulation of hazardous waste, or the transmission of information through our telecommunications infrastructure.

Meanwhile, whether we are helping Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries develop representative democratic systems, or providing advice to the burgeoning democracies of post-Soviet Eastern Europe, we effectively reenact the Constitutional Convention's debates about the Lycian League and the nature of democracy around the world. We are doing what we can to help spread freedom and democracy, in our own image. Unfortunately, while it is relatively easy to conceive of the best model of government—as our founding fathers did, and Montesquieu did before them—the diversity of the real world, in geography, ethnicity, religion, and history, makes applying that best model quite difficult in practice.

The British archeologist George Bean highlighted some of the unique features of the Lycian League—features not dissimilar to our own country's: "Among the various races of Anatolia, the Lycians always held a distinctive place. Locked away in their mountainous country, they had a fierce love of freedom and independence, and resisted strongly all attempts at outside domination; they were the last in Asia Minor to be incorporated as a province into the Roman Empire."

Our experience so far in guiding the nascent democracy in Iraq should certainly illustrate that representative democracy may not be perfectly replicable, at least overnight.

Fifteen years ago, all a visitor to Patara would have noticed were the tops of a few old stones. Today, the excavations at Patara have unearthed the remains of an entire city. The archeological team has rescued numerous buildings and items from the sand and scrub brush, besides the Bouletarion parliament building, including: a large necropolis; a Roman bath; a sizeable semicircular theater; a sprawling main avenue leading to the market square; a Byzantine basilica (one of 22 churches once packed into Patara); one of the world's oldest lighthouses; and a fortified wall.

I would encourage everyone to visit Patara, for its beauty and for its archeological significance. The excavation site is 10–15 minutes from the glorious beach, and will be opened to the public in 2007. While we wait, one of Turkey's largest museums, the Antalya Archaeological Museum, displays many of the finds from Patara and the surrounding area.

We owe a great debt to Turkey's Ministry of Culture and the Akdeniz University in Antalya for their dedication of time and money to bringing the ancient ruins of Patara out of the dust and back into our lives.

In closing, I would like to thank: Dr. Gul Isin, Associated Professor of Archeology at Akdeniz Antalya in Turkey, who has been diligently working with Dr. Fahri Isik and Dr. Havva Iskan Isik to uncover the mysteries of the Patara site; Professor James W. Muller of the University of Alaska, Anchorage, who dissected how the Lycian League impacted the founding fathers; and the American Friends of Turkey, the Friends of Patara, and former Representatives Stephen Solarz and Robert Livingston, who graciously introduced me to

the archeological findings at Patara, and the important work of Professors Isin and Miller.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPRESS CARRIER FAIRNESS ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in late 1996, a rider was included in the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization that erodes the rights of American workers. Without even holding hearings on the matter, a single company was able to insert language in a conference report to make it harder for its workers to exercise their right to organize. Specifically, Federal Express wanted to prevent its truckers in Pennsylvania from organizing.

This goes beyond any special interest giveaway, to a major erosion of collective bargaining rights. Congress passed a specific provision in an airways bill to prevent a specific unit of truckers from organizing. The right to organize, to freely associate, is a fundamental, internationally recognized human right. There is an assault on the working class in this country; one that aims to curtail the right to collectively bargain whenever possible. This rider was one such blow to workers.

Prior to the passage of that amendment, truckers at Federal Express were allowed to organize under the rules of the National Labor Relations Act NLRA, and the airline component of the company was covered by the Railway Labor Act RLA. The main difference between the guidelines under these different laws is that the NLRA allows workers to organize in local bargaining units. The RLA, however, would require that the bargaining unit be nationwide, making it much more difficult for workers to communicate with each other enough to form a union.

The bill I introduce today modifies the "express carrier" language in the RLA so that there is consistency in the industry. Specifically, this bill provides that only the employees of an express carrier involved with the aircraft—the airman, aircraft maintenance technicians and airline dispatchers—would have to comply with the RLA. It would be consistent to allow those workers who are directly involved with the air cargo operation of such a company to be treated like their counterparts in the air carrier business. The remaining and likely larger portion of the workforce in such a company would then fall under the jurisdiction of the NLRA with their peers in the rest of their industry.

We need to have standards that are fair. Some employers are trying to do the right thing for workers. They should still be competitive in the industry. There are many ways employers can tilt the playing field, but in such a competitive marketplace, federal law should not be manipulated to provide special favors for employers seeking to deny workers' rights.

Workers must be able to work together to raise their standards of living. That means the ability to decide for themselves whether or not they want to collectively bargain. It is only fair for us to conclude that people doing similar work should be governed under the same federal laws.

HONORING LAURIE RICHARDSON

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the state of Nevada, I would like to congratulate Mrs. Laurie Richardson of Henderson, Nevada for her achievement and recognition as Mother of the Year by the American Mothers Inc. (AMI). While all 50 states are represented, as well as Puerto Rico, this is their 51st award and the first one that has been awarded to a resident of Nevada since the state's chapter began in the 1940's.

While this award recognizes her only as a mother, Mrs. Richardson is also a distinguished singer in a Grammy award-winning choir, a grandmother of nine, an advocate for children with special needs, and a dynamic guest speaker for special education issues. Mrs. Richardson has volunteered with various school districts for over 29 years before recently becoming a full-time child advocate.

While also raising three of her own children, Mrs. Richardson has opened her home and her heart to raise four foster children as well. Upon her reception of this distinguished award, Mrs. Richardson will represent AMI for the next calendar year as she advocates the importance of motherhood around the country.

Mrs. Richardson has not only set a benchmark for mothers throughout this country, but she is also a great example for all Nevada families. Mrs. Richardson's dedication to children is truly inspirational. As a Representative of Nevada, I am very proud to have her as a part of my community. I commend and congratulate her for this great achievement.

A PULITZER FOR THELONIOUS MONK

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the legendary jazz pianist Thelonious Monk. In April, the 90th annual Pulitzer Prizes were announced and Monk was selected to receive a posthumous Award "for a body of distinguished and innovative musical composition that has had a significant and enduring impact on the evolution of jazz."

Every few generations there are people who come along that change the way we look at the world, for musical enthusiasts Monk is one of these individuals. Tom Carter, President of the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz, put it quite succinctly when he recently said that Monk's ". . . unique sound and creative spirit revolutionized the music and transcends generations." Thelonious' piano playing and compositions were truly revolutionary and they helped bridge the gap from bebop to modern jazz.

Thelonious Sphere Monk (1917–1982) was one of the architects of bebop and his impact as a composer and pianist has had a profound influence on every genre of music.

Monk was born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, but his parents, Barbara Batts and Thelonious Monk, soon moved the family to

New York City. Monk began piano lessons as a young child and by the age of 13 he had won the weekly amateur contest at the Apollo Theater so many times that he was barred from entering. At the age of 19, Monk joined the house band at Minton's Playhouse in Harlem, where along with Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, and a handful of other players, he developed the style of jazz that came to be known as bebop. Monk's compositions, among them "Round Midnight," were the canvasses over which these legendary soloists expressed their musical ideas.

In 1947, Monk made his first recordings as a leader for Blue Note. These albums are some of the earliest documents of his unique compositional and improvisational style, both of which employed unusual repetition of phrases, an offbeat use of space, and joyfully dissonant sounds. In the decades that followed, Monk played on recordings with Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, and Sonny Rollins and recorded as a leader for Prestige Records and later for Riverside Records. Brilliant Corners and Thelonious Monk with John Coltrane were two of the albums from this period that brought Monk international attention as a pianist and composer.

In 1957, the Thelonious Monk Quartet, which included John Coltrane, began a regular gig at the Five Spot. The group's performances were hugely successful and received the highest critical praise. Over the next few years, Monk toured the United States and Europe and made some of his most influential recordings. In 1964, Thelonious Monk appeared on the cover of Time magazine, an honor that has been bestowed on only three other jazz musicians. By this time, Monk was a favorite at jazz festivals around the world, where he performed with his quartet, which included long-time associate Charlie Rouse. In the early '70s he discontinued touring and recording and appeared only on rare occasions at Lincoln Center, Carnegie Hall and the Newport Jazz Festival.

Thelonious passed away on February 5, 1982. His more than 70 compositions are classics which continue to inspire artists in all forms of music. In his lifetime he received numerous awards and continues to be honored posthumously. The Smithsonian Institution has immortalized his work with an archive of his music. In addition, the U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp in his honor. A feature documentary on Monk's life, *Straight, No Chaser*, was released to critical acclaim. Monk's integrity, originality, and unique approach set a standard that is a shining example for all who strive for musical excellence.

Monk is the first jazz musician and composer to receive the honor since 1999, when a Special Citation was awarded to Duke Ellington on the centennial of his birth. In addition to Ellington and Monk, only three other jazz composers have been recipients of the Pulitzer: George Gershwin, Scott Joplin, and Wynton Marsalis.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH TENORE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, America lost one of its finest scientists this week. And I lost both a constituent and a dear friend.

Kenneth Tenore, a coastal ecologist from Hollywood, Maryland, died of acute pancreatitis Sunday at University of Maryland Medical Center. He was 63.

I had the privilege of working with Ken in his role as director of the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science's Chesapeake Biological Laboratory on Solomons Island.

Ken's work made an invaluable contribution to the health and vibrancy of the Chesapeake Bay, and his leadership brought together marine scientists from around the world to bolster the health of coastal waterways.

While at Solomons, he led collaborative research programs involving marine scientists from the United States, the Galicia region of Spain and Portugal.

His frequent visits to both countries have helped build strong scientific relationships that endure today.

At the time of his death, he was leading the Navigator Project, an international effort supported by the National Science Foundation and the Luso-American Foundation, to characterize and compare the ecology of coastal seas around the world.

Ken's efforts while serving the University of Maryland, my alma mater, reflect a man deeply committed to preserving the Earth for future generations.

While Ken was passionate about advancing technology to make new discoveries in his discipline, he was also a man that followed a higher moral code—even teaching a science and ethics course at the University of Notre Dame.

Father Ernan McMullin, a retired Notre Dame professor said of Ken: "He was an inspirational teacher who had a strong feeling for the philosophical and ethical issues in science."

Among his tremendous accomplishments, Ken founded and directed the Alliance for Coastal Technologies, a partnership of research institutions, environmental managers, and industry representatives which foster sensor technologies for use in monitoring coastal environments.

Ken leaves behind a sister, Dr. Elizabeth J. Tenore, a brother, Louis James Tenore, and a nephew, Louis James Tenore Jr.

Ken's life touched so many around the world: family, friends, and colleagues. I was privileged to know him.

On behalf of the Fifth Congressional District, I want to extend my sympathies to his family and join the scores of others in honoring his life's work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I missed three votes on May 9th, 2006. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 1499 (the Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act); "yes" on H.R. 5037 (the Respect for America's Fallen Heroes Act) and "yes" on H.R. 3829 (the Jack C. Montgomery Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center Designation Act).

NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor all teachers today on National Teacher Day. I want to thank teachers everywhere for their devotion to children and a better tomorrow.

Teachers are our greatest public servants; they spend their lives educating our young people and shaping our Nation for tomorrow. Education is the key to success in life, and teachers make a lasting impact in the lives of their students.

Even as we thank our teachers for the invaluable work they do, there are proposals to cut funding from numerous educational programs, including GEAR-UP and the Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Program. Education should be one of our top funding priorities; talking about it does not help the teachers and students who desperately need promises fulfilled.

An education provides today's children with valuable and necessary skills to lead a productive life in tomorrow's society. Education makes children less dependent upon others and opens doors to better jobs and career possibilities. Education is the silver bullet to improve this Nation's standing worldwide . . . and our teachers know that.

I have supported teachers and their efforts to provide quality education to our children, and will always continue to do that. I fought for Texas teachers' Social Security benefits by advocating the amendment to the Teacher Social Security Protection Act that protected them. I have fought to protect those benefits that ensure better salaries for teachers across the Nation such as grants to pay off student loans and funding for Teach for America. Still, we must all do more to show our continued appreciation for our Nation's leading role models.

Today, let us remember the essence of why teachers are our most important public servants. There is a story about a dinner conversation with a puffed up CEO who demeaned a teacher at the table by asking: "What's a kid going to learn from someone who decided his best option in life was to become a teacher? What do you make?"

The teacher smiled a contented smile, and enlightened her dinner companions: "I make kids work harder than they ever thought they could. I make kids enjoy learning. I make them dream, wonder, question, criticize, apologize (and mean it) . . . I make them write, work, and discover. I make them responsible. I make them achieve. You want to know what I make? I make a difference. What was it again you make?"

Amen . . . teachers make a difference in every single life they touch, and today I thank each teacher for the work they do and the lives they change every day.

THE PASSING OF EARL WOODS

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I learned of the passing of Earl

Woods, the father of golfing legend Tiger Woods, of cancer.

Earl Woods was a father, coach, and mentor to Tiger Woods. There is no doubt that the world would not now have the opportunity to witness the genius of Tiger Woods on a golf course without the input from Earl Woods. Theirs was a father-son match made in heaven.

Earl Woods was the driving force in the development of Tiger Woods as not only a golf player but human being. Almost before Tiger could walk, his father had acclimated him to the game of golf. According to one account, Earl would hit golf balls in the garage on a makeshift range with Tiger watching him from his high chair. Earl later recounted that Tiger, at the tender age of 9 months, first demonstrated to him his incredible potential as a golf player.

Mr. Speaker, Earl Woods is a model of fatherhood. He supported, nurtured, and literally raised Tiger Woods to the heights of the golfing world. I am particularly struck by the close relationship Earl Woods had with his son.

When you hear so many professional athletes thanking or saying hello to their mothers after a television interview, it was refreshing to hear Tiger mention both his father and mother.

IN RECOGNITION OF MRS. LEA ANN PITCHER

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mrs. Lea Ann Pitcher as being named one of the most 'Outstanding Mathematics Teachers in the United States' by The Presidential Award for Excellence. This award was established in 1983 by an Act of Congress and is administered for the White House by the National Science Foundation. Offered every other year to high school teachers, only two teachers per state are bestowed this great honor. Recognizing only the most exceptional teachers from across the United States, this awards' program is designed to honor teachers for their ingenious contributions to the classroom and to their profession. Mrs. Pitcher personifies excellence both in the classroom and as a professional. "Awardees serve as an example for their colleagues, inspiration to their communities, and leaders in the quality of mathematics and science." As a high school math teacher, Mr. Pitcher does just that.

Mrs. Pitcher's work at Lee's Summit Senior High School is exemplary. She educates our children in one of the areas we need strengthening the most—mathematics. After a decade as a pharmacist, she left to pursue teaching. Her students respect and rely on her knowledge; her peers emulate her dedication and teaching practices of using debate and discussion in math; and I know that Principal Faulkenberry considers her to be one of the school's greatest assets. She has truly touched our community and changed the lives of students in Lee's Summit throughout her 11 years as an educator. As a longtime resident, she has shown her dedication to our community, her students, and education throughout her long career as a teacher in the Greater Kansas City Area, having worked at both Hick-

man Mills High School and Lee's Summit High School.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today, May 9, 2006, on National Teacher Day, in thanking Mrs. Lea Ann Pitcher for her unyielding commitment to education, but more importantly, thank her for her significant contributions to the students of Lee's Summit Senior High School in Missouri's Fifth Congressional District. This year's theme of National Teacher Day is "Great Teachers Make Great Public Schools" and is a fitting description of Mrs. Pitcher's contribution to our society. Rarely do people touch the lives of students and communities in a way that will follow them forever. I want to thank her again for her outstanding work and her extraordinary commitment to the Lee's Summit students. As one former recipient of the Presidential Award exclaimed, "I think of this as the Nobel Prize of my profession." Mrs. Pitcher has truly attained the highest honor in her field. This accolade is something to celebrate because it recognizes someone to emulate. I urge my colleagues of the 109th Congress to please join me in congratulating Mrs. Lea Ann Pitcher on her well-deserved recognition.

TOWARDS A RULE BASED INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call my colleagues' attention to an alarming, but accurate portrayal of where the Bush Administration has been taking America. This survey shows how they have dragged down the United States from its traditional leadership in international law and peace-keeping institutions and turned America into a worldwide pariah for flouting the rule of law. In the latest issue of the "New York Review of Books," scholar Brian Urquhart reviews the work of three authors. Their common theme is the damage done by the Bush/Cheney doctrines to the world's peacekeeping structure. As Urquhart notes, they have "brushed aside fifty years of international law in the name of the 'global war on terrorism.'" A pioneer of international peace-keeping and a former U.N. Undersecretary General, Urquhart is well-placed to summarize the Bush Administration's disdain for the rule of law, or as he puts it: "the ideological opposition of the Bush Administration, both to vital treaties and to international institutions."

One of the authors reviewed, Phillippe Sands, a professor and veteran international lawyer, has provided a history of how modern governments like the United States have alternated between weaving a stronger fabric of international law, and at other times taking actions that unraveled it. Sands has made especially invaluable contributions to our understanding of how President Bush and Prime Minister Blair secretly plotted to drag both nations into war with Iraq. For this I salute him.

Last spring, the British press published classified minutes of a series of 2002 secret meetings between Prime Minister Tony Blair and his senior national security advisors about planning for war in Iraq. They were originally described in Sands' book, *The Lawless World*,

(before the press published the full texts.) These “Downing Street Memos” revealed the cynical deceit on which those plans were based. After meeting with their U.S. counterparts in the spring and summer of 2002, the British officials advised Blair that the case for war was “thin;” that the White House was hatching plans to create an artificial justification for attacking Iraq; and that Bush reluctantly agreed to go back to the U.N. but only to precipitate a basis for war, not to avoid it. The memos also revealed that Bush had secretly decided to go to war by the summer of 2002, although he publicly insisted for months thereafter that he was undecided and war was his “last resort.” The clearest “smoking gun” of all was the memo by Britain’s highest intelligence official who had met with his U.S. counterparts and warned that “the intelligence and facts were being fixed around the policy” by the Bush Administration. My request for answers from the Administration about these charges met with silence.

I also convened an informal hearing at which several experts discussed the importance of these and other revelations in the Downing Street Memos. Most of the mainstream press pooh-poohed them and echoed the White House mantra that they presented little new about the lack of grounds for war. Faced with their failure to be more skeptical of the White House claims before the war, the media seemed reluctant to read the real significance of the memos, or they simply missed the point. Obviously by last spring, the truth about WMD and alleged links between Saddam and Al Qaeda were well known. The momentous disclosure in these Memos, however was their hard evidence of all the false statements and manipulation of intelligence that the President and other officials intentionally and cynically had made before the war to the Congress and the American people. Fortunately a number of columnists, magazines and blogs, not blinkered by their performance before the war, did acknowledge the importance of the revelations Professor Sands had first provided.

Most disturbing were press reports earlier this year, again based on Professor Sand’s revelations. They quoted a memo marked “extremely sensitive” by, David Manning, Blair’s top foreign affairs advisor about Blair’s January 2003 meeting with Bush. Bush reportedly said he would attack Iraq whether or not WMD were found or the U.N. Security Council passed a second resolution. The memo recorded that Bush also suggested provoking war by flying American U2 reconnaissance planes with aircraft plane cover, and painted with U.N. insignia, over Iraq, so that when Iraq fired on it that would be a breach of U.N. resolutions. My call for a Special Counsel to investigate this astounding revelation also went unheeded.

I commend the entire article by Brian Urquhart to my colleague’s attention.

[From *The New York Review*, May 11, 2006]

THE OUTLAW WORLD

(By Brian Urquhart)

“A rule-based international society” may seem a lackluster phrase, but it describes, for those who wish organized life on this planet to survive in a decent form, the most important of all the long-term international objectives mankind can have. That international law has already been formulated to deal with a wide range of human activities is one of the great, if often unappreciated,

achievements of the years since World War II. Yet the obstacles to its being effective are enormous. We all know that international law is often challenged by the caprices and diverging interests of national politics and that it still lacks the authority of national law. With a few important exceptions, international law remains unenforceable; when it collides with the sovereign interests or the ambitions of states, it is often ignored or rejected. It is still far from being the respected foundation of a reliable international system.

In the first years of the new millennium, and especially after the terrorist attacks of September 11, the development of international law has encountered an unexpected and formidable obstacle—the ideological opposition of the Bush administration, both to vital treaties and to international institutions. This attitude culminated in the 2003 invasion of Iraq without the specific authorization of the UN Security Council, and without allowing UN inspectors to complete their work. Prisoners captured by the US were denied the protection of the Geneva Conventions and were often treated brutally. It is therefore no surprise that the three very different books under review all end by deploring the United States’ war for regime change in Iraq and the illegal abuses that have accompanied it.

It is ironic that such widespread criticism should be incurred by the US. From the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Charter of the United Nations to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and many UN conventions, the US has done more than any other country to develop and strengthen both the concept and the substance of international law. It is nothing less than disastrous that a United States administration should have chosen to show disrespect for the international legal system and weaken it at a time when the challenges facing the planet demand more urgently than ever the discipline of a strong and respected worldwide system of law. Those challenges include globalization at almost every level of human society, the deeply troubling evidence of climate change, and the linked threats of international terrorism and proliferating weapons of mass destruction. It is true that the United States remains broadly committed to the international rules on trade of the World Trade Organization and NAFTA, rules that are important to the United States not least because they protect the rights of US investors and intellectual property rights.

Philippe Sands is a practicing international lawyer and professor in London. Having been involved in many cases before the International Court of Justice in The Hague, he took part in the effort to deny Augusto Pinochet immunity in the UK and has represented the British detainees at Guantánamo.

Along with the other books under review, Sands’s *Lawless World* provides a disturbing picture of the state of international law and the part, at times visionary, at other times destructive, that the US had in its development. Sands indicts the United States, with Tony Blair’s complicity, for abandoning its commitment to the post-World War II legal and institutional arrangements that both countries, more than anyone else, had put in place. “I am not stary-eyed about international law,” Sands writes. “I recognize that it has frequently failed millions around the world and will continue to do so. But do recent events justify a wholesale change of approach?”

Before World War II, governments could act more or less as they wished in international affairs, provided they had the power

to do so. This situation began to change radically when Roosevelt and Churchill proclaimed the Atlantic Charter on a battleship off the coast of Newfoundland on August 14, 1941, at a time when Nazi Germany appeared to be decisively winning the European war. This first sketch of the UN Charter and the international system that was to regulate the postwar world was based on three simple but revolutionary principles. First, states would recognize the obligation to refrain from the use of force in their international relations, and would resort to force only in self-defense or when authorized to do so by the international community—later to be represented by the UN Security Council. Second, they would maintain and respect the “inherent dignity” and “equal and inalienable rights” of all members of the human family. Third, they would promote economic liberalization and progress through free trade and other means.

The Atlantic Charter marked the beginning of the long process that led to the establishment of the UN, the various UN specialized agencies, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (which after forty-five years became the World Trade Organization), and the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (in Sands’s words “arguably the single most important international instrument ever negotiated”), as well as the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and 1977.

Further steps toward establishing an international institutional and legal order continued with the 1957 International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, which has now become an important monitoring and inspection agency; the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other arms control conventions; environmental law and institutions; and now the International Criminal Court, and the beginning of a system of legal obligations for states related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.

Throughout *Lawless World* Sands’s main preoccupation is the damage that current United States policies and actions may do to the respect for international law and its authority, both of which may be decisive in dealing effectively with the global challenges that lie ahead. His concern is well justified. As he notes, the 1997 manifesto of the neoconservative organization Project for the New American Century, signed by such people as Dick Cheney, Paul Wolfowitz, Donald Rumsfeld, and Scooter Libby, proclaimed that the detention of Augusto Pinochet, the new International Criminal Court, and the Kyoto Protocol on global warming were all threats to American security. John Bolton, now United States ambassador at the UN, said at the time that treaties were simply political acts and “not legally binding.” Richard Perle declared publicly in April 2003 that the war in Iraq provided an opportunity to refashion international law and undermine the United Nations.

Sands is particularly concerned about the frenzied opposition of the Bush administration to the new International Criminal Court, which has been accepted by one hundred other nations and is now investigating the current genocide in Darfur. The Bush administration, he writes, is using the ICC as “a useful stalking horse for a broader attack on international law and the constraints which it may place on hegemonic power.”

As for the rejection of the Kyoto Protocol, Sands recalls with nostalgia that in 1970, another Republican president, Richard Nixon, signed into law the National Environmental Policy Act, the world’s first comprehensive attempt to protect the environment. The UN Charter makes no mention of rules governing the environment. Nixon vigorously

supported an environmental program within the UN, and just before the UN's first global conference on the environment in Stockholm in 1972, he proposed a World Heritage Trust to protect regions of such unique worldwide value that they should be treated as part of the heritage of all mankind. The United States was also a leader in adopting the first measures, taken under the Reagan administration in the 1980s, to counteract the depletion of the ozone layer; it did so against the opposition of European governments that were worried about possible unfavorable economic consequences.

Since 1990, when the report of the UN's International Panel on Climate Change revealed a deadly potential threat to islands and other low-lying regions that clearly called for a timely global response, Sands himself has been deeply involved in such issues. He makes it clear that short-term economic considerations have so far taken precedence over the enormous long-term risks involved in doing too little about climate change.

As he points out, the United States and OPEC initially opposed an international convention on climate change or any timetables to reduce and stabilize the emission of greenhouse gases. A preliminary convention, in a very modest form, came into force in 1994. In 1997 the Kyoto Protocol marked a real commitment to action and provided a basis for more far-reaching measures. In signing it, President Clinton praised the protocol as a major step forward. Sands writes that Clinton was then informed somewhat mystifyingly by former Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and a number of other Regan and Bush officials that the protocol would "hamstring" American military operations and undermine American sovereignty. The Bush administration soon "unsigned" the Kyoto Protocol, claiming among other reasons that the scientific verdict on global warming was not yet in. Alone of all industrialized states, the United States and Australia have not ratified the protocol. Whatever its defects in not adequately controlling emissions from the large Asian economies, it remains an essential preliminary step toward limiting climate change.

The invasion of Iraq that started in March 2003 arouses Sands's deepest objections to what he sees as an unwarranted assault on international law. The invasion itself, without benefit of Security Council authorization, was a blow to the essential basic principle contained in Article 2.4 of the UN Charter, which reads:

"All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Sands is equally concerned with the violation of international laws in connection with the conduct of the war. In the Guantánamo prison hundreds of alleged "killers," "terrorists," or "unlawful combatants," as they have been variously designated by the United States, have been deliberately put, he writes, into a "legal black hole," from which most of them are unlikely to emerge anytime soon. The basic principle of habeas corpus has seldom if ever taken such a beating at the hands of a leading democracy. The atrocities at Abu Ghraib and elsewhere are plainly in violation of the Geneva Conventions and the UN Convention against Torture. They also set a terrible precedent for the future treatment of captured Americans.

The 1899 Hague Convention, which puts limits on methods of interrogation of prisoners of war; the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, which deal, among many other matters, with treatment of prisoners; and Arti-

cle 75 of the Geneva Protocol I of 1977 mean, in Sands's judgment, that "no person can ever fall outside the scope of minimum legal protections" against violence, torture, threats of torture, outrages against personal dignity including humiliating and degrading treatment, and any form of indecent assault. This list certainly describes what happened in Abu Ghraib and other prisons.

Of course these rules have often been violated by other states, but the United States, since 2001, is unique in claiming, in the words of Deputy Assistant Attorney General John Yoo in 2002, "What the Administration is trying to do is create a new legal regime." This was also presumably the basic notion behind Bush's proclaiming the right to resort unilaterally to preventive war as part of his new national security strategy. To minimize legal constraints on the United States and to extract information from prisoners, Alberto Gonzales, then White House general counsel and now attorney general of the United States, urged the President to declare that the Geneva Convention III of 1949 did not apply to al-Qaeda or the Taliban. "This new paradigm," Gonzales wrote in January 2002, "renders obsolete Geneva's strict limitations on questioning of enemy prisoners and renders quaint some of its provisions. . . ."

Although Guantánamo, because it was not in US territory, was chosen partly to avoid such interference, from time to time the US judiciary has tried to stem the administration's flood of expedient revisionism. A federal judge halted the first hearing, after nearly three years, before a special military commission established to try non-American Guantánamo prisoners. He did so on the grounds that the proceedings lacked the basic elements of a fair trial and violated the Geneva Conventions.

Sands is particularly good at picking, from an amazing wealth of material, quotations that capture the eerie atmosphere of the Bush administration in the midst of a war of choice and an unprecedented assault on international law. On the Guantánamo inmates, for example, he quotes Cheney as saying, "They're living in the tropics. They're well fed. They've got everything they could possibly want."

Sands's discussion of the period preceding the second Iraq war are particularly interesting in charting Bush's relatively unobstructed path to war as compared with Tony Blair's far more difficult one. Sands shows that both leaders engaged in much dissembling and tinkering with the truth. He describes the content of the so-called "Downing Street memo," which caused a considerable stir on both sides of the Atlantic when it was later published in full in the London Sunday Times and in these pages.

On March 27, 2006, The New York Times reported on another "extremely sensitive" British memo describing Bush and Blair's private two-hour meeting in the Oval Office in January 2003, of which several highlights were first published in the later edition of Sands's book. The sometimes bizarre quality of these talks make one long for the publication of the full five-page text. Bush apparently suggested provoking a confrontation with Saddam Hussein by painting a US surveillance plane in UN colors in the hope of drawing Iraqi fire. The basic theme of the meeting was Bush's determination to go to war in early March regardless of Security Council resolutions, the findings of UN inspectors, or anything else.

About the performance of the UN Security Council concerning Iraq, Sands concludes:

"The simple fact is that the great majority of states who sat on the Security Council in March 2003 did not consider that the circumstances, as they were then known to be,

could justify the use of force. History has shown that they were right and that the US and Britain were wrong. No WMD have been found. It could be said that the UN system worked. No amount of bullying by two permanent members could buy the votes they wanted."

He could have added that had the inspections been allowed to continue, war probably could have been avoided, with all credit being given to the US for putting the necessary pressure on Saddam Hussein. Instead, the ostensible reason for the US invasion was changed from the alleged threat of WMDs to regime change. Moreover, as Hans Blix reminded the Security Council after inspectors had reached preliminary conclusions about the absence of WMDs, "international inspections and monitoring systems were to stay in place."

Michael Byers states that the objective of his book is to "provide the interested non-lawyer with a readily comprehensible overview of the law governing the use of force in international affairs." Clear and informative, his account is particularly valuable at a time when there is a worldwide debate, arising largely from the Iraq situation—but also relevant to the genocide in Darfur—about the circumstances in which it is legally appropriate for one country to use force against another or for international intervention on humanitarian grounds.

Byers's discussion of self-defense, the justifying condition for the unilateral use of force in the UN Charter, takes up more than half his book. He goes back to the case of the steamship *Caroline*, which was hired in 1837 by a private militia to ferry men and supplies across the Niagara River to support a Canadian rebellion against the British. The British set the ship on fire and floated it over Niagara Falls, later claiming that they did so in self-defense and that their action was justified on political grounds. When the dispute was finally, and amicably, settled in 1842, the American secretary of state, Daniel Webster, conceded that the use of force in self-defense could sometimes be justified as a matter of necessity, but that nothing "unreasonable or excessive" could be done in self-defense.

These criteria—"necessity and proportionality"—were widely accepted as the requirements of a new international legal right to self-defense. Byers emphasizes the importance of this precedent as showing that a country could defend itself without declaring war, and that peace could be maintained even when the right to self-defense was exercised; he traces the development of this concept up to the present time.

The United Nations was the first international organization to combine in its charter the three main rules for maintaining peace: prohibition on the use of force in international affairs (Article 2.4); a provision for the use of force by the Security Council against threats to the peace and acts of aggression (Chapter VII); and an exception for the use of force by governments in self-defense (in Article 51). But the plea of self-defense, as Byers shows, can be complex when it involves forceful action beyond a nation's own territory.

For example, in 1976 an Air France plane with many Israeli passengers aboard was hijacked by Palestinians and taken to Entebbe in Uganda, where non-Jewish passengers were released. Facing a deadline for meeting the hijackers' demand for the release of fifty-three Palestinian terrorists, an Israeli commando team, led by Jonathan Netanyahu, killed the hijackers, rescued the Israeli hostages, and flew them back to Israel. Netanyahu himself was killed. This action is now credited as a precedent for extending the right of self-defense to protecting nationals abroad.

In April 1993 an attempt to assassinate former President George H. W. Bush in Kuwait was thwarted by the discovery of a sophisticated car bomb. When Iraq's involvement in this attempt was established, President Clinton ordered the destruction of Saddam Hussein's Military Intelligence Headquarters in Baghdad by twenty-three Tomahawk missiles. The Security Council did not censure this action, although the use of force without Council authorization was condemned by the Arab League.

The Council did not even consider President Clinton's response to the destruction by terrorists of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya when he fired seventy-nine Tomahawk missiles at al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan and also at a pharmaceutical plant in Sudan suspected of making chemical weapons for terrorists. Moreover, by authorizing the U.S.-led operation against the Taliban in Afghanistan after September 11, the Security Council also set a precedent for using force against a state harboring terrorists, provided that the terrorists had previously attacked the state concerned.

On the even more controversial question of preemptive self-defense, Byers cites the case of Israel's 1981 attack on Iraq's French-built Osirak nuclear reactor, which the Council unanimously condemned as a grave breach of international law. Byers writes that George W. Bush's policy claiming the right of the United States to use unilateral, preemptive force—widely considered a dangerous example that other states may try to emulate—clearly violates the common-sense criteria of the Caroline case for self-defense. He believes that such a policy as Bush's, if maintained, could even serve as an incentive to some states to try to acquire a nuclear deterrent in self-defense. He quotes the response of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change to Bush's claim of the right of preemptive self-defense:

“. . . In a world full of perceived potential threats, the risk to the global order and the norm of nonintervention on which it continues to be based is simply too great for the legality of unilateral preventive action, as distinct from collectively endorsed action, to be accepted. Allowing one to so act is to allow all.”

Byers then examines the current legal status of the relatively recent issue of humanitarian intervention and the obligation to protect populations in distress, even from the actions of their own governments. One of the most important decisions of the UN Summit Meeting of September 2005 was to give a general, although highly qualified, approval to such interventions. But as Byers points out, while Kofi Annan reiterates that the “security situation in Darfur continues to deteriorate and the moral case for action is overwhelming,” the Security Council has so far agreed only to deploying a UN peacekeeping force later this year to take over from the existing African Union force, a move strongly opposed by the Sudanese government. The Council has also, as mentioned above, referred the Darfur case to the International Criminal Court.

Byers's closing chapters on the protection of civilians and prisoners of war, and on the various UN international tribunals, are characterized by mounting frustration at the US administration's contemptuous attitude toward international law and legal institutions. Of the Bush administration's obsessive hostility toward the recently established International Criminal Court he writes:

“Only the United States has actively endeavored to undermine the court. With troops in more than 140 countries, a propensity to intervene under dubious legal circumstances, and interpretations of the laws of war that sometimes differ from those of

other states, the single superpower feels vulnerable to international mechanisms for enforcing international criminal law. Whereas the Clinton Administration sought to negotiate protections against the abuse of international procedures into the statutes of the tribunals it helped to create, the Bush Administration has adopted an entirely hostile stance. . . .

“Since coming to office, President Bush has ‘un-signed’ the ICC statute, pressured the UN Security Council into temporarily exempting US forces from the Court's jurisdiction, and obtained more than ninety bilateral treaties committing individual countries not to surrender US citizens to The Hague. Bush has even signed legislation that authorizes him to use military force to secure the release of any US service member detained by the ICC. The law is popularly known as ‘The Hague Invasion Act.’”

Since under the present ICC statute it is virtually impossible that the Court would detain a US soldier, this exceptional—even paranoid—brand of US exceptionalism can only add to the frustration of the nations seeking a fair and workable international legal system.

When the UN Preparatory Commission was setting up the world organization in London in the fall of 1945, the European colonial powers could sometimes scarcely contain their resentment of what they saw as the self-righteous attitude of the US delegation toward European colonialism and its abolition. Their resentment occasionally took the form of rather feeble allusions to the fate of American Indians; but I cannot recall a single reference to America's many efforts at regime change in the fairly recent past. These actions are the subject of the first part of *Overthrow*, Stephen Kinzer's wonderful chronicle of America's interventions in foreign countries.

Kinzer describes three periods of American intervention: first the “Imperial Era” between 1893 and 1910 (in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, and Honduras); second, the “Covert Action period” between 1953 and 1973 (in Iran, Guatemala, South Vietnam, and Chile); and third, the “Invasions” since 1983 (in Grenada, Panama, Afghanistan, and Iraq). The original announced aim was to help anti-colonial patriots to achieve success, as in Cuba and the Philippines; and then, to the patriots' surprise, the U.S. would establish an authoritarian protectorate. The reasons for doing so were usually presented as extending the advantages of American democratic principles and protecting U.S. security. In practice, as Kinzer shows, the principal aims were to establish the right of U.S. business to act as it wished, to satisfy a new national ambition for expansion, and to add to the strength of the U.S. economy.

Kinzer quotes a letter from John L. Stevens, the American minister in Honolulu, on January 16, 1893, to Captain Gilbert Wiltse, the commander of the cruiser *Boston*. He comments, “Its single sentence is a dry classic of diplomatic mendacity, full of motifs that Americans would hear often in the century to come.” The letter reads:

“In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honolulu, indicating an inadequate legal force, I request you to land marines and sailors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States legation and the United States consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property.”

That, effectively, was the end of the courageous Queen Liliuokalani's resistance to the American annexation of Hawaii.

Although there were impassioned opponents of such actions in the United States, William James among them, Kinzer shows

that the expansionist mood of the 1890s was already producing justifications that sound all too familiar today. American presidents and military officers, then as now, said they were intervening in struggles of “good and evil” for humanity's sake and had God's guidance in doing so. “The parallels between McKinley's invasion of the Philippines and Bush's invasion of Iraq were startling.” Kinzer writes:

“Both presidents sought economic as well as political advantage for the United States. Both were also motivated by a deep belief that the United States has a sacred mission to spread its form of government to faraway countries. Neither doubted that the people who lived in those countries would welcome Americans as liberators. Neither anticipated that he would have to fight a long counterinsurgency war to subdue nationalist rebels. Early in the twenty-first century, ten decades after the United States invaded the Philippines and a few years after it invaded Iraq, those two countries were among the most volatile and unstable in all of Asia.”

Kinzer's book is particularly enlightening about the consequences of such unilateral interventions. He writes:

“If it were possible to control the course of world events by deposing foreign governments, the United States would be unchallenged. It has deposed far more of them than any other modern nation. The stories of what has happened in the aftermath of these operations, however, make clear that Americans do not know what to do with countries after removing their leaders. They easily succumb to the temptation to stage coups or invasions but turn quickly away when the countries where they intervene fall into misery and repression.”

Brushing aside fifty years of international law in the name of the “global war on terrorism” is a bad idea for everyone, including the United States. Violating global rules undermines both America's authority and standing and its long-term strategic interests. An already globalized and interdependent world cannot permit a return to a situation where each nation is entirely free to act as it wishes.

To use Sands's words, the United States, like other countries, badly needs international agreements and international cooperation to promote and protect its own interests, and cooperation requires rules. The conclusion seems plain: the United States should renege in respecting and developing the rule-based system that it largely initiated after World War II and which has for many years served it well.

Such an approach could certainly not have worse consequences than the recent attempt to abandon the idea of international restraint and go it alone. Some US administrations have vigorously supported international regulation in the past. On April 1, 2005, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice told the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law that the US “has been and will continue to be the world's strongest voice for the development and defense of international legal norms.” She added that America “has historically been the key player in negotiating treaties and setting up international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of disputes.” As Sands comments, “These are important words, but they remain just that.”

A more down-to-earth perception of the situation was expressed in May 2004 by US Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, who was speaking of the U.S. Senate's delay of some ten years in acceding to the Law of the Sea Treaty, a delay largely caused by those Americans who have argued that the treaty restricts the exploration and exploitation of the seabed. Lugar

posed the question that the US has still to face:

"If we cannot get beyond political paralysis in a case where the coalition of American supporters is so comprehensive, there is little reason to think that any multi lateral solution to any international problem is likely to be accepted within the US policy-making structure."

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF
MR. LESTER (LES) WILLIAMS

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Lester (Les) Williams for his recognition as "Labor's Representative of the Year for 2006" by Labor's Educational and Political Club Independent (LEPCI). He is President, Business Manager, and Member of the Executive Board of Construction and General Laborers' Local Union Number 264. As the eighth recipient of this prestigious award, Les joins an elite list of other dedicated and deserving individuals. His unwavering resolve to the betterment of the Kansas City community and its workers is the reason for this recognition and celebration.

Les is a political activist and humanitarian whose legacy continues to enrich the lives of all Kansas Citians. His dedication and commitment to the Labor Movement has spanned 38 years. In July 1985, Les was elected Vice President, Executive Board Member, and Field Representative of Construction & General Laborers Local Union No. 264. In May 1988, he was elected to his current positions of President, Executive Board Member, and Field Representative of Construction & General Laborers Local Union No. 264.

Les's reputation as a leader extends beyond the borders of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri. He serves as President of Western Missouri & Kansas Laborers' District Council, Vice President of the Greater Kansas City AFL-CIO, Chairman of the Greater Kansas City Laborers' Pension Fund, Secretary of the Greater Kansas City Laborers' Health & Welfare Fund, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greater Kansas City Laborers' Training Fund, and as Secretary of the MO-KAN CISAP Fund. Mr. Williams is a member of the Executive Committee Board of the African American Caucus for the Midwest Region of the Laborers' International Union of America and also serves on the Executive Committee of the United Way and is Vice Chairman of Working Families Friend. He is also very active in Democratic politics, serving on the Executive Committee Board for the Missouri Democratic Party.

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1948, Les completed his elementary and secondary education in the Kansas City, Missouri, school district, a graduate of Manual High & Technical Vocational High School. Les is a proud father and husband, having been married to his wife, Judy, for 39 years.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Les Williams for his relentless efforts in protecting and assisting the rights of others, while extending the labor movement, not only within the boundaries of the Fifth Congressional District, but

within the United States and the entire global community. He represents the best in all of us. I urge my colleagues of the 109th Congress to please join me in congratulating Les on being honored as "Labor's Representative of the Year for 2006."

HONORING MAYOR RONDELL
STEWART OF INDEPENDENCE,
MISSOURI

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to Mayor Ron Stewart, the arbitrator, peace maker and enthusiastic Mayor for the City of Independence, Missouri. After providing 12 years of planned economic advancement and growth for the city of Independence, Mayor Stewart has decided to retire.

For 45 years Ron Stewart has made Independence a safer and more productive city. He began his career at the City on the Independence Police Force where he served for 31 years. He cultivated an appreciation and understanding of the City and its problems. Upon retirement he was encouraged to run for the Independence City Council and won. Two years later he ran for Mayor. The citizens of Independence elected Ron Stewart every time he ran for office. The All American City appreciates and enjoys every positive objective initiated by Ron Stewart aimed at building a brilliant future while preserving a rich heritage.

During his three terms as Mayor he stimulated vibrant economic growth by working with public and private entities, and community organizations. He made it a priority to work closely with the Independence Chamber of Commerce, built partnerships with neighboring cities, championed relationships between state and federal elected officials, and strengthened international relationships with Sister City Higashimurayamam, Japan.

The Mayor persuaded the City of Independence to pass a sales tax to repair a debilitating infrastructure. As a result of his leadership, streets continue to be repaired and built, a critical Storm Water Control problem has been rectified through increased maintenance and repair, the City's water supply system has been upgraded, electrical supply increased, and a nonfunctioning Parks Department now serves the city with new facilities, programs and refreshed parks.

His honors and awards are numerous and include the United States Department of Transportation, Appreciation for Distinguished Leadership Award, 2000; The Jackson County Inter-Agency Council, Community Service Award, 1999; The Jackson County Historical Society Award for Service, 1998; Chamber of Commerce, Distinguished Citizen Award, 1996; Kentucky State Police, Division of Department of Public Safety Award, 1966. He is a member of the F.O.P Lodge 1; National FBI Academy, Masonic Blue Lodge 76, Ararat Shrine, South Independence Optimist Club; American Legion Post 21; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Moose Lodge Rotary and the Lions Club.

The citizens of Independence know Ron Stewart as a no-nonsense type of guy whose

integrity has brought trust. He appreciates his life's treasures that include his family and his wife Marilyn who has been by his side for more than 46 years. He is a musician that enjoys singing and playing his steel guitar in his band, "Country by Choice". He rode into public service as a young Independence motor cycle patrol officer and continues to enjoy riding on his Harley-Davidson. His departing documentary was a video that followed the Mayor on his Harley-Davidson as he recounted his proudest accomplishments throughout the city.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues in the House join me in saluting the Mayor of Independence, Ron Stewart, for his leadership and many accomplishments for the City of Independence, Missouri. We wish him the very best as Mayor Stewart leaves public office with a song in his heart and time to explore on his Harley. Thank you, Ron Stewart for choosing to serve. You elevated Independence, Missouri to an All-American City.

RECOGNIZING SHANE DANIEL

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Shane Daniel of Liberty, Missouri. He has spent many hours of study and preparation as a member of the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team. After numerous competitions and a victory in the regional competition, the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team earned a spot to compete in the 2006 National Science Bowl Competition in Washington, DC.

As one of America's best and brightest, Shane has been an accomplished student. As a student who loves competition, Shane is a member of the Varsity Scholar Bowl team, Future Business Leaders of America, and the cross-country team. He enjoys studying physics, chemistry, and mathematics, hoping to attend the University of Chicago to study in the sciences.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Shane Daniel, an outstanding student from Liberty, Missouri. As a top student who is committed to science and mathematics, Shane will certainly have a bright and fulfilling future. I commend him for his achievements and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF
TRAVIS S.C. ROOT ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, I am happy to announce that Travis S.C. Root of Norwalk, OH, has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, CO.

Travis's offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Air Force Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2010. Attending one of our Nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer. Truly, it is one of the most challenging and rewarding undertakings of their lives.

Travis brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of Air Force cadets. While attending Norwalk High School in Norwalk, OH, Travis attained a grade point average which placed him near the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, Travis has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in advanced placement classes throughout high school. Travis has been a member of the Honor Roll, the Academic Challenge Team, and the Key Club.

Outside the classroom, Travis has distinguished himself as an excellent student-athlete by earning varsity letters in football, swimming and track. Travis's dedication and service to the community and his peers has proven his ability to excel among the leaders at the Air Force Academy. I have no doubt that Travis will take the lessons of his student leadership with him to the United States Air Force Academy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Travis S.C. Root on his appointment to the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Travis will do very well during his career at the United States Air Force Academy and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the Nation.

IN HONOR OF CHARLOTTE CREWS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Charlotte Crews, upon her retirement as center director of the Barton Center of Lakewood, whose dedication and devotion to the residents of the Barton Center has brought joy and energy to their lives for more than two decades.

Mrs. Crews began volunteering at the Barton Center nearly 21 years ago. Though busy with family and her own job at a local insurance company, Mrs. Crews made time to prepare meals, and she also utilized her creative theatrical talent and experience by writing and directing countless performances and shows at the center. Her husband, Curt, was program director at the time, and she also volunteered as his assistant. In 1995, she was offered the position of center director. As center director for 11 years, Mrs. Crews went above and beyond the usual call of duty. Her care and compassion for the elderly and disabled residents of the center was equally matched by her energetic drive and dedication that focused on enriching their lives.

Mrs. Crews worked overtime to cook dinner for more than 100 people for the monthly din-

ner show. She set the menu, shopped, cooked and served the food. She also continued to channel her talents by writing, producing and directing the annual staff show. Additionally, she created a small grocery called the Corner Store, located in the building, for residents unable to leave the center. Mrs. Crews added a computer to the center, created several new programs for residents, and initiated a successful fundraising plan, known as the Annual Campaign. Moreover, Mrs. Crews' approachable demeanor and great sense of humor easily drew others to her, and her presence brightened the spirits of residents, staff and volunteers.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor, recognition and gratitude to Charlotte Crews, for her unwavering dedication, generous heart, expansive talent and true sense of giving that has framed her presence at the Barton Center for the past 21 years. Her achievements are numerous, yet her most significant accomplishment is the love and compassion that she shared with the most frail citizens of our society—bringing them joy, great care and hope, and the foundation of friendship that Mrs. Crews created has raised the lives of every resident at Barton Center, and has strengthened our entire community.

RESPECT FOR AMERICA'S FALLEN
HEROES ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5037, the Respect for America's Fallen Heroes Act. I read with disgust the article on the protests that occurred at the military funeral for Army SSG. Jeremy Doyle, who was killed in Iraq, earlier this year. It especially saddens me that the individuals who protested at Staff Sergeant Doyle's funeral were from the Westboro Baptist Church in Topeka, KS. The church's founder, Rev. Fred Phelps, says that American soldiers are being killed in Iraq as vengeance from God for protecting a country that harbors gays.

I find it abhorrent that individuals and groups feel a military funeral is an appropriate forum to display their beliefs on gay rights. Losing a family member during military service is a very difficult and devastating thing. It is unfortunate that some individuals and groups add to the anguish and grief of those who have lost a loved one by protesting outside of the funerals of fallen soldiers. Our military heroes who make the ultimate sacrifice for our country deserve our respect and gratitude. I condemn these actions in the strongest terms possible and I'm proud to support H.R. 5037.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. ARMY SERGEANT
PIERRE A. RAYMOND

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true hero, Army Sergeant Pierre A.

Raymond, who gave his life in service to our country.

Sergeant Raymond was a resident of Lawrence, MA, and was deployed with the brave men and women serving in our armed forces as part of Operation: Iraqi Freedom II. David was in Iraq just one week before sustaining fatal injuries from an explosion that ripped through his barracks in Ramadi, Iraq. He died five days later on September 20, 2005, surrounded by his family in the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Landstuhl, Germany.

Pierre was preparing to celebrate his 29th birthday in early October. He looked forward to returning to his family and his girlfriend, with whom he had lived before deployment, and was planning to finish a college degree in psychology. His friends and family recall his playful nature and his wonderful laughter. He was courageous to the end. Even as he lay wounded in his hospital bed, he is reported to have been talking and joking with doctors and nurses and was in good spirits. Friends and family also remember David's passion for cars and his talent for repairing them—a technical ability that served him well as an Army mechanic maintaining Bradley Fighting Vehicles in the Army Reserve's 228th Forward Support Battalion, 28th Infantry Division. His zest for life should be an inspiration to us all.

Pierre graduated from Salem High School in New Hampshire in 1994, and joined the Army in 1998, serving for thirteen months in Bosnia as a member of the U.N. peacekeeping force before being discharged in 2001. As a member of the Individual Ready Reserve, he was recalled in June of 2005 to serve in Iraq. While he was overseas, he called his family every morning. In his final hours, they joined him at his bedside in Germany, and his mother accompanied him on his journey home to the United States after his tragic death.

Pierre's family is proud of him for the supreme sacrifice he made on behalf of his country. He will always be remembered for his kindness, enthusiasm, his faith, and his desire for peace. He will be sorely missed.

I have now requested that an American flag be flown over our United States Capitol in memory of Sergeant Pierre Raymond to honor his brave service to our country. This flag will be delivered to his family. Pierre died fighting for the country he loved, alongside comrades he respected and with the family he adored, forever in his heart. Our nation is humbled and grateful for his sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, we should all take a moment to recognize Sergeant Pierre A. Raymond, United States Army, who gave his life in service to his country.

THANKING JAMES S. MURPHY FOR
HIS SERVICE TO THE HOUSE

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement at the end of May 2006, I rise to thank Mr. James S. (Jim) Murphy for his 29 years of outstanding service to the United States House of Representatives.

Jim began his career with the House on October 11, 1977, and served in positions within the Office of the Clerk and the Finance office

of the Chief Administrative Officer. As a Team Leader within the Office of Financial Counseling, he provided financial assistance and guidance to all Member and Committee offices including monitoring and projecting available fund balances and ensuring expenditures comply with both House and Committee rules and regulations.

Jim has provided financial guidance to every entity of the House, assuring that House staff and vendors are paid accurately. His passionate customer service and tireless commitment to the countless House staff members who have worked with him will be deeply missed.

On behalf of the entire House community, I extend congratulations to Jim for his many years of dedication and contributions to the financial management of the House. We wish Jim many wonderful years enjoying his retirement.

RECOGNIZING JOHN AHLFIELD

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize John Ahlfield of Liberty, Missouri. He has spent many hours of study and preparation as a member of the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team. After numerous competitions and a victory in the regional competition, the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team earned a spot to compete in the 2006 National Science Bowl Competition in Washington, D.C.

As one of America's best and brightest, John has been an accomplished student. He is a member of Serteens and the National Honor Society. He joined the Liberty Scholar Bowl Team as a sophomore, then became a Varsity member and captain his junior year. Among his favorite subjects are science and mathematics and he hopes to pursue a degree in chemical engineering after graduating from Liberty High School.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing John Ahlfield, an outstanding student from Liberty, Missouri. As a top student who is committed to science and mathematics, John will certainly have a bright and fulfilling future. I commend him for his achievements and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF
PETER D. GUZOWSKI ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that Peter D. Guzowski of Tiffin, Ohio has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Peter's offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Air Force Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2010. Attending one of our Nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer.

Peter brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of Air Force cadets. While attending Tiffin Columbian High School in Tiffin, Ohio, Peter attained a grade point average which placed him near the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, Peter has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. Peter has been a member of the National Honor Society, Honor Roll and has earned awards and accolades as a scholar and an athlete.

Outside the classroom, Peter has distinguished himself as an excellent student-athlete by earning letters in varsity tennis and golf where he served as the captain of his varsity team. He has also remained involved in his community by coaching youth basketball and serving as an altar server. Peter's dedication and service to the community and his peers has proven his ability to excel among the leaders at the United States Air Force Academy. I have no doubt that Peter will take the lessons of his student leadership with him to the United States Air Force Academy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Peter D. Guzowski on his appointment to the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Peter will do very well during his career at the United States Air Force Academy and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the Nation.

IN HONOR OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAKEWOOD LIBRARY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Lakewood Library, as we join in celebration of their 90th Anniversary.

For the past nine decades, the library, located on Detroit Avenue, has served as a vital source of learning, entertainment and enlightenment for residents of all ages, at no cost or low cost. Founded in 1916, the Lakewood Library has evolved over the years from a small space where books were exchanged, to a peaceful haven of energy where information and ideas are exchanged, learning flourishes and computer technology is presented on the cutting edge.

The Lakewood Library lends out thousands of books, and CD's every year, and also lends its rooms to community organizations where members gather on a regular basis. The Library offers programs for children, adults and seniors, literary programs, workshops, commu-

nity volunteer programs and a variety of family entertainment programs and classes, including reading circles and the visual arts.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of staff, administrators, volunteers and visitors, past and present, of the Lakewood Library. The library's collection of books, resources, historical documentation and advanced technology, offered free to the public, is a priceless component that continues to shape our culture, broaden our horizons and raise our collective and individual dreams into the light of reality—through imagination, discovery and learning, with every turn of the page.

H.R. 4975, THE SO-CALLED "LOBBYING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2006"

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 3, 2006, I voted against final passage of H.R. 4975, making changes to congressional ethics procedures and campaign finance laws.

As a member of Congress first elected to the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES in 1998, I have supported and continue to support efforts to reduce the influence of money in politics because I believe that public cynicism is eating away at voter participation, causing citizens to tune out discussions of very serious issues, and turning a whole generation of young people away from our political system as a means of social change. There is a national crisis of confidence in our political system because of the influence of money in the legislative process. The American people share a widely held belief that special interests, lobbyists, and the very wealthiest campaign contributors wield too much influence in government.

Unfortunately, these concerns have been warranted, as recent scandals have come to light involving, among others, the transgressions of former Rep. Randy "Duke" Cunningham and lobbyist Jack Abramoff. For this reason, I joined as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4682, the Honest Government and Open Leadership Act. This legislation, among other things, takes steps to ban all gifts, including meals, tickets, entertainment and travel, from lobbyists and non-governmental organizations that retain or employ lobbyists; requires Members to pay full charter costs when using corporate jets for official travel; and establishes a new Office of Public Integrity under the Inspector General of the House.

H.R. 4975 falls short in all of these areas and instead chooses to maintain the status quo. Furthermore, the final rule reported out of the Rules Committee did not allow for the consideration of amendments on the House floor that would have addressed these concerns. Instead, the Rule included H.R. 513, controversial campaign finance legislation that would limit the ability of the public to mobilize voters and to hold incumbents accountable for the very misconduct that this bill purports to change. This kind of closed door process is indicative of the problems we are now experiencing in Congress.

Public office is a public trust. All elected officials and their staffs must conduct the public's business in public view and in a manner that is above reproach. Congress must take real steps to improve congressional ethics standards and to make congressional procedures more open and accountable to all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. MARINE LANCE
CORPORAL NICKOLAS D.
SCHIAVONI

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true hero, Marine Lance Corporal Nickolas D. Schiavoni, who gave his life in service to our country.

Lance Corporal Schiavoni lived in my district in Haverhill, and was deployed with the brave men and women serving in our armed forces as part of Operation: Iraqi Freedom. Nickolas died tragically on November 15, 2005 when a suicide, vehicle-borne, improvised explosive device was detonated while he was conducting combat operations against enemy forces near Al Karmah, Iraq during Operation Steel Curtain. He was twenty-six years old.

Nickolas leaves behind his beloved wife Gina, and two young children, Marissa and Alex. He is also survived by his mother, Stephany Kern, his grandfather, David Swartz, and his sister, Vanessa Schiavoni. Nickolas treasured his time with his family and was very fond of their time together at his mother's home in Westerly, Rhode Island.

Nickolas served in Iraq with the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, based in Camp Lejeune, N.C. He was serving on his second tour of duty in Iraq when he was killed. He was very proud to be a Marine.

Nickolas' family is proud of him, not just for the supreme sacrifice he paid on behalf of his country, but for the honor he brought to them as a Marine. He strove to protect his family and his country. His courage will not be soon forgotten.

I have now requested that an American flag be flown over our United States Capitol in memory of Lance Corporal Nickolas Schiavoni to honor his brave service to our country. This flag will be delivered to his family. Nickolas died fighting for the country he loved, alongside comrades he respected and with the family he adored, forever in his heart. Our nation is humbled and grateful for his sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, we should all take a moment to recognize Lance Corporal Nickolas D. Schiavoni, United States Marine Corps, who gave his life in service to his country.

THANKING MRS. ESTELLE JONES
FOR HER SERVICE TO THE HOUSE

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of her retirement in June 2006, I rise to thank Mrs. Estelle Jones for 29 years of outstanding service to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Throughout the years Estelle has made significant contributions managing the employee benefit programs for the U.S. House of Representatives and providing oversight to the processing of staff employee benefits for the U.S. House of Representatives. She began her career at the House on June 15, 1977, as an Employee Benefits Clerk in the Office of Personnel and Benefits, Office of Finance, under the Office of the Clerk. In January 1980, she assumed the title of Personnel Control Clerk, supervising the paperwork flow of the Employee Benefits Clerk. Estelle later accepted the position of Benefits Counselor, remaining with the Office of Personnel and Benefits. On December 1, 1987, she was promoted to Assistant Supervisor for the Office of Personnel and Benefits until November 12, 1995, when she accepted the appointment as Director of the Office of Personnel and Benefits, Human Resources for the Chief Administrative Officer. As Director of Personnel and Benefits, Estelle also served as the House Benefits Officer for both Health Benefits and Retirement with the Office of Personnel Management. She had the overall responsibility for the quality, accuracy and timeliness of submissions of all benefits records to OPM. She has provided many years of employee benefit support and guidance to the countless House staff members who have worked in this great institution throughout the last 29 years.

On behalf of the entire House community, I extend congratulations to Estelle for her many years of dedication and outstanding contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives. We wish Estelle many wonderful years in fulfilling her retirement dreams with her husband, Jack, and her children, Justin and Stephanie.

RECOGNIZING STEPHANIE HULL

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Stephanie Hull of Liberty, Missouri. She has spent many hours of study and preparation as a member of the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team. After numerous competitions and a victory in the regional competition, the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team earned a spot to compete in the 2006 National Science Bowl Competition in Washington, D.C.

As one of America's best and brightest, Stephanie has been an accomplished student. A very active student, she participates in Scholar Bowl, Orchestra, National Honor society, Model UN, Debate, the National Forensic League, her church youth group, and the Senior Girl Scouts. Stephanie would like to become a doctor and is interested in attending UMKC or the University of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Stephanie Hull, an outstanding student from Liberty, Missouri. As a top student who is committed to science and mathematics, Stephanie will certainly have a bright and fulfilling future. I commend her for her achievements and I am honored to represent her in the United States Congress.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF KEIL
J. MILLER ON HIS APPOINTMENT
TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES
NAVY ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that Keil J. Miller of Napoleon, Ohio has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Keil's offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Naval Academy this fall with the incoming midshipmen class of 2010. Attending one of our Nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer. Truly, it is one of the most challenging and rewarding undertakings of their lives.

Keil brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class at the Naval Academy. While attending Napoleon High School in Napoleon, Ohio, Keil attained a grade point average which placed him near the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, Keil has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. Keil has been a member of the Honor Roll, the Drama and German Club and has earned numerous awards and accolades as a scholar and an athlete.

Outside the classroom, Joshua has distinguished himself as an excellent student-athlete by earning varsity letters in track and football where he served as the captain of his varsity team. He has also remained involved in his community by serving as a camp counselor for a youth football program and as an active participant in Big Brothers/Big Sisters. Keil's dedication and service to the community and his peers has proven his ability to excel among the leaders at the Naval Academy. I have no doubt that Keil will take the lessons of his student leadership with him to Annapolis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Keil J. Miller on his appointment to the United States Naval Academy. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Keil will do very well during his career at the Naval Academy and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the nation.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD ZEAGER
AS HE CELEBRATES HIS 90TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Richard Zeager as he celebrates his 90th birthday. Richard

worked hard throughout his life, served his country and raised a family. His accomplishments and contributions to his community are worthy of recognition.

Mr. Zeager was born on May 14, 1916, at home in Rocky River, Ohio, where he would spend the rest of his life serving his community and country. Much of his childhood was spent working and playing with his four siblings. After receiving his diploma from Rocky River High School in 1934, Richard worked a number of jobs as a gardener, hunter, fisherman, and truck driver and worked in the Pepsi-Cola factory in Cleveland. Mr. Zeager found a career as a warehouse manager at Lifetime Cookware, where he worked for 52 years, just retiring last year.

In 1942, Richard answered the call of duty to fight for America during World War II. As a decorated Sergeant of the 7th Airdrome Squadron of the 13th Air Force Division, Richard served as an Aircraft Electrical Specialist. From 1942–45 he served in the Philippines, Guadalcanal, and New Guinea. Since his return home in 1945, Richard became an active member of the VFW in Rocky River, where he was a past commander, and also a member of the American Legion in Bay Village. He participated in parades and veteran reunions for his squadron, continuing close friendships with his fellow soldiers. Richard enjoys sharing his stories from the war with his family and friends. Besides his involvement with the VFW, he is also a member of the Danish Brotherhood Lodge where he continues the traditions of his heritage.

After his honorable service in World War II, Richard married Edna Klavon in March 1946. Throughout their 57-year marriage they had 3 sons, Terry, Stanley, and Edward. Richard and Edna also were loving and supportive grandparents to their six grandchildren. Besides spending time with family, Richard is an avid stamp and coin collector.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Richard Zeager on his 90th birthday. His contribution to his community, family, and country are irreplaceable and we are ever grateful for his service.

CONGRATULATING WE THE PEOPLE KANSAS CLASS ON RECEIVING MOUNTAIN/PLAINS STATES REGIONAL AWARD AT NATIONAL COMPETITION ON THE CONSTITUTION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, from April 29 to May 1, 2006, approximately 1,200 students from across the country participated in the national finals competition of We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution, the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. I am pleased to announce that Saint Thomas Aquinas High School from Overland Park, Kansas received the Mountain/Plains States Regional Award in the competition. The We the People program is administered by the Center for Civic Education and funded by the U.S. Department of Education by act of Congress.

The We the People national finals is a three-day academic competition that simulates a congressional hearing in which the students testify before a panel of judges on constitutional topics. Students demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of constitutional principles as they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues. Among the questions students responded to in the competition includes: Is judicial review essential for the functioning of our American constitutional democracy? Explain and justify your position.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud of these outstanding students from Saint Thomas Aquinas High School: Danny Akright, Carrie Brand, Rob Conard, Andrew Conde, John Darnell, Evan Daugharthy, Kelsey Gustafson, Ben Haeefe, Anthony Halling, Steve Hengeli, Jennifer Kinkade, Sarah Kuhlmann, Sinom Longhi, Christy Millward, Evan Pederson, Sarah Potter, Patrick Short, Caitlin Thornbrugh, Jenny Timmons, Patrick Trouba, and Paul Wooten.

I also wish to commend the teacher of the class, Spencer Clark, who was responsible for preparing the student class for the national finals competition. Also worthy of special recognition are Lynn Stanley, the state coordinator and Ken Thomas, the district coordinator, who are among those responsible for implementing the We the People program in my district.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues in the House, please join me in congratulating these young constitutional experts for their outstanding achievement.

RECOGNIZING RYAN STANDER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Ryan Stander of Liberty, Missouri. He has spent many hours of study and preparation as a member of the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team. After numerous competitions and a victory in the regional competition, the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team earned a spot to compete in the 2006 National Science Bowl Competition in Washington, D.C.

As one of America's best and brightest, Ryan has been an accomplished student. This year's entry in the National Science Bowl was his second entry in the national tournament. Ryan is very involved as a member of the Liberty Scholar Bowl team, Science Knowledge Bowl, National Honor Society, Young Democrats, and Serteens. After graduation, Ryan will attend Truman State University in the fall to major in history and political science.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Ryan Stander, an outstanding student from Liberty, Missouri. As a top student who is committed to science and mathematics, Ryan will certainly have a bright and fulfilling future. I commend him for his achievements and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF JOSHUA R. MINTON ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that Joshua R. Minton of North Baltimore, Ohio has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Joshua's offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Military Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2010. Attending one of our Nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer. Truly, it is one of the most challenging and rewarding undertakings of their lives.

Joshua brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of West Point cadets. While attending Elmwood High School in Bloomdale, Ohio, Joshua attained a grade point average which placed him near the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, Joshua has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. Joshua has been a member of the National Honor Society, the Honor Roll and has earned numerous awards and accolades as a scholar and an athlete.

Outside the classroom, Joshua has distinguished himself as an excellent student-athlete. On the fields of competition, he has earned varsity letters in basketball and football where he served as the captain of the varsity team. Joshua's dedication and service to the community and his peers has proven his ability to excel among the leaders at West Point. I have no doubt that Joshua will take the lessons of his student leadership with him to West Point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Joshua R. Minton on his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Joshua will do very well during his career at West Point and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the Nation.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF MIKE ZAPPONE, SR.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Mike Zappone, Sr., beloved husband, father, successful restaurateur and friend. Mr. Zappone, Senior leaves behind a legacy that reflects his joy for

life, love for his family and dedication to his community.

Mr. Zappone was born and raised in Cleveland, OH. He learned early on the lessons of family unity, hard work and team work, as his father died at a young age, leaving his mother with a large family to raise. Shortly after graduating from John Marshall High School, Mr. Zappone joined his older brother, Tony Zappone, in the restaurant business.

Tony Zappone operated Tony's Diner for nearly 30 years, until his death in 1977. Mike Zappone opened his first restaurant in Kamms Corners in the 1950s, then in 1962, he opened up the Original 13 Colonies restaurant, located in the Holiday Inn on Brookpark Road. Mr. Zappone took over Tony's Diner when his brother passed away, and later opened up the highly popular Mr. Z's.

For decades, both brothers were successfully involved in the ownership and operation of nearly 20 local and out-of-State restaurants. Their signature establishments were Tony's Diner and Mr. Z's, cultural landmarks that provided a welcoming atmosphere where anyone could enjoy a great meal and lively conversation. Both Tony's Diner and Mr. Z's frequently set the stage for people from all walks of life—from politicians to steelworkers, to business owners and every profession in between, to discover and debate the neighborhood news of the day.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor, remembrance and gratitude of my dear friend, Mike Zappone, Sr., whose kindness, integrity and goodwill defined his character and framed his life. I offer my condolences to his wife Jeanne; his sons, Michael, Junior and John; his four grandchildren; and his extended family and friends. His friendly smile, joyful spirit and kind heart will live on within the hearts of his family, friends and every patron, young and old, whose day was made brighter while gathered at the table of Tony's Diner or Mr. Z's, including my own.

TRIBUTE TO PETALUMA CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Petaluma Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of its 100th anniversary celebration. The chamber has been serving my hometown of Petaluma, CA, since it was first launched on February 6, 1906, with 79 members.

Many of these early members bore names still remembered in Petaluma today, including J.E. Olmstead, publisher of the newspaper, and Rodney Putnam who was related to future mayor and first female Sonoma County Supervisor Helen Putnam.

One of the key characters in the chamber's early years was Bert Kerrigan who was hired in 1918 to promote the city. It is thanks to Kerrigan that I was able to participate in Petaluma's 25th Annual Butter and Eggs Day Parade this year.

After evaluating the local business situation, Kerrigan decided the town needed to push its poultry industry; he traveled to Washington,

DC, to establish National Egg Day and coined the slogan "The World's Egg Basket." He then performed various publicity stunts—flying an airplane over San Francisco to drop flyers, parking a huge egg basket in front of the St. Francis Hotel with attractive women, the "Slick Chicks," to be photographed, and forming the precursor to today's parade, "Egg Day," which was held at night.

Under the current leadership of CEO Onita Pellegrini, the chamber has been thriving and currently has over 900 members. In fact, I, too, was a member when I ran my business in Petaluma from 1980 to 1991. The chamber recently relocated to the historic Great Petaluma Mill Building in the heart of downtown. The group still actively promotes the city's businesses and advocates with city government for smart growth principles that maintain the community feeling that has been Petaluma's hallmark.

Mr. Speaker, the Petaluma Chamber of Commerce continues to represent the diversity of the city from its agricultural roots to its small businesses to its new high tech companies. I cut my political teeth as a member of the Petaluma City Council, and I know the good work that they do. Congratulations to everyone in the chamber on this centennial milestone.

RECOGNIZING AMMON SARVER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Ammon Sarver of Liberty, MO. He has spent many hours of study and preparation as a member of the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team. After numerous competitions and a victory in the regional competition, the Liberty High School Science Bowl Team earned a spot to compete in the 2006 National Science Bowl Competition in Washington, DC.

As one of America's best and brightest, Ammon has been an accomplished student. As an active member of his church and in scouting, Ammon is very involved in the community. In school, he is a member of the National Honor Society and enjoys mathematics, physics, and chemistry. He plans on going on a mission for his church after graduation and then attending college to study in math or science.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Ammon Sarver, an outstanding student from Liberty, MO. As a top student who is committed to science and mathematics, Ammon will certainly have a bright and fulfilling future. I commend him for his achievements and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF JOSHUA
R. FLAGE ON HIS APPOINTMENT
TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES
NAVAL ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an out-

standing young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that Joshua R. Flage of Wayne, Ohio, has been offered an appointment to attend the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Joshua's offer of appointment poises him to attend the U.S. Naval Academy this fall with the incoming midshipmen class of 2010. Attending one of our Nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer.

Joshua brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class at the Naval Academy. While attending Wellsville High School in Wellsville, Ohio, Joshua attained a grade point average which placed him at the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, Joshua has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. In addition to being a delegate to Buckeye Boys' State, Joshua has been a member of the National Honor Society and Student Council.

Outside the classroom, Joshua has distinguished himself as an excellent student-athlete. On the fields of competition, Joshua earned varsity letters in swimming and track. He was named captain of the varsity swimming team and co-captain of the varsity football team. Upon completion of high school, Joshua continued his education at the Hargrave Military Academy in Chatham, Virginia. Joshua's dedication and service to the community and his peers has proven his ability to excel among the leaders at the Naval Academy. I have no doubt that Joshua will take the lessons of his student leadership with him to Annapolis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Joshua R. Flage on his appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Joshua will do very well during his career at the Naval Academy and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE GENERAL
FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPTER OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor The General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On May 10, 2006, the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the "Daughters of the American Revolution will be celebrating their 110th anniversary.

In 1896, sixteen ladies formed the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with Mrs. E.E. Batcheller as the first Regent. The Chapter was named for a native of Somerset County who held the highest military rank in the state, that of Major General and Commander-in-Chief of New Jersey and Pennsylvania state troops under

George Washington—Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was born at the First Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage at Somerville, then Raritan, New Jersey, on April 13, 1753. He was sent to Continental Congress in 1775 and was later a United States Senator. He fought at the Battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He is buried in the Weston cemetery, which is maintained by the Chapter.

Through the years, this chapter has been a very hardworking group of ladies who held their meetings first in various members' homes in the Somerville area, later at the Wallace House, and then at the Old Dutch Parsonage. The gavel used by the Chapter was made from a locust tree grown on the grounds of the home of General Frelinghuysen at Millstone, New Jersey.

Restoring the Wallace House was one of the major projects early in the chapter's history. Former members also contributed to the Continental Hall in Washington, D.C., including a chair presented by Senator Frelinghuysen in honor of his mother, Victoria, in 1927. In 1932, a 103 year old painting, painted by Elizabeth Frelinghuysen when she was 13 years old, was presented to the chapter and placed on display in the Wallace House.

Also in 1896, it became known that a real live daughter was to become a member of the chapter: Miss Elizabeth McLroy, daughter of William McLroy, a Soldier of the American Revolution. She lived to be more than 100 years old, but died soon after having been made a member of the Chapter.

In 1932, U.S. Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen made a gift of the Old Dutch Parsonage to the General Frelinghuysen Chapter. The Old Dutch Parsonage was built by the Reverend John Frelinghuysen in 1751, of bricks brought from Holland. The first class of the Theological Seminary of Rutgers University was held in this building. When the railroad was being put through, the Frelinghuysen family saved the parsonage from being demolished by moving it a short distance to its present site. In 1947, the Old Dutch Parsonage was deeded to the State of New Jersey as a historic shrine, as was the Wallace House.

In 1995, The General Frelinghuysen Chapter merged with the Old White House Chapter to become the Old White House-General Frelinghuysen Chapter. Philanthropic works, in addition to caring for the Wallace House and The Old Dutch Parsonage, have included providing scholarships to students of local high schools who have demonstrated knowledge and insight concerning historic events, supporting Native Americans, placing markers along Washington's line of march from Princeton to Morristown (after the Battle of Princeton), and contributions of books to the Somerville Public Library, the Library of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington and to the New Jersey Historical Society.

The objectives of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution continue to be: To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, and To promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, and To cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of Liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the 110th anniversary of the chapter and for their continuing good works.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LIBERTY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL BOYS TRACK AND FIELD TAPPS STATE TITLE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superior performance of the Liberty Christian School Warriors' Boys Track and Field team for their second consecutive Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools, TAPPS, State title.

The Warriors totaled 150 points at Hart-Patterson Athletic Complex in Waco, TX easily winning the TAPPS 5A crown over second-place Midland Christian with 82.50.

After the first day's field events, things looked just as dark as the weather forecast for Liberty, as the Warriors trailed Dallas Christian by five points. With the weather holding despite the prediction of thunderstorms in Waco, the Warriors came back strong on the track, and dominated the medal stand, shattering the state record of 3:24.45 in the 4 x 440-yard relay with 3:22.70 and also winning the 4 x 100-meter relay in 43.49 and taking third in the 4 x 200 in 1:31.20.

This victory was a combined effort and would not have been possible if it was not for the incredible sense of teamwork put forth by all athletes.

I extend my sincere congratulations to the principal, coaches, teachers and members of the Liberty Christian School Boys Track and Field Team. The team showed true that value of sportsmanship then victory. I am honored to serve as their U.S. Representative in Congress.

RECOGNIZING NICHOLAS A. SERROQUE FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker I proudly pause to recognize Nicholas A. Serroque, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Nicholas has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the many years Nicholas has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Nicholas A. Serroque for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF JAMES D. MCKINNEY ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that James D. McKinney of Bowling Green, Ohio has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

James' offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Military Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2010. Attending one of our nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer.

James brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of West Point cadets. While attending Bowling Green High School in Bowling Green, Ohio, James attained a grade point average which placed him near the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, James has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. James has obtained the rank of Eagle Scout, has been a delegate to Buckeye Boys' State and president of his school's Model United Nations Club.

Outside the classroom, James has distinguished himself as an accomplished student-athlete by actively participating in fencing and cycling. He has also remained active in his community by volunteering to assist his local Meals on Wheels program. Upon completion of high school, James continued his education at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. I have no doubt that James will employ the lessons of his student leadership as he excels among the leaders at West Point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating James D. McKinney on his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that James will do very well during his career at West Point and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the nation.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL RICHARD SIMCOCK

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Colonel Richard Simcock, the United States Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives. Colonel Simcock has faithfully served in

this capacity since May 2004 and he will soon be accepting command of the 6th Marine Regiment at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Through his assignment as the Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the House, Colonel Simcock has been an invaluable link between Members of Congress and the Marine Corps. He has coordinated and accompanied congressional delegations to places such as Iraq and Afghanistan, organized and contributed to meetings between Members of Congress and key leaders of the Marine Corps, and worked to ensure that Members are kept fully informed of the programs vital to the Corps' operability.

As Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, I have worked directly with Colonel Simcock on many Committee-related issues. We have come to rely on his candid illustrations and knowledge of the Marine Corps and, over the last two years, Colonel Simcock has been an important part of our efforts to identify the priorities and address the challenges facing the Corps.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of the Marine Corps have been called to action and tasked with confronting unconventional adversaries in the operational theaters of the global war on terrorism. In Iraq, they are fighting courageously and continue to provide developing security forces with quality instruction and training. However, as the Marines have adjusted and developed new tactics to successfully combat the Iraqi insurgency, Congress has responded by ensuring these brave men and women have the operating and protective equipment necessary to accomplish their mission. In doing so, we have utilized the insight of Colonel Simcock and his ability to open effective communication channels between Congress and the Marine Corps.

Colonel Simcock is greatly respected as an officer and leader who possesses a deep and abiding passion for what it means to be a Marine: unquestionable devotion to duty; impeccable integrity; and sound character. His efforts will have a long lasting impression on the Marine Corps and I know he will serve the 6th Marine Regiment with the same level of dedication and selflessness he demonstrated while serving this House.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest sense of appreciation that I salute Colonel Simcock for his tireless work and outstanding leadership on such important issues and I wish both him and his wife, Mary, continued success in their future endeavors.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF THE MOSCOW HEL-
SINKI GROUP

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, 17 years ago, my dear friend and colleague, Rep. FRANK WOLF, and I traveled to the Soviet Union, to visit the notorious Perm Labor Camp No. 37, located in the shadows of the Ural Mountains. There were three camps in the Perm labor camp complex that had been set up specifically in 1972 for political prisoners and others whom Moscow considered "especially dangerous." Fortunately, by the time of

our visit many of the incarcerated had been released and by 1991 the camp had emptied out completely in the closing chapter of the USSR. As Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I can vividly recall that glimpse into life in the Soviet GULag, both a memorable and sobering experience.

I mention that trip because Friday of this week, May 12, will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Group, a leading human rights organization devoted to monitoring the Kremlin's adherence to the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. The Helsinki Final Act was signed by the United States, Canada and thirty-three European countries, including the Soviet Union. While much of this document was focused on military security, economics and trade, there were important provisions on human rights and humanitarian issues, such as freedom of conscience and family reunification, which the Soviet Government and the other signatories promised to uphold.

At a May 12, 1976, Moscow press conference organized by Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Moscow Helsinki Group announced that it would collect information and publish reports on implementation of the Helsinki Accords by the Soviet Government. The initiator of this effort was Dr. Yuri Orlov, a physicist who had already been repressed by the Kremlin and the KGB for his human rights activism. Orlov was joined by ten other founding members; with time others joined in the group.

As might be expected, the Soviet Government did not welcome this initiative. Members were threatened by the KGB, imprisoned, exiled or forced to emigrate. The Soviet press went into full-scale attack mode, accusing the Moscow Helsinki Group of being subversive and charging that some members were on the payroll of foreign intelligence services. I might mention that a thinly veiled version of this canard against the group was recently resurrected by a representative of the KGB's successor, the FSB, on national television.

Arrests of members of the Moscow Group began within a year of its founding. In 1978, Dr. Orlov himself was sentenced to 7 years labor camp and 5 years internal exile. In 1986, he was brought back to Moscow, put on a plane and deported to the United States in exchange for a Soviet spy. Other Moscow Helsinki Group members found themselves at the notorious Perm Labor Camp complex that I mentioned earlier. For his criticism of the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Dr. Sakharov was exiled to the closed city of Gorky beginning in January 1980. His wife and Moscow Helsinki Group member, Dr. Elena Bonner, joined him there in 1984 after having been convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Founding member Anatoly Marchenko died while on a hunger strike at Chistopol Prison in December 1986.

By the end of 1982, less than 7 years after the group's founding, it appeared that the KGB and the Soviet Government had triumphed over the small band of idealists who pressed their leaders to live up to the promises made at Helsinki. With only three members at liberty and those under intense KGB pressure, the Moscow Helsinki Group was forced to suspend its activities. By 1986, only one member of the group, Naum Meiman, continued to meet with foreign visitors and Western correspondents. Meiman's wife, Irina, died of

brain cancer after waiting years for Soviet authorities to give her permission to leave the Soviet Union for specialized treatment abroad, a reminder of the personal costs to human rights activists and their families under a cruel regime.

But the Helsinki spirit lived on. In the West, supporters and sympathizers demonstrated on behalf of imprisoned Helsinki Monitors. The cases of imprisoned or exiled Helsinki Monitors were often raised at diplomatic meetings between the United States and the Soviet authorities. In the Soviet Union itself, enlightened leaders began to understand that repressive governments may squelch the voices of dissenters for a time, but their message will be heard by other means.

And on February 14, 1987, less than 5 years after the Moscow Helsinki group was forced to suspend its activities, a small item in "Izvestiya" announced the possibility of certain prisoners being released from labor camp. It was the beginning of the end for the repressive Soviet system.

In July 1989, the Moscow Helsinki Group was reestablished by several longtime human rights activists: Larisa Bogoraz, Sergey Kovalev, Viatcheslav Bakhtin, Alexey Smirnov, Lev Timofeev, and Boris Zolotukhin. Today, Ludmilla Alexeyeva, who had been exiled to the United States by Soviet authorities for her earlier work, now chairs this respected organization.

Mr. Speaker, 30 years after its founding and 15 years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the re-established Moscow Helsinki Group remains active in speaking out in defense of human rights, civil society, and rule of law in Russia. I congratulate the members of the Moscow Helsinki Group for their achievements in the past and pledge my support for their vital ongoing work.

RECOGNIZING JARED GOEDE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to recognize Jared Goede of Kansas City, Missouri. Jared will be honored with the Billy Mitchell Award and Second Lieutenant Bars as a member of the Platte Valley Civil Air Patrol. He has been a member of the Civil Air Patrol since 2004 and has been involved in the color guard since 2005.

As a member of the community, Jared has been active in 4-H, the North Kansas City High School Scholar Bowl Team, the American Heartland Theatre, and his church. Additionally, he has pursued many academic activities outside of his regular schoolwork. He has studied at Truman State University's Joseph Baldwin Academy for Eminent Young Scholars, studied hydrodynamics at a Westminster College summer camp, and participated in the Students in Academically Gifted Education program through the North Kansas City School District.

Jared has already enlisted into the United States Army Reserves as a Civil Affairs Specialist. Upon graduating from North Kansas City High School in May of 2006, Jared will enter boot camp in June of 2006 and then defer his active duty status until he completes

his college studies. He has been accepted to Missouri Western State University and plans to major in History and participate in the Reserve Officer Training Corps program.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Jared Goede, an outstanding student from Kansas City, Missouri. His commitment to the community and desire to serve his country should be commended. I would like to express my gratitude to him for his achievements and I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF
DEBORAH J. ALMY ON HER APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young woman from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that Deborah J. Almy of Tiffin, Ohio has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Deborah's offer of appointment poises her to attend the United States Military Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2010. Attending one of our nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer.

Deborah brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of West Point cadets. While attending Tiffin Columbian High School in Tiffin, Ohio, Deborah has attained a grade point average which places her near the top of her class. While a gifted athlete, Deborah has maintained the highest standards of excellence in her academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. Deborah has been a member of the Honor Roll, the High School Choir and has earned awards and accolades as a scholar and an athlete.

Outside the classroom, Deborah has distinguished herself as an excellent student-athlete by earning letters in both varsity soccer and basketball. She has also remained involved in her community by serving as a teacher's aide and as a volunteer for her Church's nursery. I have no doubt that Deborah will employ the lessons of her student leadership as she excels among the leaders at West Point.

Deborah's dedication and service to the community and her peers has proven her ability to excel among the leaders at West Point. I have no doubt that Deborah will take the lessons of her student leadership with her to West Point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Deborah J. Almy on her appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Deborah will do very well during her career at West Point and I ask my colleagues to

join me in wishing her well as she begins her service to the nation.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
FOR EVERY PORT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4954) to improve maritime and cargo security through enhanced layered defenses, and for other purposes:

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4954, the SAFE Port Act, and I want to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for their work on this bill, as well as my colleagues from California Mr. LUNGREN, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ.

As a member of the Port Security Caucus and as an original co-sponsor of this legislation I have been consistently fighting for a massive increase in funding and focus to secure our Nation's ports.

The fact of the matter is that over the last 4 years we have done far too little to secure our Nation's ports.

Since 2002 we have barely spent \$700 million on port security grants throughout the country even though our ports have already identified and applied for over \$3.8 billion worth of security improvements and even though the Coast Guard estimates that at least \$5.4 billion is needed through 2010.

Instead of spending \$320 billion to mislead us into a war in Iraq, the administration could have hired nearly 5 million inspectors to ensure that all cargo that enters our country is inspected.

This year this administration has even proposed to roll all critical infrastructure security grants into one pool, forcing ports, rail and other critical infrastructure to compete for scarce security dollars. That just doesn't make any sense.

The SAFE Port Act rejects the administration's wrongheaded proposal and increases the authorization for port security funding to \$400 million per year.

Although this bill does make a number of very good steps in the right direction to secure our ports, I am disappointed that it does not go far enough to screen foreign cargo before it enters U.S. ports.

If we had adopted the Markey-Nadler amendment requiring 100 percent container scanning prior to shipment from foreign ports, we could have ensured that any potential threat would be identified and dealt with before it entered the United States.

If even one incident occurs that compromises a single container of a known shipper, our current screening system will fall apart. Mr. Chairman, I believe that 100 percent screening is our only option because in this day and age we cannot afford the risk of even one incident.

But we haven't even been given the option to vote on the Markey-Nadler amendment.

I'm also disappointed that the bill does not contain enough funding for the Coast Guard's deepwater program, or the radiation portal

monitoring program that was first successfully launched at the Port of Oakland in my district last year.

We can and we must increase funding for both these programs and provide a comprehensive and integrated approach to port security that includes 100 percent screening. Until we do so, our job remains unfinished.

RECOGNIZING ASIAN PACIFIC
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, May is Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, and I rise to proudly recognize and honor over 78,000 Asian Pacific Americans who live in my 7th Congressional District in Washington State. They are the largest minority group in my district, embracing over 13 percent of the population. They are Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Laotian, Hmong, Vietnamese, Pacific Islanders, as well as other Asian American cultures. Their contributions have helped to make Seattle a richly textured weave of cultures and people. We all benefit as a result.

Beginning in the late 19th century, Asian Americans immigrated to the United States to work hard and make a better life for themselves and their families. Many faced prejudice, racial injustice, and discrimination, but these new immigrants believed in America, and they made our Nation stronger by fighting for American values like equality. As our Nation again debates the importance and role of immigration in the early 21st Century, we should consider the contributions that Asian-Americans have made, and continue to make, to our Nation, becoming leaders in public and social service, business and industry.

In Seattle, I am proud to have introduced the legislation that renamed a United States Courthouse as the William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse in honor of a Japanese American who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his courage under fire in World War II. Mr. Nakamura made the ultimate sacrifice in service to the country he loved, an honor made more poignant by the fact that William and his family were forcibly relocated to a federal internment camp at the beginning of the war.

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

Our pride in and recognition of many Asian American role models has earned Washington State a global awareness. Just last month Chinese President Hu Jintao chose Seattle for his inaugural visit to the United States as head of state, touring a Boeing plant and Microsoft headquarters and noting the "good cooperative relations" between China and Washington

State. One out of every four jobs in Washington State is directly tied to international trade, and we have a strong and growing trading relationship with the Asia Pacific region. This relationship has been established, expanded, and nurtured largely through cultural awareness first developed in the region by Asian-American immigrants. We all benefit from the contributions Asian Pacific Americans make to our community and country.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month is a celebration of the American spirit. We are a nation of immigrants, and by honoring Asian Pacific Americans, we honor all cultures.

RECOGNIZING KRISTIN VENZIAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to recognize Kristin Venzian of Parkville, Missouri. Kristin will be honored with the Billy Mitchell Award and Second Lieutenant Bars as a member of the Platte Valley Civil Air Patrol. As a member of the Civil Air Patrol, she has been moving swiftly through the ranks and is a member of the first string color guard, participating in various local events as a member of the team that won the Missouri State Color Guard Championship this year.

Kristin is a very active member of her school and the community. She received the President's Volunteer Service Award in 2005 and founded Kids Celebrate Soldiers, a foundation that sends thank you cards from children around the United States to American soldiers overseas. In school she is a member of the National Honor Society, the South Boulevard Singers, French Club, Teenage Republican Club, and a Captain on the Girls Cross Country squad.

After graduating from Park Hill South High School, Kristin hopes to enter the Air Force Academy and pursue a degree in Aeronautical Engineering with a specialty in engines. For many years she remains focused on becoming a pilot and serving in the Air Force throughout her career.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Kristin Venzian, an outstanding student from Parkville, Missouri. Her commitment to the community and desire to serve her country should be commended. I would like to express my gratitude to her for her achievements and I am honored to represent her in the United States Congress.

TRIBUTE TO CINCO DE MAYO

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Cinco de Mayo. Cinco de Mayo is not only a celebration of the victory of a small Mexican militia over the Napoleonic French forces at the Battle of Puebla in 1862, but also the commemoration of the friendship and goodwill that exists between the United States and Mexico to this day.

Following the Mexican War of Independence, Mexico found itself heavily indebted to

Spain, France, and England. England and Spain quickly settled their debts, but Napoleon saw this as an opportunity to expand his empire and reclaim a portion of the New World.

France invaded Mexico in Veracruz, but was stopped from gaining passage to the Nations seed of government in Mexico City by General Ignacio Seguin Zaragoza and his small militia. Napoleon; however, would not be deterred. He sent 30,000 more troops and began a three month siege of Puebla, who finally surrendered and eventually took Mexico City. Napoleon appointed his cousin Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria as Emperor of Mexico. He was in power from 1864 until 1867 when the United States was able to provide assistance to Mexico after the conclusion of the Civil War and helped Mexico expel the French. Shortly after the French expulsion Maximilian was executed in Mexico.

Cinco de Mayo commemorates the Battle of Puebla in 1862 where General Ignacio Seguin Zaragoza and his small militia valiantly prevented the invasion of Mexico. This brave group of 4,500 men was able to prevent 6,500 French soldiers from marching on to Mexico City.

Mexico, and more recently, the United States both celebrate Cinco de Mayo. It represents a victory for the Mexican people and the beginning of a wonderful diplomatic relationship between the United States and Mexico that is not simply intertwined geographically but also culturally.

As a Texan I have an added respect for General Ignacio Seguin Zaragoza. He was born near the town of Goliad, Texas on March 24, 1829. A ten foot stature honoring General Zaragoza was dedicated in Goliad, Texas as a gift from the Governor of Puebla, Mexico.

IN MEMORY OF CORPORAL
RICHARD PRICE WALLER

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the courage of a young hero from my district. On April 7, 2006, the Department of Defense declared that Corporal Richard Price Waller (United States Marines, Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division) was killed in the line of duty while conducting combat operations against enemy forces in the Al Anbar Province of Iraq.

Corporal Waller, who was known as "Ricky" by family and friends, had dreamed since he was a young boy of following in the footsteps of a number of relatives who have served in the U.S. military over the last nine decades. Soon after graduating from Fort Worth's Western Hills High School in 2002, Ricky realized his ambition and joined the Marines. After boot camp, Ricky was assigned to Company C where he excelled and became a platoon leader who earned the nickname "The Motivator."

Ricky's dedication to protecting freedom and winning peace around the world was demonstrated in his unconditional devotion to duty. He was serving on his third tour of duty in Iraq when he was killed. Despite the dangers and sacrifice that Ricky faced in Iraq, he had informed his family that he planned to re-enlist with the Marines in the fall.

Ricky's family is also to be commended for urging other young men and women to take heart in the life of Corporal Waller who lived "for God, family and country, with love for all and with no regrets."

The American people know the sacrifices Ricky, like many other soldiers, made to his country and his memory will not be in vain. I am proud to honor Corporal Waller's service to the State of Texas and to the United States of America. He will not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR DAVID L.
EVERSON, SR.

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to my constituent, Pastor David L. Everson, Sr. A pastor for over 26 years, David Everson has spent the last seven years serving at the First Union Baptist Church in Galveston, Texas. During his time in Galveston, Pastor Everson has worked tirelessly to help his congregation, and all residents of Galveston. Pastor Everson's efforts have improved the lives of many Texans.

For example, Pastor Everson has been given an identification badge by the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB), one of Texas's most respected hospitals, so he may visit with, extend compassion to, and pray with and for people receiving treatment at UTMB and their families. Pastor Everson has also been given a badge by the Galveston Police Department in recognition of his work against drug abuse.

Education is an area of particular concern to Pastor Everson. In order to ensure his neighbors have access to adult education services, Pastor Everson initiated the First Union Baptist Church Community Center. Pastor Everson also regularly meets with local school board members and networks with other ministers to ensure all the children in Galveston receive a quality education. Pastor Everson is always willing to mentor any young person in his congregation, and he regularly visits local schools to provide support for the young people of Galveston.

Pastor Everson is always available to counsel and assist any members of his congregation with any problems they are having, or with any projects on which they are working. Even with his busy schedule, Pastor Everson still makes time to brighten the lives of his congregation. For example, in order to ensure senior citizens who are members of his congregation continue to enjoy a fulfilling social life, Pastor Everson takes them out for lunch and dinner, paying for their meals out of his own pocket.

In recognition of Pastor Everson's numerous good works, some members of his congregation have launched an effort to have Sunday, May 21, 2006 deemed Pastor David L. Everson, Sr. day. I am pleased to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Pastor Everson and thank him for all his good works.

RECOGNIZING THE SHARED HISTORY OF SLAVERY OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the African slave trade stands out in the annals of world history as one of the greatest crimes ever committed against humanity. It is important that we institutionalize every possible reminder of this horrible chapter in our civilization.

I want to take this opportunity to commend the French Republic and the work of Madame Christiane Taubira for setting May 10th as an annual national day in France to remember its role in slavery and the slave trade.

On the afternoon of the 23rd of May 1848, Africans and their New World descendants enslaved by France were set free. That was 45 years after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, when France sold most of its territory in the Americas to the fledgling USA, and 15 years before President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863.

Madame Christiane Taubira is a member of the French parliament, representing her native Guiana in South America. She is also an economist. On May 10th, 2001 Madame Taubira successfully proposed French legislation that thereafter declared slavery a crime against humanity, making France the first country in the world to make this declaration.

Madame Taubira's work in France complements the work of Professor Gwendolyn Midlo Hall here in the United States. Not only is Dr. Hall a distinguished historian, she is also a New Orleans, Louisiana native.

Hurricane Katrina's devastation in the Gulf Coast region has given an urgency and importance to the work of both Professor Hall and Madame Taubira.

Our active understanding and appreciation of the French and American culture and history of New Orleans and Louisiana, as part of the Gulf Coast, will help the people of the region as they restore and rebuild their community over the coming months, years and decades. We cannot honor a unique community and its people without honoring its history that has grown over four centuries from both French and American roots.

RECOGNITION OF MR. EDWARD KERBEYKIAN

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. Edward Kerbeykian, a resident of Tenafly, New Jersey, for his devoted service to Hekemian & Co., Inc. as a senior staff member for 55 years.

Mr. Kerbeykian currently serves as Hekemian & Co.'s Senior Vice President. Since 1950, he has made many meaningful contributions to the company. During this time period, he has also been a dedicated member of the Hackensack, New Jersey business community and served in leadership positions of the Hackensack Lions Club for nearly fifty

years and the Chamber of Commerce for more than 20 years. In fact, he was even given the nickname, "Mr. Main Street" because of his contributions to the early stages of the development of Main Street in Hackensack.

Mr. Kerbeykian, who is of Armenian descent, has been a devoted member of the Sts. Vartanantz Armenian Apostolic Church in Ridgefield, New Jersey and was involved, years ago, in the Armenian Folk Dance Society of New York. He is a devoted husband to Shirlee, wonderful father to Craig, who also holds a leadership position at Hekemian & Co., and the late Jeffrey Kerbeykian, a prominent New York City architect, and a loving grandfather of six.

Today, I would like to recognize Edward Kerbeykian's leadership at Hekemian & Co., for more than half a century and the many contributions he has made to this company as well as to the community of Hackensack, the County of Bergen and Northern New Jersey.

HONORING ARTHUR KUBIC, PRINCIPAL OF JOHN C. DORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to Honor Arthur Kubic, Principal of John C. Dore Elementary School in Chicago, Illinois. Principal Kubic recently announced his retirement following a career lasting nearly four decades.

Arthur Kubic was born and raised in the City of Chicago. He attended St. Simon the Apostle School and Thomas Kelly High School in Chicago's Southwest Side. He began his teaching career in 1968 after graduating from Northern Illinois University, and in 1977 he earned his Master's Degree from Roosevelt University.

Arthur Kubic, a champion for the hearing-impaired, taught sign language for twenty-five years in the Adult Education Department at Morton Community College in Cicero, Illinois.

In 1990, Arthur Kubic became the principal of Dore School. Since that time, he launched full-time kindergarten classes and the Full Inclusion Program which teaches students with disabilities in regular-education classes with their peers. His efforts on behalf of the children of Chicago Public Schools are truly appreciated.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the many achievements of Principal Arthur Kubic. It is my honor to acknowledge Arthur Kubic for his outstanding leadership and commitment to public service, in the City Chicago and the Third Congressional District of Illinois.

HONORING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF VFW POST 63

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the

60th anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6368 in Dupo, Illinois.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) of the United States traces its roots back to 1899. That year, veterans of both the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection founded local organizations to secure rights and benefits for their veterans. In Columbus, Ohio, Spanish-American War veterans founded the American Veterans of Foreign Service and in Denver, Colorado, Philippine veterans organized the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines. In 1913, both organizations merged to form the present Veterans of Foreign Wars organization.

The VFW is known the world over for their service not only to veterans, but to all people. They are considered to be one of the most active forces in the pursuit of services for and recognition of veterans at a national level. The efforts of the VFW resulted in the creation of the House Veterans Committee, the WWI bonus, the national Veterans Day holiday, various GI bills, the creation of a cabinet-level office of Veterans Affairs and support on many veterans' health issues. The VFW is active in disaster relief and also provides information to citizens about our national flag. You cannot mention the VFW without mentioning their "buddy poppy" program which raises funds for veterans' homes.

VFW Post 6368 was chartered in 1946 with 52 charter members and was named the Sugar Loaf Memorial VFW Post. Currently, of the 52 original members, three are still with the Post; Robert Schneeberger, Stan Parrin and John Fischer. Post 6368 is very active in the community and provides many services and support to our area veterans, such as raising funds for homeless vets, money for the National Children's Home, and the Veterans Relief Fund. The Post also donates funds and supports the Dupo Senior High School Junior ROTC program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the men and women of VFW Post 6368 both past and present on 60 years of serving veterans and the people of Southwestern Illinois.

PRAISING ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of Asian/Pacific Americans and their innumerable contributions to our Nation. The fabric of American society has benefited from the talent, dedication and enthusiasm of Asian/Pacific Americans. The month of May is designated as a time when we all can appreciate and observe diversity in America by highlighting the contributions of Asian/Pacific Americans.

In June 1977, Representative Frank Horton of New York and Norman Y. Mineta of California introduced a House Resolution that called upon the President to designate the first ten days of May as Asian/Pacific Heritage Week. Subsequently, Senators DANIEL INOUE and Spark Matsunaga introduced a similar bill in the Senate. Both House and Senate Bills

were passed. The first 10 days of May were chosen to coincide with two important milestones in Asian/Pacific American history. The arrival in the United States of the first Japanese immigrants on May 7, 1843 and contributions of Chinese workers to the building of the transcontinental railroad, completed on May 10, 1869. In 1992, Congress expanded the observance for the entirety of May.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month is celebrated with community festivals, government-sponsored activities, and educational activities for students. This year's theme is "Freedom for All—A Nation We Call Our Own."

Mr. Speaker, Asian/Pacific Americans are leaders in public service, business, government, science, law, education, athletics, the arts, and many other areas. Their love of family, community, and hard work has helped to uphold our Nation for many generations. Asian/Pacific American entrepreneurs are helping to strengthen our economy and our communities through their hard work and ingenuity, and they inspire a new generation of American innovation through their example. More than 14 million Americans of Asian or Pacific Island Heritage contribute to the vitality, success, and prosperity of our Nation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ARGU

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Argu, an artist of remarkable skill who has contributed greatly to the community.

Argu, a self taught artist, was born in Mexico City, and has gained far reaching recognition for his works depicting Mexican culture and history. Argu most recent work is the Centennial Mural, titled "A Rose in the Desert", honoring Las Vegas' centennial. This mural, the only mural on a city of Las Vegas facility, is also one of the largest in the city. "A Rose in the Desert" joins more than 100 centennial murals, and serves as an icon in the community.

Argu moved to Las Vegas several years ago from New Mexico, and, in that time, has significantly contributed to the artisan community. His style is described as "hypr-realist", uses varieties of technique and has a broad range of inspirations. His unique style has earned him extensive acclaim and his works are showcased throughout Southern Nevada.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Argu for his artistic prowess and considerable contributions to the community. He is truly a master, and his works both inspire and impress his audience. I wish him continued success and look forward to seeing his future works.

RECOGNIZING JANET HENDERSON

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, Mississippi will miss a 36-year presence in our education community with the retirement of Janet Hen-

derson. Janet will conclude her role as Starkville School District assistant superintendent next month after serving in that capacity for 8 years. She has previously served as both as a teacher and a principal in Mississippi. Her legacy of teaching can be seen daily in Mississippi in the lives of her students who now have families of their own.

With a bachelor's of science degree in elementary education, a master's degree in elementary education, and a doctorate in education leadership—all from Mississippi State University—Janet is a tribute to Mississippi's educational system. She has been Teacher of the Year, has earned the Mississippi Association of Women in Educational Leadership Award, selected as Ward Fellow for the Harvard Principal Institute, inducted into the Starkville Area Chamber of Commerce Education Hall of Fame, and was named the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Mississippi Distinguished Educator.

Mr. Speaker, I hope Congress joins me in recognizing the public service of Janet Henderson. Her dedication to leadership, professional development, and teacher training will leave a strong imprint on our educators for years to come. Her colleagues and students alike will remember her and I recognize and honor her work today. Mississippi has been blessed by her work and life.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF CANON FREDRICK B. WILLIAMS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of a bold moral voice in Harlem, the Rev. Frederick B. Williams. He gave his life to the cause of righteousness and justice. He ministered and worked in my Congressional district on behalf of the destitute and poor. He also spoke courageously concerning national and international social-political issues which captured the attention of the world.

Canon Williams served as Pastor Emeritus of the Episcopal Church of the Intercession in Harlem, New York. As the IXth Vicar and XIVth Rector he launched the first religious center in the United States addressing the HIV-AIDS crisis. This program provided crucial care and advocated for those inflicted with the disease through a concrete programmatic approach. He led the way in opening up dialogue to discuss and grapple with HIV-AIDS at a time when it was not popular. In 1993 Canon Williams was able to galvanize black clergy to step up to the challenge. He said, "What has changed is that all of us know, or will know in the next 12 months, someone who has died of AIDS." He helped to raise broad awareness of HIV-AIDS and initiated a movement to educate and respond decisively to the crisis.

Canon Williams was founder and chairman of Harlem Congregations for Community Improvement which developed over 2,000 units of new and rehabilitated housing in Harlem, which still stands as the largest in the history of New York City. His community efforts as chair also included 40 commercial spaces and Harlem's first large supermarket. He also opened the doors of Intercession Church to the Boys Choir of Harlem which gave them

their first home. Additionally, he led the renovation of Jackie Robinson Park at 145th Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

He was widely known for his passion for the arts. Since 1973 he served as chairman of trustee of numerous major African-American performing arts group in New York City. Among other committees, he served on the Rockefeller Foundation; member of Board of Advisors, New York City Landmarks Conservancy; Black Alumni of Pratt Institute advisory council; Trustee of the African Activists' Archive Project, Inc. and served as chair of the National Clergy Advisory Committee of Harlem Week of Prayer. He was also an advisor to Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu of South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I am forever indebted to Rev. Canon Frederick B. Williams for his dedication and commitment to public service through ministry in my Congressional district.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF CANON FREDERICK B. WILLIAMS

Canon Williams is the Pastor Emeritus of the Episcopal Church of the Intercession in Harlem, New York, where he has served 1972—2005 as the IXth Vicar and XIVth Rector. This institution is one of the first religious centers in the United States to initiate a programmatic response to the HIV-AIDS crisis.

He serves as the Chairman of the Board of the Interfaith, Ecumenical, Harlem Congregations for Community Improvement, Inc. (HCCI) and is a key member of the leadership team that has developed over 2,000 units of new and rehabilitated housing in Harlem, the largest such undertaking in the history of New York City.

Recognized as a true "Patron of the Arts," Canon Williams served, since 1973, as chairman of trustee of almost every major African-American performing arts group in New York City. He is a Trustee of The Rockefeller Foundation; member of the Board of Advisors, New York City Landmarks Conservancy; Black Alumni of Pratt Institute advisory council; Trustee of the African Activists' Archive Project, Inc. and served for 10 years as Chair of the National Clergy Advisory Committee of the renowned Harlem Week of Prayer (the Balm in Gilead, Inc.). He is an advisor to Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu of South Africa whom he represents on the board of Directors of PEACEJAM, Inc. an international peace education program for youth headquartered in Denver, Colo., and sponsored by 14 Nobel Peace Prize laureates. has been a visiting professor at the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge Massachusetts, the General Theological Seminary, New York City; and guest lecturer at several American and international institutions of higher learning. He has preached on six of the earth's seven continents and is the founder of the International Conference on Afro-Anglicanism.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ZELVIN "ZEL" LOWMAN

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Zelvin "Zel" Lowman, who died February 28, 2006. Mr. Lowman was a former Nevada Legislator who held office between 1967 and 1977 and served as the Majority Leader and Chairman of several committees.

In the early 1950s, he and his young family moved to Las Vegas where he began work at a company that would become Nevada Power Company. He had a long career at Nevada Power and retired in 1978 as director of public relations. He later worked in real estate as a broker-salesman at Mary Lowman Realty and served as court administrator for the 8th Judicial District of Nevada. Mr. Lowman was a dedicated husband and father, always interested in his children's education and activities. This led him to a lifetime of community service. He was most proud of his work with the Boy Scouts of America, Las Vegas Area Council. He was a 50-year member of the council. He served as chairman of the board and almost every other voluntary position in the council.

Mr. Lowman was always active in youth and education arenas. He was a perennial moderator of the Sun Youth Forum. During the decade of the 1960s, he was presented the Heart Award of the Local Variety Club and was given the Meritorious Service Award of the Secondary School Principals for outstanding service to education. In 1993, an elementary school was named Zel Lowman Elementary for his service to youth.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Zelvin "Zel" Lowman for his extraordinary career and exemplary service to the community. His death is a profound loss to the community and he will be greatly missed.

RECOGNIZING JAMES CRUDUP

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, each year, the University of Michigan medical school in Ann Arbor honors the chief resident with the outstanding record for research in surgery with the James W. Crudup Award. James Crudup of Forest, Mississippi has no medical license, no medical degree, and no college degree. But he had the intellect and the determination to learn and achieve, and along the way he trained some of this Nation's finest surgeons and helped to pioneer microsurgery.

James Crudup was born in central Mississippi during the Depression. His mother was a midwife and his father hauled wood. He learned to work driving a tractor and then a truck. After serving in the Army, he returned to Scott County, Mississippi in 1946 to finish his education at Scott County Training School. He married and he and his wife moved near Detroit where he drove a truck for a brick company. The brick company ran into some trouble and James looked for a new job—what he found changed the lives of countless doctors and patients for years to come.

He went to work with his brother Jonas at the medical school morgue. He cleaned surgical instruments used on animals to instruct surgeons and perfect techniques including organ transplants. He began practicing himself on animal bodies on their way to be incinerated. He borrowed medical books and learned terms and practices. The doctor who ran the lab discovered this and watched with wonder as he performed advanced and complex surgical procedures. Soon, residents came to see James to learn their lessons and he became a legend on campus.

When Dr. Sherman Silber wanted to study transplant rejections and use rats as subjects, James designed and fashioned the previously unengineered instruments needed. Silber said that he and James "basically pioneered microsurgery together."

Mr. Speaker, today James Crudup is retired. He lives humbly in Forest, Mississippi. His story is not well known but those of us who have heard it want to recognize him for his contributions to our Nation's medical heritage, as well as his gift to the American spirit. James is one of those hard working heroes who move through their life blessing others, contributing to society and making this a better country for his service. I hope Congress joins me in applauding and recognizing his contributions to medicine and the well being of doctors and patients alike.

GENERAL ANTHONY ZINNI: HIS VISION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY BRING STABILITY WHERE THERE IS INSTABILITY THAT IS THE BATTLE FOR PEACE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor General Anthony Zinni for his courage and for his vision for Peace and to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article published in the Washington Post on April 10, 2006, entitled "A General with an Alternative Vision." His recently published book with Tony Koltz is entitled *The Battle for Peace: A Frontline Vision of America's Power and Purpose*. I am pleased General Zinni is now an author of his third book. I am especially pleased that this third book is available now at this time in our country's history when General Zinni's ideas and leadership are so sorely needed.

The Washington Post calls General Zinni a "General with an Alternative Vision." It is that alternative vision which I want to celebrate in this RECORD. Because General Zinni has a vision for America he is able to set out specific strategic goals he believes would achieve his vision for America. According to General Zinni, this Nation's purpose and most important strategic goal is to bring stability wherever there is instability. It is his belief that stability should be the centerpiece of the Nation's national security policy and the most important purpose of the U.S. government. As Michael Abramowitz, National Editor of the Washington Post put it in this article, Zinni's view of "job number one" for the U.S. government as "Wrestling order out of a chaotic world." The remarkable part of this vision and purpose for American and its part in the battle for peace is that it is a combat hardened veteran and diplomat who has had the vision. War and a near-death experience in Vietnam; listening to the rationale for the loss of 60,000 Americans in Vietnam and hearing similarities in the rationales given for going to war in Iraq and a promise he made himself as he lay dying in Vietnam to always speak the General Zinni has envisioned it, is who General Zinni is and the events that have shaped his life.

Upon graduating from Villanova University in 1965, Anthony Zinni was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Sent to

Vietnam in 1967 as a Infantry Battalion Advisor to the Vietnamese Marine Corp, he returned as a company commander where he suffered life threatening wounds, taking three rounds from an AK-47 in the chest and back.

From 1997 to 2000, he was Commander in Chief of the U.S. Central Command, in charge of all American troops in the Middle East. That was the same job held by Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf before him, and Gen. Tommy Franks after him. Following his retirement, he was selected by the President Bush to one of the highest diplomatic posts in the administration, special envoy to the Middle East. General Zinni has 40 years serving his country as a marine and as a diplomat. He is widely respected. He is known for his candor.

General Zinni supported the Bush-Cheney ticket in 2000 but broke with the administration on the issue of going to war in Iraq. He spoke out in print and on television against an invasion of Iraq. In his first book, *Battle Ready* written with co-author Torn Clancy, Gen. Zinni wrote that he saw true dereliction, negligence and irresponsibility in the lead up to the war as well as lying, incompetence and corruption. He was especially critical of the insufficient number of forces and lack of planning for the invasion. He voiced his criticism on the CBS program 60 Minutes. He blamed the war on the civilian leadership at the Pentagon. General Zinni characterized the Iraq war as one the generals did not want but the civilians at the pentagon wanted.

In his new book, *The Battle for Peace: A Frontline Vision of American's Power and Purpose* General Zinni in fact become a visionary. I have long searched for a visionary for our beleaguered military. Our forces are stretched dangerously thin in Iraq, a war based on lies from President Bush, Vice President CHENEY, Secretary Rice and others in the Administration who deliberately sold the war as a "product" to the Congress and the American people. I have looked back on General Zinni's statements on 60 Minutes and as quoted in *The Washington Post*. In an article by Thomas E. Ricks in the December 23 2003, issue of *The Washington Post* General Zinni was quoted stating: "Iraq is in serious danger of coming apart because of lack of planning, underestimating the task and buying into a flawed strategy," he says. "The longer we stubbornly resist admitting the mistakes and not altering our approach, the harder it will be to pull this chestnut out of the fire." Ricks wrote: "Zinni long has worried that there are worse outcomes possible in Iraq than having Saddam Hussein in power—such as eliminating him in such a way that Iraq will become a new haven for terrorism in the Middle East." Again, Zinni was quoted:

"I think a weakened, fragmented, chaotic Iraq, which could happen if this isn't done carefully, is more dangerous in the long run than a contained Saddam is now," he told reporters in 1998. "I don't think these questions have been thought through or answered."

We know now Gen. Zinni's words were prescient. That is why it is so important we listen to him now when he talks about the use of our military in the future and the goal of our national security policy. Although General Zinni remains a strong critic of the Bush Administration, this book *The Battle for Peace* is not a screed against the administration, but it is a condemnation of its war policies and its use of the military. But what is best about the book

is that it contains a positive plan for real national security. He remains a strong critic of the Bush Administration. In fact, in *The Battle for Peace*, General Zinni offers a vision of national security policy and national purpose that is the complete opposite of those stated by President Bush. In doing so, General Zinni offers the harshest and truest criticism of President Bush's most recent rationale for his misbegotten Iraq war. There is no talk in Zinni's book of bringing "freedom to the people of the world because all men and women deserve to be free." There is no talk of making democracies so they will become our allies." Instead Gen. Zinni gives pragmatic and realistic ideas and plans for stabilizing any nation-state or country that is about to destabilize.

In his book Zinni writes: "The real threats do not come from military forces or violent attacks; they do not come from a nation-state or hostile non-state entity. They do not derive from an ideology (not even from a radical, West-hating, violent brand of Islam). The real new threats come from Instability. Instability and the chaos it generates can spark large and dangerous changes anywhere in the land."

General Zinni believes that the most urgent problem facing the country is the problem posed by dysfunctional countries or those in danger of becoming dysfunctional. These countries, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, are the breeding grounds for the radicals and terrorists who hate the United States and want to attack us.

But, General Zinni believes we cannot rely only on the military to solve the problems we face from these countries. He believes we use the military in ways that alienate other countries. Most importantly, General Zinni, a military veteran and retired General believes we should better organize U.S. agencies to respond to droughts, famines and civil wars and other sources of instability before they metastasize into situations that require military force. He advocates for an interdepartmental team drawn from relevant agencies to watch for tensions and other signs of instability and a deployable force of civilians to handle recovery and reconstruction in war zones.

I view General Zinni's statement of what he believes should be this nation's purpose and plan for national security to be a direct refutation of President Bush's often stated depiction of our "enemy" the one driven by an evil ideology who "lurks" everywhere and must be fought "over there," as well as General Zinni's strong statement that it is the business of the U.S. to bring stability where there is chaos is a reality based statement of what our national purpose should be.

General Zinni was one of the generals who endorsed President Bush in 2000. It is clear now that he would take the country in an entirely different direction on national security than the path the President is on. That is in sync with the American people who also believe the President is taking the country in the wrong direction.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 10, 2006]

A GENERAL WITH AN ALTERNATIVE VISION

(By Michael Abramowitz)

Well into his new book, Gen. Tony Zinni lists what he thinks ought to be the nation's strategic goals. They include, among other things, keeping regions and countries stable; making unstable countries stable; and working with regional partners to address unsta-

ble conditions. For Zinni, stability is the lodestar of modern national security policy. Wrestling order out of a chaotic world is the mission he sees as job number one for the U.S. government.

"The real threats do not come from military forces or violent attacks; they do not come from a nation-state or hostile non-state entity. They do not derive from an ideology (not even from a radical, West-hating, violent brand of Islam)," Zinni writes. "The real new threats come from Instability. Instability and the chaos it generates can spark large and dangerous changes anywhere in the land."

Notably absent from Zinni's list is any mention of spreading democracy and freedom, among the goals articulated recently by the White House in its National Security Strategy, often with soaring, idealistic rhetoric. The document states: "The United States possesses unprecedented—and unequaled—strength and influence in the world. Sustained by faith in the principles of liberty, and the value of a free society, this position comes with unparalleled responsibilities, obligations, and opportunity. The great strength of this nation must be used to promote a balance of power that favors freedom."

Zinni's contrast in tone and emphasis seems purposeful. With "The Battle for Peace," the retired Marine general has set out to present an alternative vision of the national interest to the one espoused by President Bush. It is a less ambitious, more incrementalist vision. If adopted by the Democrats, his dry, bureaucratic approach may lack for popular appeal. Yet might it bring about a more rational alignment of our national purpose with our fiscal and military resources? That is the implicit question raised in this slender volume by one of the nation's most prominent military voices.

Zinni is a combat veteran whose experience in Vietnam brought him three rounds from an AK-47 and a near-death experience. Before retiring, Zinni served as chief of the military's Central Command, which oversees operations in the Middle East and South Asia, a post that brought him into direct contact with many of the region's leading political and military figures and a firsthand experience in the most challenging foreign policy questions facing the United States. He was one of a raft of former generals who endorsed Bush for president in 2000, but he has since broken with the administration over what he sees as its ill-thought-out adventurism in Iraq. Zinni was against the war before it was popular to be so.

Those hoping for an intemperate screed against Bush's policies, however, will be disappointed. Zinni writes soberly and, largely, without invective. Although he disapproves of what he considers Bush's excessive faith in military power and the imprudence of the Iraq invasion, he does not frontally attack the administration. But by the end of this book, it is clear Zinni would have us move into a radically different direction on national security matters.

Zinni believes far too little thought and attention are being paid to the management of what, as he describes it, is the most urgent issue facing the country—how to manage the problems posed by dysfunctional countries or those that are in danger of becoming dysfunctional. Those countries, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, are the breeding grounds for the radicals and terrorists who hate the United States and want to attack us.

Yet as Zinni tells it, we have expertise in only one tool—military force—for dealing with these countries, and we too often use our power in ways that alienate other societies. He offers a variety of proposals to bet-

ter organize U.S. agencies to respond to droughts, famines, civil wars and other sources of instability before they metastasize into situations that require military force. He wants an interdepartmental team drawn from relevant agencies to watch for tensions and other signs of instability and a deployable force of civilians to handle recovery and reconstruction in war zones.

This is not an easy book to read. Even with the help of a professional writer, there is a fair amount of jargon in here, and the structure of the book is a bit mysterious. Zinni veers between interesting accounts of his involvement in various crises—such as the effort to aid the Iraqi Kurds after the Persian Gulf War—and his analysis of the shortcomings in U.S. grand strategy and how we are organized to deal with the threats of the 21st century. It is hard to judge whether his proposals would amount to more than a reshuffling of the bureaucratic deck.

Still, Zinni is an interesting man, and he has a lot of interesting things to say about the dangers of pursuing our current course in foreign policy. He is a distinctly non-ideological man in an era when ideology is running rampant both home and abroad. He seems to be saying that the world is full of problems that can be better managed if only we had more competent U.S. leadership, different bureaucracies and less idealism from our leaders. The premise is debatable, but the next president may decide to give it a go.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LEAH
BRYANT

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Leah Bryant as she retires from the Southwest Homebuilding Industry after 28 years in the business.

Leah Bryant began her tenure in the homebuilding industry in 1978 as a loan expeditor for Lewis Homes in Las Vegas. Since then Leah has distinguished herself as a prominent and respected leader in her trade during her 28 years with KB and Lewis Homes. Leah was known for her contributions in the areas of quality assurance and customer service.

Leah was the regional general manager for KB Home's Southwest region, which includes Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Tucson. In 2004, her region delivered nearly 7,000 homes. Leah was the driving force behind the company-wide satisfaction initiatives of 2003 and 2004, and launched and directed the company's Customer Satisfaction Task Force which has helped the company achieve the No. 3 ranking in 2004 by the J.D. Power and Associates customer satisfaction survey of home builders.

Leah has served as President of the Las Vegas division of KB Home, which is the largest homebuilder in Southern Nevada and was an active member of the board of directors of the Southern Nevada Home Builders Association. Her leadership earned her a spot on Nevada Business Magazine's Women to Watch list. In her retirement, she plans to continue living in Las Vegas, and devoting herself to family and personal activities.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Leah Bryant on the floor of the House. I commend her for her contributions to the homebuilding industry and thank her for her service to southern Nevada.

REMEMBERING KENT SILLS

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, all of Mississippi recently lost a musical legacy who impacted thousands of high school and college students over a 40-year career in education. Dr. Kent Sills—"Doc"—passed away on May 3 in Starkville, Mississippi. His obituary in the *Starkville Daily News* recounts his achievements:

Dr. Sills began his teaching career as band director at Lumberton High School in 1956 before accepting a similar position at Clarksdale High School in 1961. He joined the faculty at Mississippi State University in 1967 as assistant director of bands and in 1983 was appointed as only the sixth director in the band's 100-year storied history. He served as director of bands and professor of music education at Mississippi State until his retirement in 1999.

While at Mississippi State, he founded the MSU Stage Band (1967), established the MSU Jazz Band Festival, the MSU Junior High Band Festival, and directed the "Famous Maroon Band" at MSU football and basketball games.

Dr. Sills also served as the manager and director of the Mississippi Lions All-State High School Band from 1983 until 1997. Under his leadership the Lions Band won seven international championships and never finished lower than second place in any competition, performing in Asia, Australia and across North America.

A graduate of Kosciusko High School, Dr. Sills held a bachelor of music education degree (1956) and master of education degree (1959) from the University of Southern Mississippi. He also held a master of music degree (1967) and doctor of arts degree (1977) from the University of Mississippi.

In 1996, he was awarded as "Outstanding Contributor to Bands to the State of Mississippi" by Phi Beta Mu, and in 2000 was selected for the Mississippi Bandmasters Hall of Fame.

From 1954 through 1960, Dr. Sills traveled throughout the country performing with his popular swing band "Kent Sills and His Southernaires." He also was a veteran of the U.S. Army and performed with the U.S. Army Reserve Band. Throughout his career, he served as an adjudicator and conductor at numerous band festivals and clinics.

The *Daily News'* editor Brian Hawkins shared some of his personal experiences with Doc.

If you ask any band alumnus to share memories of Doc, the floodgates open. There are just THAT many stories to share, and so many of them leave us in stitches every time.

In fact, one year in the early 1990s, a T-shirt with a top 10 list of "Doc-isms" was developed by some individual members and was sold to many in the band. Here are just a few:

"It's not ya-ya time"—This meant that we needed to quit messing around and get down to business in rehearsal.

"You know, somebody somewhere loves that child"—This was heard frequently when Doc had to correct someone individually in rehearsal. It often broke any tension that may have arisen from the mistake.

"Don't be dumb, cause when you're dumb, you're showing me, the band and the whole world that you just don't care"—In other words, get your head in the game and pay attention to what you're doing.

"You play when we all play"—This was meant to discourage any showboating or individual playing when the full band or a designated section was not playing.

There are countless "Doc-isms," some a bit more colorful than others.

One thing was certain, though, Doc had a wicked sense of humor. Not a rehearsal went by where the entire band didn't have at least one good laugh.

But that was Doc. He loved life, he loved music and he loved his students.

Hawkins continued:

I know without a doubt that God has a special place for him in heaven and that he's already there as I write this.

Even now, I can imagine the majestic music of the hosts on high filling the expanse anew under the baton of heaven's newest bandleader. And what glorious music it is.

Mr. Speaker, so many prayers are with Kent's family: his wife, Nora; his son Allen; and his grandchildren Hannah and Tyler. Their family is a pillar of the Starkville community where Nora is the organist at their church. Dr. Kent Sills is a music icon in Mississippi, at Mississippi State University, and in Starkville. I hope Congress joins me today in saluting and remembering this amazing and talented life and person.

 IN TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF ANA PEIERA
HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the life and work of Ana Peiera. Ana Peiera championed the cause of the poor and disadvantaged of New York City. She courageously led the cause of housing for the neediest and most vulnerable and dedicated her life to virtues that are admirable and noble. She certainly exemplified Jesus' admonition stated in Matthew 25:40 to devote one's life to serve "the least of these." She indeed has left an indelible print on the landscape of New York City.

Her advocacy work led her to found the Heritage Health & Housing and Community Services organization which serviced many of New York City's poor. She was loved in a variety of circles, especially within social action and social service professional networks. Jorge Abreu, the acting executive director of the Heritage Health & Housing, stated "She was a multifaceted social worker, who greatly influenced the construction of a safety net to care for this City's neediest—especially in the Harlem, Washington Heights and South Bronx districts of New York."

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for all of the hard work Ana engaged in during her life in my Congressional district. However, her legacy stretches beyond borders to the hearts of those persons who need homes and who are challenged by the likes of poverty, mental illness, Aids and drug addiction. Ana became a voice for the voiceless in New York City; those who live at the margins of society had a platform through Ana to voice their needs.

She implemented and fought for comprehensive programs to adequately address the needs of the underserved. She was never known to dodge even the most difficult cases

and prided in the opportunity to conquer the giants of poverty and homelessness. She believed that her life could reach even the most destitute who found themselves in the grips of calamity and deprivation. Through 24-hour/7 days a week comprehensive programs she managed to wrestle those individuals away from the strong grips of poverty and lack.

Before starting Heritage Housing she worked in New York City Housing authority. From 1972 to 1978 she was the District Supervisor for Community Services. From 1969 to 1972, she was Director of the Senior Advocacy Services in the Bronx. She provided leadership in a host of other capacities that all centered on addressing the needs of the poor.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article titled, "Memorial Tribute to Ana Peiera" featured in CARIBNEWS on May 2, 2006, highlighting the achievements of Ana Peiera.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO ANA PEREIRA

TIRELESS FOUNDER DEDICATED LIFE WORK TO
NEW YORK CITY'S NEEDIEST

On Thursday, April 27, 2006, elected officials; health, housing and social service professionals; family and friends will join Heritage Health and Housing to celebrate the life of one of its founders, Ana Pereira. The former Executive Director, who championed housing for New York City's neediest, will be memorialized at a special ceremony at Aaron Davis Hall from 4 p.m.-6 p.m. The ceremony, hosted by WHCR-FM radio personality, Jeanne Parnell Habersham, will conclude with a special reception.

"Ana Pereira was a beloved figure in New York City's social action circles", stated Jorge Abreu, Heritage Health & Housing acting Executive Director. "She was a multifaceted social worker, who greatly influenced the construction of a safety net to care for this City's neediest—especially in the Harlem, Washington Heights and South Bronx districts of New York. Her legacy lies in the care of persons who needed homes, and suffered from mental illness, addiction, AIDS, poverty, and the accompanying deprivation typically evident in the lives of many of her consumers of service. I knew her for 21 years, and worked with her for 18 of those years, crafting programs, fighting for, and winning services for the underserved".

Under Ms. Pereira's supervision, Heritage Housing and Community Services developed a reputation as an agency willing to take on the most difficult cases and help individuals transform their lives through programs providing a full continuum of care, from 24-hour/7-days-a-week supervision to semi-independent living. Working with the mentally ill, substance abusers, individuals with HIV/AIDS, the homeless and ex-offenders, the Agency, through Ms. Pereira's strong, personal leadership, helped its clients achieve independence and become contributing members of their communities.

Prior to starting Heritage Housing and Community Services, Ms. Pereira worked in various capacities for the New York City Housing Authority.

From 1972 to 1978, she was a District Supervisor for Community Services and managed a District office responsible for community services in 35 different housing developments. At the time, she was responsible for agency budgets totaling \$25 million. From 1969 to 1972, she was Director of the Senior Advocacy Services in the Bronx, responsible for training and supervising case workers who provided services for homebound elderly.

In effort to keep her legacy alive, the Board of Directors and staff of Heritage

Health and Housing established The Ana Pereira Memorial Endowment Fund 416 West 127th Street, New York New York 10027. From deep in the heart of Harlem to the Banks of the South Bronx, Ana will be missed but never forgotten.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KAREN
KNISLEY

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Karen Knisley for her 30 years of service to the Boulder City Hospital and for her being granted Emeritus Board Member Status to the hospital.

Karen was born in California to Ray L. Knisley, a Nevada Legislator, and Florence Richardson Knisley. At a young age she moved to Beowawe, Nevada and has spent the majority of her life in the state. Karen has held a variety of jobs beginning with her early years; she voluntarily worked with the Boulder City Fire Department and later she was hired by Boulder City Hospital to work in Radiology. Karen has also been active in a variety of community service projects and was active in many organizations. She has served as both a corresponding Secretary and Trustee for the Boulder City Library, as well as on the Boulder City Chamber of Commerce. Karen has also served as a member of the Boulder City Long Range Planning Committee as Chairman of the ByLaws Committee, and was a Boulder City Hospital Trustee and Co-Chairman. Karen retired from Boulder City Hospital's Board of Trustees in December 2005.

Karen has served her community continuously throughout her life and Boulder City Hospital has been privileged to benefit from her knowledge and service for the past thirty years. For her years of dedicated service, Karen was recently granted Emeritus Board Member Status to Boulder City Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Karen Knisley for years of service to the Boulder City Hospital and the Boulder City community. Her efforts in both professional and private life are to be commended, and we all thank her for her service.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN AND
MARILYN SCHEFFEL

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two great Americans, Norman and Marilyn Scheffel of Parker, Colorado. Norman and Marilyn are long-time champions of public involvement in the democratic process.

Norman and Marilyn have attended precinct caucuses ever since they moved to Parker, in 1973. Norman currently serves as a district captain overseeing five precincts.

The Scheffel's have always been active in the community. Marilyn has volunteered with Bible studies and has run programs to watch children so that mothers could have a day off.

The Scheffel's decades of dedication to grassroots politics is so legendary that they

were the focus of a recent news story in the Rocky Mountain News.

Americans should look at Norman and Marilyn as examples of how everyday Americans should be engaged in the political process. I thank them for their commitment to America and wish them all the best in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL
PAYDAY LOAN CONSUMER PRO-
TECTION AMENDMENTS OF 2006

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Federal Payday Loan Consumer Protection Amendments of 2006. This legislation prohibits federally insured institutions from engaging in high-cost payday loans and expands protections for consumers in connection with making these loans by uninsured entities.

It is well known that payday lending is a rapidly expanding form of high-cost, short-term credit. Studies indicate that the average annual percentage rate on payday loans ranges from 390 to 780 percent for a two-week loan. Let me repeat that: the average annual percentage rate on payday loans ranges from 390 to 780 percent. Additionally, typical payday loan customers take out between eight and twelve loans per year from a single lender.

I believe lending that fails to assess a borrower's ability to repay, that requires consumers to write checks on insufficient funds and that encourages perpetual debt is unacceptable. However, many of the laws pertaining to payday lenders are dealt with at the State level. One area, however, where the Federal Government has an important role to play is with what are known as "rent-a-banks." Rent-a-banks are banks that partner with payday lenders to make single-payment and installment loans. These arrangements are designed to allow payday lenders to evade small loan laws in their respective States.

As such, my bill prohibits insured financial institutions from making payday loans, either directly or indirectly. It prohibits them from making loans to other lenders so that they can, in turn, make, refinance, or extend payday loans. In addition to prohibiting rent-a-banks, my legislation seeks to ensure that those individuals who choose to take out a loan with a high interest rate know that they are doing so. Consumers should be aware that they are borrowing with an unusually high interest rate. My legislation requires the Federal Reserve System to conduct a study to determine the most effective way to require all credit applications that have an annual percentage rate higher than thirty-six percent to include a high-interest warning label.

Last year, despite my opposition, Congress passed the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act, which only addressed the personal responsibility of debtors. While I fully concede that individuals must take greater responsibility for their debt, I also feel that the lending industry should be held accountable for targeting those individuals who are unable to pay off their debts. We

must address both irresponsible borrowers and lenders to stop the cycle of debt that has enveloped many Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING ALAN SELTZER FOR 17
YEARS OF SERVICE TO SANTA
BARBARA COUNTY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant and friend, Alan Seltzer, upon his retirement from Santa Barbara County.

Alan has served the people of Santa Barbara County well during his employment in the County Counsel's office, where he most recently served as Chief Assistant County Counsel. During his tenure with the county, Alan Seltzer worked on a multitude of issues and projects but he managed to carve time out of his busy schedule to have some fun. Mr. Seltzer served as pitcher for the Air Pollution Control District's softball team in a fiercely competitive adult softball league in Santa Barbara. At one point, he dressed up as a charcoal briquette for Santa Barbara's quirky and offbeat Summer Solstice parade.

His enthusiasm for the job and for the County of Santa Barbara is what makes Alan such an effective attorney. He has worked tirelessly on endangered species issues, which are plentiful on the Central Coast, including the establishment of open space conservation areas. He has been an extremely successful facilitator in bringing all stakeholders together to find solutions on many tough issues. One especially important focus for Alan was the regulation of development of the Gaviota coast, a pristine coastal region of open space north of Santa Barbara. Mr. Seltzer also worked on collaborative efforts to save native oak trees in the Santa Ynez valley, in addition to spending a great deal of time trying to save wetlands throughout Santa Barbara county.

I am pleased to honor Alan Seltzer for all of his hard work on issues that are important to so many of us on the Central Coast. His dedication to environmental protection and sound land use policy are exemplary and deserving of recognition. Alan, I wish you the best in the future and thank you for your service to this community.

J.K. GALBRAITH'S TOWERING
SPIRIT

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the recent death of John Kenneth Galbraith brought to a close one of the truly great careers in both the intellectual and political history of our country. As an economist, as a teacher, as a writer, as a creative public official, and drawing on all of these and more, as a tough-minded and effective activist for social justice, John Kenneth Galbraith made enormous contributions to the quality of life in America.

Appropriately, he was memorialized in the Washington Post recently by one of his most important comrades in arms, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who shared with Ken Galbraith not just a friendship, but the effective pursuit of the roles I have just described, substituting of course Arthur Schlesinger's historical work for Ken Galbraith's economic contributions.

Drawing on their collaboration on so many issues over more than 60 years, Arthur Schlesinger concisely and deftly reminds us in his essay of what citizenship in a democracy is at its best. I ask that this article be printed here.

J.K. GALBRAITH'S TOWERING SPIRIT

(By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.)

Edmund Burke once made a famous prediction. "The age of chivalry is gone. That of sophists, economists and calculators has succeeded and the glory of Europe is extinguished forever." Some years later Thomas Carlyle disdained economists as professors "of the dismal science." The profession has indeed done little since to disprove Carlyle and to refute Burke. But neither Burke nor Carlyle foresaw John Kenneth Galbraith.

In the first place, Galbraith was the tallest economist in the world. That reinforced the boldness with which he confronted the establishment and its "conventional wisdom." Salvation, Galbraith argued, lies in the subversion of the conventional wisdom by the gradual encroachment of disquieting thought. "The emancipation of belief," he writes, "is the most formidable of the tasks of reform, the one on which all else depends." He was the republic's most valuable subversive.

His skills were not confined to economics. He was a diplomat, politician, bureaucrat, satirist, novelist, journalist, art collector, and man of the world and wit, and he took disarming delight in each role. I met him as a Washington bureaucrat during World War II. We discovered that both of us were born on Oct. 15, 9 years apart, and we became grown men who were, in height, 13 inches apart. The convergence of thought—I do not remember a disagreement—is the only compelling argument for astrology that I know.

His brilliant deployment of subversive weapons—irony, satire, laughter—did not always please the more sedate members of his profession. But it vastly pleased the rest of us. Ken used the whiplash phrase and the sardonic thrust for several purposes: to reconnect academic economics, walled off in mathematical equations, with human and social reality; to rebuke the apostles of selfishness and greed; and to give the neglected, the abused and the insulted of our world a better break in life.

He challenged the national conscience with a series of thoughtful books, provocative interviews, merry rejoinders and lethal wisecracks. The Bush presidency led Ken to muse aloud that it had caused him to think thoughts that he never thought himself capable of thinking. I asked, "For example?" Ken replied, "I begin to long for Ronald Reagan."

Galbraith was never less than opinionated, and his opinions were often deflationary and sometimes devastating. He was the master of the unconventional wisdom. How, in view of his elegant unmasking of pomposity, hypocrisy and shame, can we account for the broad and indeed ecumenical range of his friends and fans—stretching from left to right; from tall to short; from Bill Buckley to Arthur Schlesinger (and Ken more or less induced the last two characters to be fond of each other)?

Within this tall fellow bristling with opinions there resided a rare kindness of heart

and generosity of spirit. In Mr. Dooley's phrase, Ken not only afflicted the comfortable but comforted the afflicted. In a quiet way, without fanfare, he helped more people, promoted more noble causes, sustained more fragile spirits than almost any of us have known, giving of himself and his substance with grace and concern. Underneath his joy in combat, he was a do-gooder in the dark of night. There is another reason why Ken was so generally loved—his wife of 69 years, Catherine Atwater. Kitty was an intrepid lady, having stood up to Ken for more than half a century. Together they created a welcoming household.

John Kenneth Galbraith has left us, and the sum of human valor, wit, irreverence, sympathy, compassion and courage has badly diminished when we need them most.

PUYALLUP INDIAN TRIBE LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today the House of Representatives passed S. 1382, a bill which would allow the Puyallup Indian Tribe to convert parts of their tribal land into a Trust held by the Department of the Interior.

The Puyallup Tribe has worked in partnership with the State of Washington, the Port of Tacoma, Pierce County, the Cities of Fife, Puyallup, and Tacoma to finalize an arrangement that will enable more than \$450 million in new investment and create an estimated 4,000 construction jobs and nearly 6,000 permanent jobs in Pierce County. Under the multi-party agreement—which builds on the 1988 Puyallup Indian Land Claims Settlement—relocation of some of the tribal lands will enable construction of a major new container terminal on the Blair Waterway.

S. 1382 is critical to the success of this broad-based agreement, and I look forward to the President signing this important legislation into law so that it can be fully implemented and the region can realize the benefits. I commend all parties involved on the way they worked together to allow for this expansion which will be an economic driver for the region.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH GARCIA SACA

HON. DENNIS A. CARDOZA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest respect and admiration that I rise today to honor the late Mr. Joseph Garcia Saca. Joe was not only an endearing member of our community in Merced County, California, but he was a beloved member of my family. He was a very special and well respected man to many people, known for his gift of conversation, unwavering faith and positive approach to life. At the age of 84, Joseph Garcia Saca passed away on Thursday, May 4, 2006.

Joe, a longtime resident of the Atwater/Winton area of Merced County, was born to the late John and Adeline Saca in Pico, Azores on August 11, 1921. At the age of 7, Joe arrived in the United States with his mother and late brother John. In the years that followed, Joe attended Fruitland Grammar School in Winton, met his wife Laura Maciel and married on May 14, 1944.

To describe Joe's life as anything less than amazing would not suffice. Throughout his 84 blessed years, he participated in many successful business ventures throughout Merced County. He owned and operated the Arena Grocery Store in Livingston and was also a successful almond rancher for many years. In the 1950's Joe put his natural talent as a gifted conversationalist to work as a local talk show host for KYOS. In 1952, Joe established what would become his most memorable business—Kathy's Tot Shop in Atwater. Named after his daughter, the children's apparel store grew up with Kathy. Years later it was renamed to Kathy's Deb U Teens and specialized in teen clothing, and then in its last years it was simply Kathy's, selling women's wear until it was sold in 1977.

Throughout his life, Joe was involved in many community organizations and activities. He held the position of past President of the Atwater Pentecost Association and the Atwater Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Lion's Club and Knights of Columbus. He dedicated many hours of service as President of the St. Anthony's Parent's Club and in countless volunteer positions for St. Anthony's Church. He has certainly left behind a legacy of community service that is to be admired and followed.

Joe is survived by his wife Laura with whom he shared 62 years of fulfilling happiness, and his three wonderful children and their spouses: Kathy and Wayne Jansen, Ron and Kathy Saca and Alan Saca. Known as "Papa," Joe adored his grandchildren Laurie Havel and her husband Richard, Kori Lynn Jansen and Allyson, Gigi and Caroline Saca, and his only great grandchild Tyler Havel.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to join my family and community in honoring the memory my dear cousin, Joseph Garcia Saca. He will be greatly missed by all.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE NATIONAL WETLANDS LANDOWNER STEWARDSHIP AWARD TO THE HIGEL FAMILY FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE

HON. JOHN T. SALAZAR

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Higel family of Alamosa, Colorado, as the honored recipient of the National Wetlands Landowner Stewardship Award from the Environmental Law Institute.

This award, specifically for conservation in Wetlands areas, recognizes the Higel family's commitment to conservation while maintaining sustainable agricultural conditions in the same area. The values the Higel's are being honored for are values all of us strive for in farming at any level. These values include a healthy thriving relationship between people

and the ground that allows food to be produced on the land and a respect for the important habitat qualities and wetlands necessary for abundant wildlife.

Recently the Higel family sold over 1,000 acres of their ranch land to the Colorado Division of Wildlife in order to create the Higel State Wildlife Area. This exchange opens part of the Rio Grande River corridor and its wetlands to the public for wildlife viewing and hunting. The Higel's are also currently working with Ducks Unlimited to protect their adjacent acreage through conservation easements. This hard work is done all while promoting optimal wildlife habitat and a viable ranching operation. The Higel's effort is a model that farmers and ranchers nationwide should look to for how to manage their operations in a way that also protects nature. The dedication they have shown to the land and the environment is tremendous and I am proud that they have led by example. Their leadership in showing that ranchers can engage in both conservation and agriculture practices will be recognized today by myself and by the Environmental Law Institute. The real reward will be seen by the next generation of Coloradans who will be able to enjoy the wildlife area donated and created by the Higel family.

I am proud to represent the Higel family and their outstanding land stewardship in Colorado's Third District. I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the Higel family for receiving this award.

TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY
SYNAGOGUE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman LINDA SÁNCHEZ and I ask our colleagues to join us in recognizing the honorees at the 2006 University Synagogue "Heroes

Among US" dinner being held on June 7, 2006.

Located in Brentwood, California, University Synagogue is an important religious center for the Los Angeles Jewish community. Each year the synagogue honors individuals who make remarkable contributions to University Synagogue and the community. We are delighted to recognize this year's honorees.

Susan Corwin is being named the University Synagogue Volunteer of the Year. Susan initiated a Mitzvah Corps program at University Synagogue in 2002. She has nurtured the program to include a Bikkur Holim component for visiting the sick, outreach to new parents, Shabbat Shuttle, Caring Callers and Rosh Hashanah Remembrance. She has also helped launch support groups, including the Fifth Commandment Group, Parents of Special Needs Children, the Gay and Lesbian Social Outreach and the newly formed Cancer Survivors Network. Together with her able committee chairs, Susan has built a network of caring congregants who are reaching out to a wide range of community members.

Susan also sits on the Board of Jewish Family Service for Gramercy Shelter, the Miracle Project and is the Regional Representative on the Jewish Family Concerns Committee for the Union for Reform Judaism. She considers her greatest accomplishments as being the mother of her soon-to-become Bar Mitzvah son, Joshua, along with her 15-year marriage to her husband Scott.

Richard Weintraub is being named the Educator Honoree. He has a longstanding history of working with and on behalf of youth. He was the Director of the Youth and the Administration of Justice Project for the Mayor of Los Angeles, President of the California Council on Children and Youth and Supervisor of the Dare Plus Program, an after school program for at-risk youth.

At University Synagogue Richard has been a Religious School Confirmation and Post-Confirmation teacher, as well as at Temple Judea and Wilshire Boulevard Temple, for more than 30 years. His work with teens has

won him the admiration of the students and parents who participate in his programs.

In August 2000, Sheriff Lee Baca selected Richard to serve as Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Director of Training. In this capacity, he is responsible for overseeing all training including Court Services, Custody Training, Professional Staff and Leadership Development and Los Angeles Sheriff Development University.

Los Angeles City Council member Bill Rosendahl is being named the Community Honoree. Bill was elected in May 2005 to represent the 11th District, which includes the communities of Brentwood, Del Rey, Mar Vista, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Palms, Playa del Rey, Playa Vista, West Los Angeles and Westchester.

FINANCIAL NET WORTH

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 2006, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 27 preceding years I have served in the Congress.

ASSETS

Real property	Value
Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$1,494,100). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Unencumbered)	\$1,494,100.00
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered)	140,600.00
Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$1,475,000.	838,068.18
Total Real Property	\$2,346,228.18

2006 DISCLOSURE

Common and Preferred Stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
Abbott Laboratories, Inc.	12200	42.64	520,208.00
Allstate Corporation	370	52.14	19,291.80
American Telephone & Telegraph	2830,2473	27.04	76,529.89
JP Morgan Chase	4539	41.53	188,504.67
Bell South Corp.	1484,0878	34.60	51,349.44
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
BP PLC	3604	69.77	251,451.08
Centerpoint Energy	300	12.15	3,645.00
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co.	1	0.00	0.00
Comcast	423	26.53	11,222.19
Darden Restaurants, Inc.	1440	41.01	59,054.40
Delphi Automotive	212	0.64	135.68
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc.	2500	75.32	188,300.00
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp.	1200	42.51	51,012.00
Eastman Chemical Co.	270	51.27	13,842.90
Eastman Kodak	1080	28.92	31,233.60
El Paso Energy	150	12.21	1,831.50
Exxon Mobil Corp.	9728	61.12	594,575.36
Gartner Group	651	13.95	9,081.45
General Electric Co.	15600	34.65	540,540.00
General Mills, Inc.	2280	50.61	115,390.80
General Motors Corp.	304	21.06	6,402.24
Halliburton Company	2000	74.30	148,600.00
Hospira	1220	39.33	47,982.60
Imation Corp.	99	43.12	4,268.88
IMS Health	5000	25.80	129,000.00
Kellogg Corp.	3200	44.18	141,376.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	10735	58.18	624,562.30
Lucent Technologies	696	3.09	2,150.64
Merck & Co., Inc.	34078	35.61	1,213,517.58
3M Company	2000	75.69	151,380.00
Medco Health	4109	57.59	236,637.31
Monsanto Corporation	1426,1575	84.44	120,424.74
Moody's	2500	70.85	177,125.00
Morgan Stanley/Dean Whitter	312	63.52	19,849.44
NCR Corp.	68	42.00	2,856.00
Neeah Paper Co.	462	33.10	15,292.20
Newell Rubbermaid	1676	25.58	42,872.08
JP Morgan Liquid Assets Money Mkt	338.51	1.00	338.51

2006 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Common and Preferred Stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
Pactiv Corp.	200	24.64	4,928.00
PG&E Corp.	175	39.39	6,893.25
Pfizer	22211	25.20	559,717.20
Qwest	571	6.83	3,899.93
Reliant Energy	300	10.50	3,150.00
RH Donnelly Corp.	500	58.20	29,100.00
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	1.10	28.60
Solutia	1672	0.36	601.92
Tenneco Automotive	182	21.92	3,989.44
Unisys, Inc.	167	6.92	1,155.64
US Bank Corp.	3081	30.57	94,186.17
Verizon	1313,4958	34.49	45,302.47
Vodafone Airtouch	370	21.37	7,906.90
Weenergies (Wisconsin Energy)	1022	40.28	41,166.16
Total Common & Preferred Stocks and Bonds			\$6,613,860.95

Life Insurance Policies	Face \$	Surrender \$
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	12,000	70,274.50
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000	168,875.31
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000	10,944.07
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000	269,151.65
American General Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000	39,810.38
Total Life Insurance Policies		\$559,055.91

Bank & Savings & Loan Accounts	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	\$67,010.23
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	33,619.36
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account	12,358.14
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings	366.15
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	1,081.42
JP Morgan, IRA accounts	107,343.48
Total Bank & Savings & Loan Accounts	\$221,778.78

Miscellaneous	Value
1994 Cadillac Deville—retail value	\$4,250.00
1989 Cadillac Fleetwood—retail value	2,600.00
1996 Buick Regal—retail value	3,450.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—retail value	1,800.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	170,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	90,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	329,041.41
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	152,728.17
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	243,511.60
Traveller's checks	7,218.96
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	7,500.00
20 ft. Pontoon boat & 40 hp Mercury outboard motor ..	13,500.00
Total Miscellaneous	\$1,026,600.14
Total Assets	\$10,767,523.96

Liabilities	Amount
None	
Total Liabilities	\$0.00
Net Worth	\$10,767,523.96

Statement of 2005 Taxes Paid	Amount
Federal income tax	\$109,434.00
Wisconsin income tax	29,432.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,281.56
Chenequa, WI property tax	23,161.82
Alexandria, VA property tax	11,718.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of five trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son.

Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

HONORING LESLIE STEVENS ON THE COMPLETION OF HER INTERNSHIP

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the many contributions Leslie Stevens has made while interning in my Washington, D.C., office. Leslie, a native of Harri-man, Tennessee, has been a wonderful addition to the office and a great servant to the constituents of Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District.

Last December, Leslie graduated from my alma mater, Middle Tennessee State University, with a degree in political science. Her love of the subject is evident through her eagerness to experience all aspects of government and her desire to read just about anything related to politics.

Though she is still young, Leslie already has first-hand knowledge of both the state and federal levels of government. She has learned the inner workings of the General Assembly as a legislative intern for the Tennessee Board of Regents. And during her time in Washington, she has attended briefings, addressed constituent concerns and provided visitors from Tennessee with an up-close look at the U.S. Capitol.

I hope Leslie enjoyed her internship as much as my staff and I have enjoyed her help in the office. I wish her all the best in the future.

INTRODUCING THE CLEAR ACT

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, the CLEAR Act will position the U.S. House of Representatives as a body of serious advocates for a national consciousness of energy efficiency. As the House entertains a plethora of energy-related bills, the U.S. public will surely come to recognize the need to move toward purchasing automobiles that use renewable fuels and alternative sources of energy such as hydrogen and electricity.

This legislation would prohibit the use of funds from Members' Representational Allowances to provide for any vehicle which does not use alternative fuels. With the price of a gallon of gasoline skyrocketing past 3 dollars,

the need to end America's dependency on foreign oil is essential to homeland security and a stable energy supply. New technologies using alternative resources like ethanol, hydrogen and electricity give us the opportunity to reach energy independence. The CLEAR Act will show Americans that their elected officials in Congress are serious about the use of alternate sources of energy and compatible vehicles.

The public would much rather see a sermon than hear one. Surely Congress cannot sell the American public on the need to abandon its gas guzzlers when they observe Members of Congress proudly driving them.

Congress has far more power and persuasion with the public than polls suggest. By approving a bill that essentially says, "Look at us and do likewise," the public will certainly take notice and follow our example.

COMMENDING MOREHOUSE COLLEGE TRIO PROGRAM GRADUATES

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to commemorate the good work of the Morehouse College TriO Programs, specifically the Student Support Services—SSS—and Robert C. McNair Scholars programs.

Morehouse is not in my district, although it was founded in my district, and I am well aware of the fine work the institution does. It is one of only three all male colleges or universities in the country, and the only one with the distinction of being historically black.

Every year, 500 men leave the familiar gates of Morehouse to enter graduate schools across the country, the board rooms of Wall Street, and even the hallowed halls of our congressional office buildings. However, much of this would not be possible if it were not for the services provided by SSS and the McNair programs.

SSS at Morehouse services 175 students each year. These are often students from low income families or first generation college students. The nurturing environment these students receive is one of the many reasons why SSS is so successful in helping with the College's retention rate.

In addition, SSS provides academic, professional, and financial counseling for students throughout their matriculation as well as financial aid assistance and help with graduate school navigation. There is even some direct

financial assistance for students who are Federal Pell Grant recipients.

The McNair Program, named in honor of engineer, scientist, and Challenger astronaut Robert E. McNair, serves a smaller student population of 23 each year. The goal of this program is to increase the number of doctoral candidates from underrepresented backgrounds. This program prepares undergraduate students for the world of vigorous research that doctoral studies require. Therefore, not only does Morehouse work closely with these students during their undergraduate years, but it also tracks the students' progress until successful completion of higher education degrees.

One of the major advantages of these programs is the mentoring the participants receive. Here they are off in college, many are the first to do so in their families, and they get the chance to receive guidance and assistance from professionals who want them to succeed. What more could a student ask for?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the good work the professionals at Morehouse SSS and McNair Programs do. Among them are Dr. Ruby Bird, Malcolm Williams, and Michael Maxwell. I also want to congratulate all the Men of Morehouse that will become Morehouse Men on May 14th, 2006, with special acknowledgement of those who took advantage of the assets Morehouse TRIO Programs have to offer.

HONORING THE 2006 STATE CHAMPION BOLINGBROOK HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS VARSITY BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate the Bolingbrook High School Girls' Varsity Basketball Team on capturing the 2006 Illinois Class AA Girls' Basketball State Championship.

On March 4, 2006, the Bolingbrook Raiders beat the Althoff High School Crusaders 45-34 in the state championship game. Not only did this give the Bolingbrook Girls' Varsity Basketball team its first state championship, but it provided Bolingbrook High School with its first ever state championship in any sport.

It's not often that Congress passes a law that makes a big difference in the lives of young people—especially in the lives of young girls. But that's exactly what happened in 1972, when Title IX was enacted, allowing girls and young women to participate in sports just like the boys and young men.

When many of my colleagues and I were in high school, girls were only allowed to play half court basketball. Why did they only let us play on half of the court? Well, they thought we were too weak and delicate and that running across the full court might exhaust us or affect our health.

As they say, we've come a long way, and the Bolingbrook High School Girls' Varsity Basketball Team is a great example of that. Not only are they excellent basketball players, but I'm sure that they could teach many young men a thing or two about the sport.

Today, our hats are off to the Bolingbrook Raiders for their great athleticism, team spirit,

hard work, dedication, and the example they set for girls and women everywhere.

Once again, congratulations to girls of the Bolingbrook High School Varsity Basketball Team on winning the Illinois state championship. We wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

KATHERINE OSENBACH

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Katherine Osenbach for being inducted into the Da Vinci Discovery Center of Science and Technology's Hall of Fame.

The Da Vinci Discovery Center of Science and Technology honors outstanding teachers and high school students who excel in science and technology. This year, Katherine Osenbach of Allentown Central Catholic High School will receive this honor and recognition during the May 16, 2006 awards ceremony.

A senior in high school, Katherine, has already decided to pursue a career as a scientific researcher in the fields of biology and physics. She is well on her way to achieving her goal. She has participated in such events as the Pennsylvania Junior Academy of Science and in numerous independent research projects, including one titled "Does Mozart Motivate the Mind?" She has also acquired hands-on experience and completed such tasks as helping a veterinarian extract a horse's tooth and collecting samples for local water sources. Additionally, Katherine has participated in the National Youth Leadership Forum on Medicine in Boston and worked on an atomic fusion research project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Katherine does not only excel in science, but she is also an accomplished musician, a recipient of the Girl Scout Gold Award, a National Merit Scholarship semi-finalist, and vice president of her school's National Honor Society chapter. She will be attending the University of Scranton in the fall and will pursue a degree in biology.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Katherine Osenbach of Allentown Central Catholic High School as she is inducted into the Da Vinci Discovery Center of Science and Technology's Hall of Fame.

H.R. 4681, THE PALESTINIAN ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 2006

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is not very often that JIM McDERMOTT rises to support this President, but that is precisely what I am doing now. The President does not want his hands tied by H.R. 4681. I completely agree. It was taken off the calendar today, and it ought to stay off the calendar.

H.R. 4681, the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006, will not make Israel safer, will not meet the urgent humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people, and will not give our diplomats the tools they need to help find a path to peace in the Mideast.

For all of these reasons, I oppose it, and I urge my colleagues to reconsider. I believe in diplomacy as a means to correct injustice around the world. I believe gifted diplomats can accomplish as much with words and deeds as the military can with guns and soldiers.

There is no question that the United States must take all appropriate steps to ensure that terrorists like Hamas are denied access to our financial aid. Hamas is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of innocent Israelis before coming to power.

Since then, they have neither renounced violence nor recognized Israel. This is unacceptable.

By all means, we must deny Hamas dollars that would buy hatred, but we must remember that Hamas and the Palestinian people are not one and the same.

Even as we deny any and all assistance to Hamas, we must not hurt those Palestinians who are working for peace. If we fail to support them, I have no doubt that Israel will pay the ultimate price: more instability in the West Bank and Gaza, more desperation, and more terrorism.

America's leadership is on the line in the Middle East, and more instability is something we need to avoid. We still have 130,000 American soldiers in harm's way in Iraq; we can't afford to make any more poor choices related to that region. But, that's what we will do if we pass this bill.

It doesn't make sense for the United States to limit political and economic aid to moderates, like Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas.

He and others have met our requirements by recognizing Israel, renouncing violence and terrorism against Israel, and accepting all previously signed Israeli-Palestinian agreements. What happens if we turn our back on leaders trying to heal a millennium of hate?

And what can we expect if we turn our backs on the real and growing humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people? It doesn't make sense to put restrictions on funding the NGOs that provide the Palestinian people with hospitals and schools.

As a medical doctor, I am gravely concerned about the fate of millions of innocent Palestinians who rely on international aid for food, health care, and for developing their economy and businesses.

Recent news reports say that international sanctions are preventing hospitals in Gaza from providing dialysis machines for patients, and they may not be able to supply immunizations to children.

The World Health Organization sees a "rapid decline of the public health system . . . towards a possible collapse." This bill will only make the already dire situation even worse. As a doctor I took an oath to heal. As a nation, we took an oath to lead.

Allowing innocent Palestinians to go hungry, while denying them medical treatment cannot possibly correct injustice, or lead to peace.

Passing this bill will be seen as anti-Palestinian, and the resulting chaos and animosity can only threaten the relative calm that Israel has seen in recent months.

Many of the Israeli leaders I've spoken to, think this bill goes too far by punishing all Palestinians, not just Hamas. They understand that a radicalized population will show more support for Hamas, not less.

During a recent trip to Israel and the Palestinian territories, I saw how both sides deeply yearn for peace. And I saw firsthand how they need the United States to do all it can to help them make peace.

The Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act will make this task enormously difficult.

The harsh restrictions, and cutting off contacts with moderate Palestinians, will severely complicate our ability to assume an active role in helping both sides resolve the conflict.

If we cannot engage with moderates, and those trying to develop the Palestinian economy and build civil society, we forfeit our ability to nurture and strengthen the positive elements in Palestine.

The President and State Department must have the utmost flexibility to help moderate Palestinians, to quickly get economic and humanitarian aid to places that need it, like hospitals and health clinics, and helps prevent the resumption of terrorism.

We need to isolate and weaken Hamas, and hopefully their tenure at the head of the PA will be a short one. But if we cannot distinguish between Hamas and the majority of the Palestinian people, we cannot possibly expect to have a role in creating what comes next.

Israelis and Palestinians realize that in the end, their fates are tied. It's time to help the majorities on both sides reach their mutual goal—a peaceful two-state solution—rather than standing in the way by punishing one side.

While the bill has been pulled from the calendar, that's only temporary. I urge the majority to leave it off the table indefinitely.

Give our State Department an opportunity to nurture peace, or we will surely have to ask our military to counter more terrorism.

CONGRATULATING DENVER HARBOR SENIOR CITIZENS, INC. ON 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Denver Harbor Senior Citizens, Inc. on twenty-five years of service to the senior citizens of Denver Harbor, Texas. Since its founding in June of 1980, Denver Harbor Senior Citizens has provided an outlet for seniors in our area to get together on a regular basis, socialize, and maintain meaningful friendships.

On any given weekday, the Denver Harbor Recreation Complex is visited by a large group of active senior citizens. Many gather in groups to play dominoes, bingo, or Loteria, a traditional Mexican game. While the games often bring out some good-natured competition among the players, everyone enjoys the camaraderie and laughter that the group activities provide.

Without doubt, Denver Harbor Senior Citizens, Inc. is one of the most active senior centers in Harris County. In addition to the programs provided in the new and beautiful Denver Harbor Recreation Complex, the group sponsors numerous senior outings and trips to Austin and other areas within the State of Texas, where the members can recall the Texas history lessons we all learned as schoolchildren.

Denver Harbor Senior Citizens also provides hot meals for its members, an invaluable service ensuring that senior citizens have well-balanced meals. As we age, the importance of nutrition cannot be underestimated and is critical to our good health. This group has taken that principle to heart and has put in place the benefits and services that keep our senior citizens active and healthy—in body, mind and spirit.

On May 19, 2006, Denver Harbor Senior Citizens will officially celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a dinner reception and dance at the Denver Harbor Recreation Complex.

I would like to extend to this group my heartfelt congratulations and thanks for twenty-five years of dedication to Denver Harbor's senior citizens and wish them all the best in the future.

HONORING HARRY "BUS" YOURELL

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Harry "Bus" Yourell of Oak Lawn, Illinois, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District who is retiring after a long and distinguished career in the private and public sector.

Mr. Yourell served admirably in the United States Marine Corps during World War II earning the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Asiatic Pacific Medal with three stars, and the Presidential Unit Citation Award.

Born on February 19, 1919, in Hammond, Indiana, Yourell moved to Oak Lawn in 1956. He raised three children with his wife and established a popular Oak Lawn restaurant named "Bus' Drive-in" and was engaged in the insurance brokerage business.

Harry "Bus" Yourell served with excellence in community and civic affairs by participating in the Heart Fund, the Boy Scouts, the Lions Club, the Elks Club, the Holy Name Society, Rotary, American Legion Post 757, VFW Post 5220, and Catholic War Veterans.

He is a loyal and active Democrat who served his party as President of the Worth Township Regular Democrats for three years, was elected delegate to the 1964 State Nomination Convention, was six times elected Democratic Committeeman of Worth Township, was a member of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, and was elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

Yourell served nine terms as an elected member of the Illinois House of Representatives, where he served as Chairman of the Counties and Townships Committee, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Administrative Procedures, Chairman of the Election Laws Commission, Chairman of the County Problems Commission, and was a member of the Executive Committee, the Cities and Villages Committee, the Financing of Education Commission, and the C-Selm Pollution Control Commission.

As an Illinois State Representative was chief sponsor of bills to raise the drinking age to 21 and to create the Joint Committee on Administrative Procedures; he also sponsored legisla-

tion creating one of the toughest narcotic bails in the nation, banning look-alike drugs, and the consolidated election law.

Citizens of our state who serve with distinction deserve to be recognized and honored for their accomplishments; therefore, it is my honor to recognize Harry "Bus" Yourell for his dedication and service to his family, friends, community, and country. I wish him all the best in his retirement and future endeavors.

CELEBRATING THE 135TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHOENIX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT #1

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to bring attention to the 135th Anniversary of the Phoenix Elementary School District #1, which is in the heart of my district and celebrates its 135th birthday on May 15. Steeped in heritage and tradition, the district is in the heart of Phoenix and dedicated to the total development of every kindergarten through eighth grade student enrolled by setting high expectations for each child and fostering academic leadership. The district has demonstrated its ability to adapt to the times while keeping students needs' at the forefront.

The history of Phoenix Elementary School District #1 began in 1871, when it was created by the Arizona Legislative Assembly, acting upon a school bill presented by Arizona's third governor, Anson P. K. Safford. At the time, this free public school system had neither a schoolhouse, books or teachers. Twenty students attended class in the county courthouse.

By 1873, a one room adobe structure, named "Little Adobe," had been built with public funds, and Mr. W.A. Glover was hired to teach for \$100 per month. The school was 600-square feet and located in what is now downtown Phoenix. The District was formed 10 years before the city of Phoenix was even incorporated.

Just after it began operations, schools were closed from 1883 until 1885 due to a smallpox epidemic. Student enrollment was 374. By 1913, the district had expanded to nine schools and 4,860 students. In 1920, Kenilworth School opened, offering great relief to the overcrowded district. Sens. Barry Goldwater and Paul Fannin enrolled in Kenilworth that year. In 1957, a new school was named after the only living Arizonan to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor: Silvestre Herrera. Early in the 1960s the exodus from city to suburbs began in earnest. Inner-city dwellers were on a modest socio-economic level, thus qualifying the district for federal funding including support for both Title I and Title II. The decade began with 25 schools and burgeoning classes. A Spanish language program also was added at Heard and Grand Avenue schools. The late 1960s brought on concerns about the lack of Mexican-Americans working in the district. Soon, Mr. Louis P. Rodriguez was named principal of Grant School and Mr. Adam Diaz was declared the elected Trustee of the Board.

From 1970 on, the District's enrollment began to show a steady decline due to commercial rezoning of property. Despite parent

protests, other schools closed for safety reasons. Peak attendance of almost 12,000 pupils in 1953 was a thing of the past. By the 1970s, attendance dropped to about 7,000. Phoenix Elementary used this period as a time of innovation to improve programs for pupils. A student pilot breakfast program, Extended Day Kindergarten and a Parent Involvement Aide Program were implemented. Some were cited as national models.

By 2002, 15 schools were operating in the district. Under the current leadership of Superintendent Dr. Georgina Takemoto, all the district's schools are rated Performing or above by Arizona Standards. Four schools—Kenilworth, Magnet Traditional, Herrera and Lowell—have been dubbed A+ Schools of Excellence, an award given by non-profit Arizona Educational Foundation. Signature schools that specialize in dual language, performing arts, environmental science, electronic journalism, biotech and visual arts enhance the curriculums. Other newer programs include Academic Enrichment from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. for students of working parents; health, dental and asthma clinics; registered nursing staffs; parent classes; and social and community workers.

As the district grew, then declined in enrollment, and now expects to see some growth on the horizon, it has experienced many changes and adapted to meet the needs of its students. I applaud the Phoenix Elementary School District #1 for its leadership and innovation in serving our children. For these reasons, I ask my colleagues to join me on congratulating the district on the occasion of its 135th Anniversary.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 11, 2006 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 12

10 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Anne E. Darse, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, and William B. Taylor, Jr., of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Ukraine. SD-419

MAY 15

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005's electricity reliability provisions. SD-366

MAY 16

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the continuing need for Section 5 pre-clearance requirements of the Voting Rights Act. SD-226

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of James Lambright, of Missouri, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Armando J. Bucelo, Jr., and Todd S. Farha, both of Florida, each to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, Jon T. Rymer, of Tennessee, to be Inspector General, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, John W. Cox, of Texas, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and William Hardiman, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences. SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine Transportation Worker Identification Credential. SD-562

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the status of Yucca Mountain Repository Project within the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management at the Department of Energy. SD-366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Retirement Security and Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine naturally occurring retirement communities. SD-430

2 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Securities and Investment Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the role of hedge funds in U.S. capital markets. SD-538

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S. 1686, to amend the Constitution Heritage Act of 1988 to provide for the operation of the National Constitution Center, S. 2417 and H.R. 4192, bills to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace home in Hope, Arkansas, as a National Historic Site and unit of the National Park System, S. 2419 and H.R. 4882, bills to ensure the proper remembrance of Vietnam veterans and the Vietnam War by providing a deadline for the designation of a visitor center for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, S. 2568, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, S. 2627, to amend the Act of August 21, 1935, to extend the authorization for the National Park System Advisory Board, and S. Res. 468, supporting the continued administration of Channel Islands National Park, including Santa Rosa

Island, in accordance with the laws (including regulations) and policies of the National Park Service. SD-366

3 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the continuing need for Section 203 provisions of the Voting Rights Act, for limited English proficient voters. SD-226

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Dale Klein, of Texas, to be Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Molly A. O'Neill, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-628

Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine Indian youth suicide. SR-485

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine understanding the benefits and cost of Section 5 pre-clearance requirements of the Voting Rights Act. SD-226

10 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine physician-owned specialty hospitals. SD-215

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the proposed Ryan White Modernization Act of 2006, proposed Mine Safety and Health Act of 2006, proposed Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006, S. 860, to amend the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act to require State academic assessments of student achievement in United States history and civics, and the nominations of Jerry Gayle Bridges, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, and Vince J. Juaristi, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors, both of the Corporation for National and Community Service, Harry R. Hoglander, of Massachusetts, and Peter W. Tredick, of California, each to be a Member of the National Mediation Board, J. C. A. Stagg, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, Kent D. Talbert, of Virginia, to be General Counsel, Department of Education, and Horace A. Thompson, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. SD-430

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Robert J. Portman, of Ohio, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget. SD-342

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Technology, Innovation, and Competitiveness Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine accelerating the adoption of health information technology. Room to be announced

10:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the United States Department of Agriculture

Rural Utilities Service Broadband Program.
 SR-328A
 2 p.m.
 Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
 To hold hearings to examine the role of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights relating to advancing the human dimension in the OSCE, focusing on the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and its role in monitoring elections in OSCE countries.
 SD-226

2:30 p.m.
 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
 To resume hearings to examine the Federal government's security clearance process, focusing on the progress of the Office of Personnel Management in implementing a plan to address the long-standing backlog of security clearance investigations, including the next steps by the Office of Management and Budget, and the recent halt by the Defense Security Service in processing government contractor security clearances.
 SD-342

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policies.
 SD-538

10 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings to examine S. 2686, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 and for other purposes.
 SH-216

2:30 p.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Business meeting to markup the proposed innovation bill.
 SD-562

MAY 23

10 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings to examine price gouging related to gas prices.
 SD-562

MAY 24

10:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee
 To resume hearings to examine the progress of construction on the Capitol Visitor Center.
 SD-138

2:30 p.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Disaster Prevention and Prediction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine 2006 hurricane forecast and at-risk cities.
 SD-562

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold an oversight hearing to examine Indian education.
 SR-485

10 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To resume hearings to examine S. 2686, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 and for other purposes.
 SD-106

Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine pending benefits related legislation.
 SR-418

2:30 p.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings to examine Pacific Salmon Treaty.
 SD-562

JUNE 8

10 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Business meeting to markup S. 2686, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 and for other purposes.
 SH-216

JUNE 14

10 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Technology, Innovation, and Competitiveness Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine alternative energy technologies.
 Room to be announced

JUNE 15

10:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Fisheries and Coast Guard Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the Coast Guard budget.
 SD-562