

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE FARMER

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Bruce J. Farmer, Sr., a remarkable man who passed away on June 28. I also respectfully request unanimous consent to insert the printed version of a eulogy for Mr. Farmer.

Mr. Farmer, a resident of Galveston, Texas, was a husband, father of four sons, entrepreneur, and community leader. Mr. Farmer's career exemplifies the best features of American capitalism. Mr. Farmer was CEO of Farmer's Copper Ltd., which he founded in 1978 as Farmer's Copper and Industrial Supply. Under his leadership, Farmer's Copper Ltd. grew into one of the nation's largest privately owned copper and brass distributors, employing approximately 185 people in Galveston. Mr. Farmer began working in the metal fabrication business at the age of 14, when he went to work for Farmer's Marine Copper Works, an engineering and fabrication firm founded by his father and uncle. Mr. Farmer was also CEO of the Four Winds Investments and a director of Moody National Bank.

Mr. Farmer first demonstrated his commitment to serving his community and country at the age of 16 when he enlisted in the U.S. Merchant Marines in order to serve his country at the height of World War II. Throughout his life, Mr. Farmer did not allow the demands of growing his business to distract him from becoming involved in various local and national organizations. For example, he served on the Methodist Foundation Board and on other boards of the Methodist Church. An avid outdoorsman who loved fishing, hunting, golfing, and skiing, Mr. Farmer also served as past President of the Galveston Propeller Club and received the Maritime Man of the Year award.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to pay tribute to this fine man, and I hope all my colleagues join me in sending my deepest condolences to his family. I hope Mr. Farmer's family is comforted by the knowledge that the whole community of Galveston joins them in mourning his passing.

"MY BELOVED SONS"

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

There's a feeling apart
In a father's heart
For his son.
A certain pride
Down deep inside
For this special one.
When there are two
Its twice come true
And life grows richer still.
A third little boy
Is a brand new joy,
And all seems perfect until;
You add one more
To make it four,
And life takes on a new zest,

To share life's joys
With four little boys
Is living at its best.

Bruce kept that poem in his desk at work. I think that says a lot about the man and his philosophy. His family was part of his work and his work was part of his family. I have had the honor and privilege of working with Bruce for the past twenty five years. Notice I said with and not for. No one worked for him.

Everyone at Farmer's Copper is part of a team, part of the family. We all knew that there was not a job Bruce could not do, would not do or had not done. He was a man that led by example.

Every morning he would make his rounds through the offices ostensibly to check on the staff and see how business was doing. The real reason was that he wanted to mooch hugs from all of the ladies.

Bruce would also make his rounds through the warehouse. He would stop in the different departments to see how the equipment was running, how the men were doing and what the day's workload looked like. He would offer his opinion or make a suggestion and then tell them to "carry on". Funny, I never remember him mooching hugs down there.

Bruce really valued his employees and truly treated them as family. There were dozens of times when he quietly and privately helped an employee through their personal tragedies and hardships. Me included.

He always kept his door open and would gladly listen to any employees concerns, complaints or suggestions. Bruce always had time to help.

Under his leadership, Farmer's Copper grew from a tiny almost afterthought division of Farmer's Marine into a leader of the metals industry. Farmer's Copper is known both nationally and internationally as the premier source for copper based metals.

His unique vision and courage to stay on the forefront of technological advances in both equipment and material is what makes us a leader today and for the last twenty five years.

His willingness to invest in equipment, inventory and especially people has assured our success. His boundless energy and ever present optimism inspired us all. During industry downturns when others saw troubles, Bruce found opportunity. When everyone else was in the dark, Bruce found the light. That is how in a volatile and cyclical industry we have always prospered.

On a personal note, I have lost one of my best friends, a fishing buddy and hunting partner. But most of all, I've lost my second father. I have known Bruce all of my life. The older we got, the closer we got. He meant more to me than words can say. And I know without a doubt that he felt the same towards me.

That's how it was with Bruce. When you were his friend, you felt it deep down in your heart. And if you were not his friend, that just meant that you had not met him yet.

I guess the highest honor he gave me was when I became a member of the "Old Fart Hunting Club." Every year on the second

weekend of deer season Bruce would round up the "Old Farts" and we head out to the Rock Island ranch.

This group consisted of Bruce's oldest and dearest friends. Members included Buddy Benson, Jimmy Regan, Bill Glenn, Gene Morris and of course the late Nat Pepper. There were dozens of other honorary members who attended through the years. You always knew that things would get exciting when Joe Cantini made the trip. And you always had make sure there was just a little bourbon for when Kenneth Nance would drop by.

Last year I was the only participant under retirement age that had not had a heart attack. The trips were exciting for me every year. Sitting around the fire or on the front porch with these guys have been some of the best times of my life. Listening to stories of their past: the obstacles faced, the friends lost and the achievements accomplished made me proud to be included. It also made me a better man. Of course some of the tails were pretty tall and then there was the always present practical jokes.

I think my favorite included Nat. Nat always enjoyed his Saturday night bath. As the story goes, one such night Bruce called out to Nat that he had drawn a bath for him. Nat thanked him and proceeded to the giant old cast iron, clawed foot tub. After he disrobed and prepared to enter the tub he saw it. A small bass swimming in circles trying to find its way out.

Bruce had caught the fish earlier and placed it in the tub. I don't know who was more shocked. Nat or the bass. Like the bass we must find our way now. Everyone here is a better person for having known Bruce. We as friends, family and coworkers must now "carry on".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on July 11, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes Nos. 360, 361, 362, and 363.

Rollcall vote No. 360 was on the ordering of the previous question. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall vote No. 361 was on agreeing to the Berkley amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall vote No. 362 was on agreeing on the motion to recommit with instructions. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Rollcall vote No. 363 was final passage of H.R. 4411. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

• 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.

INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 4411. Clearly, gambling on the internet has become an increasingly popular activity and lucrative business. It is estimated that the internet gambling market now exceeds \$12 billion, and about \$6 billion comes from U.S. bettors. It is estimated that there are now over 2,000 gambling websites. But is internet gambling a net plus or minus for society? That is the question that I hoped the hearings held by the Judiciary Committee on this legislation would answer. Regrettably, my questions have not been answered satisfactorily. Therefore, I cannot support the bill.

My concerns are four-fold.

First, this legislation attempts to clarify the Wire Act to prohibit not only sports betting, but traditional gambling such as online poker. The bill also attempts to update the Wire Act to cover more Internet technologies, such as wireless infrastructures that increasingly make up the Internet. My concerns here Mr. Speaker is that factual record regarding the need for amending the Wire Act has not been demonstrated and, more important, we did not have the benefit of the views of senior prosecutors and Justice Department officials on the necessity of amending the Wire Act. I note that the DOJ representative who appeared before the subcommittee, Mr. Bruce Orr, is not a presidential appointee, was not authorized to speak for the Administration, and did not seem deeply immersed in the provisions of the bill. This lack of solid legislative-executive dialectic is sufficient in itself to hold the bill in subcommittee until a more reliable factual record is developed.

Second, I am also concerned that the carve-out for internet gambling on horseracing will place the United States at risk of being found in violation of trade laws by the World Trade Organization. The bill, as written, can be arguably characterized as disadvantaging European and Australian based internet gaming companies who would be excluded from the American market, while their American counterparts would not be excluded. Should the United States be found to have committed a trade violation, I am concerned that Europe and Australia will retaliate against American goods and services.

Third, Mr. Speaker I was very impressed with the testimony of Mr. Sam Vallandingham, Vice President, First State Bank, who testified on behalf of small independent community banks. Mr. Vallandingham testified before the Judiciary Committee, and I daresay with great knowledge and conviction, that financial institutions, especially relatively small ones like the ones he represents, to identify, monitor, and track internet gambling transactions of its account holders. Mr. Vallandingham informed the subcommittee that financial institutions simply did not possess the sophisticated detection technology that could make it conceivable to identify problematic accounts. Since the risk of violation of this bill is great (violation carries

penal sanctions), it does not appear wise or prudent to impose this burden on small financial institutions.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not point an irony. Instead of providing minors with greater protections, this legislation threatens to make it much easier for minors to utilize the services of online gambling companies that operate across State lines. In addition, the legislation has the potential to generate a substantial increase in acts of money laundering and undoubtedly will expose various banks and Internet service providers to excessive liability and burdensome regulations.

According to the bill's lead sponsor, the gentleman from Virginia, one of the primary purposes behind the introduction of the bill was to stop online gambling from occurring. However, in its current form, the legislation only prohibits certain forms of online gambling while expressly permitting several other forms to proceed unfettered. Interestingly enough, these "special interest carve-outs" were the main focal point of a recent article in The Hill newspaper.

In that article, the key provisions in this bill were compared to a similar Internet gambling bill that had been introduced by the gentleman from Virginia and defeated in a previous Congress. The article determined that:

... The same Internet gambling legislation Abramoff fought so hard to defeat on behalf of a client that helped states conduct lotteries over the Internet now includes an exemption to protect those lotteries.

The article went on to point out that in addition to the exemption for lotteries, the bill also included language to protect wagering on interstate pari-mutuel betting on horse races from the scope of the bill's ban.

These blanket exemptions are obviously the byproduct of powerful gambling interests and can be directly traced back to three particular provisions of the bill—sections 3, 5, and 6. Section 3, for example, includes language which expressly exempts gambling on intrastate sanctioned activities, such as lotteries.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, we can do better than what is reflected in this legislation. A bad bill is worse than no bill at all. We should retain the bill and continue working to improve it, if we can.

TRIBUTE TO NASA ON SPACE SHUTTLE "DISCOVERY" MISSION

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a resolution commending the people of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the latest mission of the Space Shuttle *Discovery*. Successfully launched on July 4 this mission, known as STS-121, marks the second mission on the Return to Flight sequence. STS-121 originally was scheduled to perform just two space walks. However, due to the overall success of the launch, the mission was extended from 12 to 13 days, allowing for an additional space walk.

Among the other tasks that will be preformed on this mission are tests of shuttle

safety improvements to build on findings from *Discovery's* flight last year, including a redesign of the shuttle's external fuel tank's foam insulation, in-flight inspection of the shuttle's heat shield, improved imagery during launch and the ability to launch a shuttle rescue mission. The External Tank, which underwent work prior to the mission to reduce foam loss, performed well this time especially early in the flight when a light weight piece of foam could severely damage the tile or wing leading edge, but nothing like that happened this time. The five instances of foam loss that were experienced all occurred after the critical release time. The largest foam loss on the mission, which occurred in front of one of the ice/frost ramps on the external tank, was calculated to be .055 pounds. The mass limit in that area is .25 pounds, meaning that the loss was not even a quarter of the way to the limit. NASA is very pleased with the performance of the tank, as it is a great improvement from last year's STS-114 mission.

The STS-121 mission will also bolster the International Space Station by making a key repair and delivering more than 28,000 pounds of equipment and supplies, as well as adding a third crew member to the Space Station.

STS-121 is NASA's most photographed mission in shuttle history as more than 100 high definition, digital, video, and film cameras are helping to assess whether any debris comes off the external tank during the shuttle's launch, while four new video added to the solid rocket boosters.

Mr. Speaker, the success of STS-121 is a tribute to the skills and dedication of all NASA employees, especially the Space Shuttle *Discovery's* crew of Colonel Steve Lindsey; Commander Mark Kelly; Piers Sellers, PhD; Lt. Colonel Mike Fossum; Commander Lisa Nowak; Stephanie Wilson; and Thomas Reiter.

What philosopher Ayn Rand wrote of the moon landing in 1969 applies to the STS-121 and all of NASA's missions: "Think of what was required to achieve that mission: think of the unpinning effort; the merciless discipline; the courage; the responsibility of relying on one's judgment; the days, nights and years of unswerving dedication to a goal; the tension of the unbroken maintenance of a full, clear mental focus; and the honesty. It took the highest, sustained acts of virtue to create in reality what had only been dreamt of for millennia." I encourage all of my colleagues and all Americans to join me in commending NASA for completing STS-121 mission, and all of NASA's work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Numbers 358 and 359.

Rollcall vote Number 358 was on agreeing to H.R. 2563, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies to address certain water shortages within the Snake, Boise, and Payette River systems in Idaho, and for other purposes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall vote Number 359 was on agreeing to the H.R. 5061, the Paint Bank and Wytheville National Fish Hatcheries Conveyance Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

NEWTON BOARD SPEAKS OUT
AGAINST GENOCIDE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newton, on June 27th, passed a powerfully worded and forcefully argued resolution on the Darfur genocide. I know that in passing this resolution the Board spoke for the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Newton, and I am pleased that I was able to report to them that I am doing everything I can as a Member of Congress to act in accordance with the policy that they advocate here.

Mr. Speaker, because the problem of genocidal practices in Darfur remains unresolved, it is important for us to continue to focus our efforts on the need for action to save people now in Darfur from being victims of genocide, even as we grieve for those who have already been victims.

Mr. Speaker, in that spirit I ask that the resolution from the Newton Board of Aldermen be printed here.

RESOLUTION ON DARFUR GENOCIDE

Whereas, the government of Sudan has engaged in a policy of genocide against its own black African population in Darfur through use of its military and through sponsorship of attacks by armed Arab militias known as the janjaweed; and

Whereas, the janjaweed and military of the Sudanese government are responsible for bombing villages and hospitals, gang-raping civilians, summarily executing throngs of black Darfurians, using forced starvation as a weapon of war, and impeding access of humanitarian aid to the 50% of Darfurians that are now reliant on assistance; and

Whereas, the Sudanese government is responsible for the death of 400,000 Darfurians and displacement of 2.5 million more; and

Whereas, in September 2004, U.S. Secretary of State, Colin Powell, declared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the Sudanese government and the Sudanese government-sponsored janjaweed have committed genocide; and

Whereas, both the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate have declared, by unanimous votes, that the Sudanese regime of dictator Omar al-Bashir is committing genocide; and

Whereas, international companies, by conducting business operations in Sudan, bring direct foreign investment dollars to Khartoum and provide both moral and political cover to the Sudanese regime; and

Whereas Khartoum has funneled the vast majority of direct foreign investment into military expenditures used to perpetuate the genocide while neglecting needed development projects in the Darfur region; and

Whereas, the government of Sudan has a history of remedying egregious behavior in response to economic pressure; and

Whereas, the policy and practice of genocide is abhorrent to the moral and political values of the members of the residents of the City of Newton, the people of the United

States, and, indeed, democratic and free societies everywhere;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Newton Board of Aldermen urges the President and Congress of the United States to take immediate action to apply pressure to the government of Sudan to end the genocide in the Darfur region;

Be It Further Resolved, that the Newton Board of Aldermen urges the Massachusetts Legislature to enact Senate Bill 2166, which would divest the Commonwealth's investment funds from companies doing business with the government of Sudan in such a way as to support or passively enable the Darfur genocide;

Be It Further Resolved that copies of this resolution be distributed to the President, members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, other members of Congress in positions of leadership of the House and Senate and their committees with jurisdiction over foreign policy and commerce, the Governor of Massachusetts and members of Newton's delegation to the state legislature, and other leaders of the state legislature as deemed appropriate; and

Be It Further Resolved that this resolution be posted on the official City of Newton web site.

Resolution offered by: Aldermen Parker, Burg, Linsky, Fischman, Hess-Mahan, Vance, Harney, Johnson and Danberg.

Resolution Passed Unanimously.

(SGD) R. LISLE BAKER,
President.

(SGD) DAVID B. COHEN,
Mayor.

IN RECOGNITION OF METRO
DETROIT YOUTH DAY

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my appreciation to Edward Deeb and the Michigan Food and Beverage Association for facilitating the yearly Metro Detroit Youth Day event. Due to the leadership of Mr. Deeb and the Michigan Food and Beverage Association, families from throughout southeast Michigan have been able to participate in a free day of fun for children for the past 24 years.

Metro Detroit Youth Day, established in 1981, has been an annual event through which families throughout the metro Detroit area have been able to come together and share a day filled with exciting activities and games. Nearly 30,000 young people are expected to take part in the 24th annual Metro Detroit Youth Day, being held on July 12, 2006, on Belle Isle.

During the long months of summer, parents often find the need to find physically and mentally stimulating activities for their children while they enjoy their summer vacations. In Metro Detroit Youth Day, students are able to enjoy a day filled with wholesome activities that help fill a need for physical education and emphasizes leadership and fair play. Additionally, children are encouraged to stay in school, say no to drugs, and learn how to treat one another with respect and dignity.

The generosity of the entire community is evident in Metro Detroit Youth Day, with thousands of metro Detroiters contributing to this event each year. More than 190 community

organizations have come together to sponsor Metro Detroit Youth Day with the help of donations from dozens of corporate sponsors that make this day possible. Additionally, more than 900 adult volunteers from throughout the community offer their services in many capacities throughout the event.

The enthusiasm and dedication of Edward Deeb and the Michigan Food and Beverage Association have combined with organizations from all over Michigan to continually give back to countless families throughout the southeast Michigan community. I am pleased to offer my appreciation to all involved in Metro Detroit Youth Day for making it an annual success.

A TRIBUTE TO BASEBALL LEGEND
BOB FELLER AND THE 60TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF HIS GREATEST
SEASON

HON. STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from yesterday's Akron Beacon Journal about a baseball legend who also happens to be one of my constituents—Hall of Famer Bob Feller. The article was written by columnist and author Terry Pluto, one of the Nation's most respected sportswriters and someone whose work I greatly admire.

Pluto's article recounts the 60th anniversary of Feller's greatest season in 1946, his first full season after serving nearly four years in the Navy during World War II. It is a story for baseball fans of all ages, and it truly reminds me of all that is good in baseball and in America. As a lifelong Cleveland Indians fan, I am honored to share Pluto's wonderful story about Feller so it is forever preserved in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ALL-STAR FOR ALL TIME HALL OF FAMER BOB FELLER PUT UP SEASON FOR AGES IN 1946

What Bob Feller did 60 years ago will never happen again. That's not a surprise, a lot has changed in baseball since 1946.

But what Bob Feller did in 1946 never should have happened at all.

Start with pitching the 36 games.

Excuse me, the 36 complete games.

That's 36 complete games in 42 starts.

For a little context, the entire American League Central Division—that's five teams, including the Indians—had 35 complete games in 2005.

So in 1946, Bob Feller finished more games than all the pitchers on all the teams in the Central Division—combined!

In 2005, the Indians had the lowest ERA in the American League, along with 10 shut-outs—the same as Feller had in 1946.

Did I mention the four saves?

Feller also pitched in relief six times, saving four games.

Just what was the premier starting pitcher in baseball doing in the bullpen?

"I started every fourth day," Feller said. "I'd rest a day after my start, then I'd throw batting practice on the second day. Other times, I'd help out in relief just to get my throwing in."

He paused.

"Know what was crazy?" he said. "When I threw batting practice, I didn't have a (protective) screen in front of me. That was crazy, because I could have gotten hurt."

Everything in 1946 for Feller was insane, at least by today's pitching parameters.

Consider his 371 1/3 innings. His 348 strikeouts. His 26-15 record for a team that was 65-89. His 2.18 ERA.

It was a season in which he threw a no-hitter, a one-hitter, was the starting and winning pitcher in the All-Star Game and had a fastball clocked at 109 mph.

After the final game of the year, he took one day off.

"Then me and Satchel Paige went on a barnstorming tour," Feller said. "Played about 35 games in 30 days across the country—the major-league stars against the stars of the Negro Leagues. Traveled around in two jets. I started every game, usually pitched three innings."

Feller tells this story as if he were stating the obvious, like this is July and sometimes the weather is warm.

"I didn't think it was a big deal," he said. The white-haired Feller, now 87, would like to lose a few pounds. He comes to most Indians games. He has little use for what he considers the coddling of pitchers—everything from icing their arms to counting their pitches.

"I probably averaged 125-to-140 pitches (per game) that season," he said. "I was going for the strikeout record."

Feller says things like that, causing you to call a timeout.

Let's consider the pitch counts first, then the strikeout record. Feller knows all of his crucial statistics, and he's probably right in his estimate. An Associated Press story reported Feller using 133 pitches to no-hit the New York Yankees in Yankee Stadium. The story explained: "The Cleveland speedball artist threw 54 balls, 35 strikes (17 were called, 18 were missed), 29 were fouled off and 15 were hit to the infielders and outfielders."

Feller fanned 11, walked five.

"I always threw a lot of pitches," Feller said. "I had a high school game where I threw a shutout, walked 14 and struck out 14."

He paused.

"The game was called after five innings," he said.

I laughed. He wasn't kidding. If you do the math on that game, it meant only one batter made an out by hitting the ball. It meant he constantly had the bases loaded, and that he indeed threw a no-hitter.

In high school, most of his games were no-hitters. So when he threw three no-hitters in the majors and a dozen one-hitters, at least one person wasn't shocked: Feller himself.

Back to the 1946 no-hitter.

Consider this: It was the bottom of the ninth inning. The Indians had a 1-0 lead. The Yankees' George Stirweiss led off by bunting for a hit, which was ruled an error on Tribe first baseman Les Fleming. Newspapers from New York and Cleveland both reported it was an easy play that Fleming botched, the ball rolling through his legs.

Think of today's unwritten rules about bunting to break up a no-hitter in the late innings, how it's considered an insult and somehow unsportsmanlike.

"Nah," said Feller last week. "It was 1-0. He was just trying to win the game."

Feller retired the next three hitters on ground balls to preserve the no-hitter.

"There was some talk, especially in New York, that I was washed up after the war," Feller said.

The no-hitter on that day in late April silenced any doubts. So did that incredible 1946 season, when he pitched in a league that featured the likes of Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio, Hank Greenberg, Mickey Vernon and Rudy York.

Feller's 26 victories plus his four saves meant he had an arm in 30 of the Tribe's 68 wins.

Feller was 27 that year, at the height of his physical powers. If he says he threw more than 125 pitches most games, he probably did.

By contrast, in 2005, only two of the World Champion Chicago White Sox pitchers used more than 120 pitches. None had more than 130. No Tribe pitcher went over 120.

"I don't care how many pitches you throw," Feller said. "It's, 'Are you tired?' How are you throwing?"

Feller believed the arm is a muscle, and you develop it with exercise. The best one is throwing. He also lifted light weights, rare for a player of his era. He didn't smoke, rarely drank and ate reasonably well, lots of protein.

Never iced his arm, either.

"I used a little rubbing alcohol," he said. "Then after I'd pitch, I'd go home and take a nice, hot bath."

He lived at the Tudor Arm Hotel on East 107th and Carnegie Avenue.

"I had a beautiful suite, they had a great pool and I swam a lot," he said.

Feller was 6-foot, 185 pounds, in 1946. He looked taller because he had long arms, a high leg kick and a big windup that seemed to make him look so much closer to the hitter than the regulation distance of 6-feet, 6-inches when he released the ball.

He had a fastball for the ages, but he believes he notched as many strikeouts with his big, overhand curveball. It was a pitch that didn't just break about a foot to the right, but also dropped about a foot.

The rotation of the ball was so tight, so fast, that hitters swore you could hear it "bite" the air on the way to the plate.

Feller finished his career with 266 victories despite missing nearly four years while serving in World War II, much of it on the battleship *Alabama*. He didn't pitch in 1942-44, and only in nine games at the end of 1945.

He was in his early 20s, and had averaged 26 victories the three previous years. So you have to figure Feller could have won another 100 games. Who knows how many more strikeouts (at least 1,000) and no-hitters he might have had?

As for his military service, Whitey Lewis wrote in the *Cleveland Press*: "The erstwhile boy wonder, now a man, had served 44 months and had earned eight battle stars as a gunnery specialist on the USS *Alabama*. But could he still pitch?"

Feller did his throwing on the deck of the *Alabama*.

"Guys took turns wanting to catch me," he said.

Why not, even if they ended up losing some teeth because they missed a pitch. Feller had already won 107 games at age 22 when he entered the Navy. He led the American League in strikeouts for four consecutive seasons. His fellow sailors knew he was Cooperstown bound.

After nearly four years away from the majors, Feller returned to pitch nine games at the end of the '45 season. He was 5-3 with a 2.50 ERA, but some whispered he didn't throw quite as hard, his breaking ball was not as sharp.

Then came 1946, when Feller pitched and pitched and pitched—almost as if to make up for lost time.

At the all-star break, Feller had 15 victories and 190 strikeouts. In 1945, there was no All-Star Game because of war-time travel restrictions. In 1946, it was a celebration of returning stars such as Feller and Williams. Feller was the winning pitcher, throwing three scoreless innings. Williams had four hits, including two homers. The American League rolled, 12-0.

"Only time I ever won an All-Star Game," Feller said.

Feller always wanted to beat Rube Waddell's major-league strikeout record of 343 for a season, set in 1904.

"Wheaties was going to pay me \$5,000 if I did it," he said.

But then he detoured into a story of having his fastball measured. The Indians were playing in Washington, and Senators owner Clark Griffith advertised that Feller would throw his fastball into what was known as a Rube Goldberg device, and they would figure out the speed.

"I read about it in the paper, but Griffith never asked me," Feller said. "I got to the park to pitch that night, and finally they told me about the idea."

Feller said, "Fine, I want \$1,000."

Griffith said it was good for the game for Feller to go along with the gimmick.

Feller knew it also was good for Griffith's gate with all the extra fans coming.

"Settled for \$700," Feller said. "I threw 15-25 pitches into that thing."

The numbers ranged from 98 to 117 mph, depending upon where they set up the device. They came up with an average of 109. "Then I pitched something like 10 innings," Feller said. "Got beat 2-1."

Feller said part of the reason he pitched in relief was to pick up some extra strikeouts. In the second-to-last game of the season, the Indians were in Detroit. In the game, he tied Waddell's record of 343.

The next day, there was no game.

Forty-eight hours later, the Indians played their final game of the season—and Feller was on the mound again. He pitched nine innings, winning 4-1, and striking out five to claim the record at 348.

"But 10 years later, they went back and re-counted Waddell's strikeouts (from 1904) and found six more, putting him ahead of me by one," Feller said. "If I knew it back then, I just would have pitched in relief another game and struck out some more guys."

At least he did get the \$5,000 from Wheaties.

The barnstorming tour was an adventure all its own.

"Started in Pittsburgh, ended up in Seattle," Feller said. "Had two DC-3s; went first class. I paid Stan Musial \$10,000. Other guys got \$300 to \$500 a game. Some got more."

Consider that in 1946, the winner's share of the World Series was only \$2,000 per player, which was big money.

Remembering the barnstorming tour, Feller didn't care about the race issue. He liked Paige, he respected the black players and knew the games would draw big crowds, everyone making money in the process.

"I was excited to be chosen to play for the Satchel Paige All-Stars," Buck O'Neil wrote in his book, *Right on Time*. "I knew I'd be making more money in that month than I did in six. I'd be taking my first plane ride and I felt this tour was an event that could have a real effect on big-league integration."

Feller made more than \$100,000 in 1946. His base salary was \$50,000, and Tribe owner Bill Veeck paid him a bonus for attendance at his home games. He also had his own radio show, made commercials and personal appearances. He led the American League in wins (26), shutouts (10), strikeouts (348), games pitched (48) and innings (371½).

He would never again strike out more than 196 batters in a season. His career ended in 1956.

"It wasn't because I threw too much in 1946," he said. "It's because I slipped on the mound in Philadelphia the next year. I had maybe my best fastball, struck out nine of the first 11 guys. I went to throw a curve, my front foot gave out and I felt something rip in the back of my shoulder."

He pitched a few more innings, then rested. But not for long. Feller still was 20-11 with a 2.68 ERA in 1947. He threw 299 innings, completed 20 games and struck out a league-leading 196.

"But I never was really the same after that," he said. "That's why I say 1946 was my greatest year."

Feller said it with a shrug. Sixty years and another era ago.

That season, shortstop Lou Boudreau also was the manager. A fellow named Bob Lemon began the year as a light-hitting outfielder and was converted to pitcher during the season—no stop in the minors. He was 4-5 with a 2.49 ERA in 1946 and eventually made the Hall of Fame, just like Feller.

"A different game," Feller said.

One every baseball fan wishes they could have seen.

CONGRATULATING STEVEN B.
RENEAU

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to Steven B. Reneau, a Staten Island resident and recent graduate of Staten Island Technical High School. Steven is the Iron Man of the city school system. You see, since he entered the first grade in 1994, Steven has not missed a single day of school—translating to roughly 2,160 consecutive days of class.

Steven never gave much thought to the distinction until his eighth-grade teacher at St. John's Lutheran School on Staten Island noted that his attendance had been unblemished. From this point forward, Steven made attending class every day his priority.

Instead of being held down by illness, bouts of exhaustion, or pressure from his peers to cut class, Steven says his perfect attendance drove him to keep going—with a few tough love nudges from Mom. Steven even postponed an all-expenses-paid trip to M.I.T. because the visit was in the middle of the school week.

His persistence has paid off. Steven, who was elected class president three times and was a member of the swim team, has received three scholarships to Yale University to study economics and history with an eye toward graduate school—with perfect attendance—no doubt. Again I want to congratulate Steven on his outstanding achievement and I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

CONDEMNING BOMBINGS IN
MUMBAI, INDIA

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Terrorism and Non-proliferation, I rise today to strongly condemn the terrorist bombing that occurred yesterday in Mumbai, India.

Yesterday, eight bombs ripped through crowded commuter trains headed for Mumbai, in a well coordinated terrorist attack, which claimed as many as 190 lives, and injured hundreds more.

While there has been no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombings, the style of attacks and targeting of mass transportation

share the tactics of al Qaeda and Kashmiri militants. While we commiserate with India, we must also view these attacks as a reminder that terrorism is indeed a global struggle. It is often said that India and America have a natural bond as two of the largest democracies. Today we share a bond of a common enemy: what the 9/11 commission identified as Islamist terrorism.

Today our thoughts are with the people of India, and I am confident that the aftermath of these attacks, we will see all the resilience that is embodied in the Indian people.

RECOGNIZING DOUG TRIPP OF
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a local home-builder who has gone above and beyond the call of duty to meet the needs of his fellow citizens.

Hailing from Land O'Lakes, FL, Doug Tripp is actively involved in local efforts to help residents of Pasco County achieve their dream of homeownership. As a volunteer for the Habitat for Humanity chapter of central Pasco County for a number of years and currently serving as the organization's president, Doug has also personally provided thousands of dollars toward the group's efforts.

In addition to donating plots of land so that habitat affiliates can build new homes, Doug also contributes countless hours of work on job sites alongside the Habitat partner families. His financial assistance to other needy people in our community has helped others build the home of their dreams.

A Generous supporter of all Pasco County residents' needs, Doug's dedication to the families living in the area also includes volunteering for Big Brothers Big Sisters and several youth athletic organizations.

As a local business leader, Doug founded tripp trademark homes in 2001, building more than 200 homes a year and providing more than 100 people with quality jobs. Doug and his wife Holly have a daughter Loren and two sons, Jake and Zack.

Mr. Speaker, Doug Tripp's success in business has driven him to give back to the Pasco County community. As a volunteer and generous contributor to help other people in need, Pasco County is richer for Doug's involvement and his tireless support of families needing a home.

HONORING SENIOR CORPORAL
ARTHUR D. BUSBY, JR.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Senior Corporal Arthur Busby is a true American hero, who has proudly served the Dallas Police Department since 1973. His tireless devotion to the department, his colleagues and the people of Dallas is to be commended.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. Arthur Busby's work has forever shaped the Dallas community; not only through the lives he has saved, but the ones he has touched.

Senior Corporal Busby's contributions to the Dallas community cannot simply be measured by a time clock. His extensive involvement in community service includes work with the Boys Club of America, the Dallas Community Service Center, and the United Negro College Fund, just to name a few. Additionally, Senior Corporal Busby is very accomplished in the field of marshal arts and has extended that knowledge by means of instruction and assistance throughout the community.

As a member of the Special Operations Tactical Section, Arthur Busby has been on the front lines on many perilous situations. As part of his duties in hostage rescue, Senior Corporal Busby has bravely rescued many individuals from potentially deadly situations. In 1998, Senior Corporal Busby played a key role in freeing a 4-month-old baby from a 3-hour hostage standoff. His bravery and composure has made the difference between life and death for many citizens of Dallas.

Throughout his 33 years with the Dallas Police Department, Senior Corporal Busby's commitment to law enforcement has been an inspiration to all of us, and has made an enormous difference to thousands of our fellow citizens. Upon his retirement, I wish him the best for the years ahead. Certainly, his impact and contributions as a police officer will not be forgotten.

IN TRIBUTE TO FRANK ZEIDLER
FORMER MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and work of a man that has been called the conscience of Milwaukee. The Honorable Frank Zeidler, who died this week at the age of 93, served 3 terms as Mayor of Milwaukee. He dedicated his entire adult life to improving the quality of public policy and government services in this community.

A life long resident of the City of Milwaukee, Frank Zeidler grew up in Merrill Park, and raised his own family in a modest neighborhood on North Second Street. He is widely remembered for his vigorous intellect, strong commitment to the use of government to solve problems, and unparalleled integrity.

Prior to serving as mayor, he was elected to be county surveyor and served 2 terms as member of the Milwaukee School Board. As Milwaukee's mayor from 1948-1960, Mr. Zeidler implemented a wide range of initiatives that reflected his contention—often attributed to his adherence to socialist ideology—that government could serve as a powerful tool for improving the lives of residents. He devoted considerable effort to improving government services, upgrading garbage collection and the fire department, expanding library access, starting a public television station and a public museum, and ensuring high quality infrastructure. He oversaw the development of thousands of units of low-income and veterans'

housing. He was strongly committed to working to combat poverty and ensuring respect for the civil rights of all.

After 12 years as mayor, he reentered life as a private citizen, but continued to champion these ideals through community action. A true public servant, he was lauded by friends and foes alike for his principled behavior, and for his evident commitment to seeking the best solutions to the problems we face as a community. I am honored to pay tribute to him, and to thank him and his family for their efforts to make Milwaukee and the Fourth Congressional District a better place in which to live for everyone.

A MODEL OF GENEROSITY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, this past week the Visiting Nurses Association of Chittenden and Grand Isle Counties announced that it received a generous gift of \$1 million from Lois McClure. It is what we have come to expect of Mrs. McClure. She, along with her husband, J. Warren McClure, who died in April 2004, has sustained and encouraged a great variety of community-building in the State of Vermont. From support for the hungry and the homeless to the preservation of Vermont history, from concern with teenage mothers to grants to champion Lake Champlain and its heritage, Lois McClure has used her substantial resources to make Vermont a better and more caring place to live.

In addition to the remarkable donation to the VNA which was recently announced, let me cite only a partial listing of the donations that Lois McClure and J. Warren McClure have given to support Vermont and Vermonters. One million dollars to the Burlington Community Land Trust, the first municipally-funded land trust in the Nation. One million dollars to the Vermont Historical Society for the study of Vermont history, and \$100,000 for the Rokeby Museum which preserves that history, as does the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, also a recipient of McClure funds. And \$1 million to renovate the USS *Ticonderoga* at the Shelburne Museum, along with generous funding to build an 88-foot working replica of a sailing canal boat, appropriately christened the Lois McClure. Two and a half million dollars to the Leahy Center for Lake Champlain to study and preserve and educate people about the lake on Vermont's western border. Education? Generous grants to Vermont's St. Michael's College, Champlain College, the Snelling Center for Government, and the UVM Bailey-Howe Library. Money for preserving our agricultural tradition to Shelburne Farms, for supporting community philanthropy for the Vermont Community Foundation, for improving health care on every level to the Vermont-New Hampshire Red Cross, generous gifts to the Vermont Respite House and to the Fletcher-Allen Hospital.

And money to build community, especially focused on the needs of the elderly, children and the homeless: To establish the McClure Multigenerational Center in Burlington, to support the Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf, and to the Baird Center for Children and Fam-

ilies and the Committee on Temporary Shelter (COTS) in Burlington.

Many people work to make Vermont a special place. They tend to those in need and feed the hungry. They educate young people and secure the health of all of us. They remind us of our past and give us a firm foundation to move securely into the future. Lois McClure is just one of those many, one of the countless generous people in our state. But, always, financial support enables the work that we all do together to build and strengthen our communities. Time and again Lois McClure and her late husband have supported the efforts of those who care, and provided funds for those in need. And for that we thank her, and honor her.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL DONALD P. LAUZON

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Donald P. Lauzon of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers upon both the completion of his command as the District Engineer for the Detroit District and also upon his retirement from distinguished service with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Colonel Lauzon earned his Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering and is a Distinguished Military Graduate from Rhode Island College, Providence, RI; a Masters of Military Operational Art and Science from the United States Air Force Air University on the historic Maxwell-Gunter AFB, AL, as well as a Masters Degree in Construction Management from Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO. He was commissioned in the U.S. Army in 1986.

Lauzon has served with distinction abroad in Bosnia, Iraq and Germany. His assignments include a tour in Bosnia serving on both 1st Infantry Division and 1st Armor Divisions' General Staff at Camp Eagle, Tuzla, and in Desert Shield/Storm as the Assistant Operations Officer and Battalion Battle Captain in support of the 20th Engineer Brigade. As a Lieutenant, he served as a platoon leader and Company Executive Officer of the 547th Combat Engineer Battalion, Germany.

He has also served in a wide array of assignments in the U.S., including the Chief of Operations Branch, Defense Mapping School, Fort Belvoir, VA; Battalion Executive Officer, 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power); Executive Officer, Deputy Chief of Engineers, Headquarters' USACE, Washington, DC; Resident Engineer for Fort Dix/McGuire AFB of the New York District; and as Company Commander of the 299th Engineer Battalion at both Fort Carson, Colorado and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Immediately prior to arriving in Detroit, LTC Lauzon served as Chief of the Department of Military Training, National Geospatial and Intelligence Agency, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Colonel Lauzon is a recipient of the Bronze Star. His other numerous citations include: the Defense Meritorious Service Medal; the Meritorious Service Medal, 4th award; Army Commendation Medal, 4th award; Army Achieve-

ment Medal, 3rd award; National Defense Service Medal; Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; South-West Asia Medal with 2 stars; Kuwaiti Liberation Medal; NATO Ribbon; Armed Forces Service Ribbon and the Meritorious Unit Citation. His badges include Basic Parachute and Air Assault.

He served as the Commander, Detroit District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 2004 to 2006. My district, which is southwest Michigan, was fortunate to finally have a Detroit District Commander who really paid attention to the needs of the small communities on Lake Michigan. During his tenure, there was significant progress made in the dredging of the St. Joseph, Michigan harbor for the first time in many years. The entire community appreciated the diligence of Colonel Lauzon in dealing with the issues that were most important to us.

I wish to personally thank Colonel Lauzon for not only his service to the country, but particularly for his assistance to the great State of Michigan over the last 2 years. I wish him much success in his future endeavors, particularly on the golf course.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL DAVID E.A. JOHNSON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and thank Lieutenant Colonel David E.A. Johnson for his 22 years of service to the United States, and to commend him on an exemplary career with the United States Army.

LTC Johnson entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1980 where he graduated in 1984 in the top 15 percent of his class. He later became one of 23 out of 124 qualified officer candidates to graduate from the Special Forces Detachment Officers Qualification Course. He was immediately assigned to command a Special Forces "A-Team" in the 5th Special Forces Group in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In 2000, he served as an Army legislative liaison in the House Liaison Division where he planned, coordinated and escorted Congressional Delegations on fact-finding missions to over 28 countries and seven States. In 2002, LTC Johnson was selected as an Army Strategist to augment Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force—North in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom as Chief of Plans and Current Plans. In Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, he has transformed Special Operations Theater Support Element procedures, integrating General Purpose and Special Operations Forces and has been a key leader of logistics transformation.

Overall, LTC Johnson has earned over 36 separate combat and peacetime awards as well as nearly every special skill badge authorized. He has shown consistent excellence in leadership, planning, and innovation, while making a permanent impact on Special Operations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Lieutenant Colonel David E.A. Johnson and thanking him for the countless sacrifices he has made for this Nation,

and the 22 years of remarkable service in the United States Army. May he know that this body and his Nation are proud of him.

TRIBUTE TO RON GREENSTEIN

HON. ROBERT WEXLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the significant achievements of a gentleman who has shown great leadership throughout the State of Florida, Representative Ron Greenstein, who will soon be completing his last term in the Florida Legislature.

Throughout his career, Representative Greenstein has stood out as a devoted supporter of environmental, health care, hunger and economic causes. He has championed issues for senior citizens, fought to protect Florida's water resources and advocated for the legislation of video lottery terminals. He displayed profound dedication to children's hunger causes with his 2004 IMAGINE specialty tag bill, which provided funding for food banks throughout the State, and his 2005 Children's Summer Nutrition Act, which drew down nearly \$104 million to implement summer feeding programs for disadvantaged children.

A passionate advocate of environmental reform, Representative Greenstein has served as Executive Director of the Broward County Resource Recovery Board, which promotes solid waste management, conservation of energy and recycling. He has recently been honored with the "Legislative Leadership Award" by the Florida Association of Food Banks and has been acknowledged as the "Favorite Legislator" by the Silver-Haired Legislature. An active and dedicated member of the South Florida community, Ron has served as Chairperson of the Broward Alliance and Broward County Welfare Reform Committee, and has held a position in the Board of Directors of the North Broward Chamber of Commerce and the SOS Children's Village in Broward County.

Today, I congratulate Representative Greenstein on his exemplary work and thank him for his unwavering commitment and determination throughout his career as an elected official of the State of Florida.

COAL-TO-LIQUID FUEL ENERGY
ACT OF 2006

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, while other industrialized countries have embraced weaning themselves off imported oil by commercializing coal-to-liquid fuel technologies for transportation fuels, the United States has lagged behind in this endeavor as it has with other alternative fuels primarily due to the lack of will and the price of oil.

South Africa, for instance, at its Sasol facilities, is meeting 30 percent of its liquid fuel requirements through coal liquefaction using a technology originally developed in Germany

during the 1920s. Worldwide oil prices are now at a level that would make more attractive investments in large-scale coal-to-liquid fuel facilities in this country. However, as evident with other alternative fuels such as ethanol, federal incentives will be necessary in order to sustain this type of an effort over the long-term.

The "Coal-to-Liquid Fuel Energy Act of 2006" proposes to take an omnibus approach to the commercialization of coal liquefaction technology by stimulating the production, marketing, and use of coal-to-liquid fuels. The bill would:

Amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to explicitly make commercial coal-to-liquid fuel facilities eligible under that law's energy project loan guarantee program.

Establish a loan program within the Department of Energy to commercialize coal-to-liquid fuel facilities.

Authorize as the Energy Secretary deems appropriate the purchase of coal-to-liquid fuels for Strategic Petroleum Reserve purposes.

Extend through 2020 the availability of the alternative fuel excise tax credit for coal-to-liquid fuels authorized by the 2005 federal highway and transit reauthorization legislation (SAFETEA-LU).

HONORING ARNOLD B. GARDNER,
ROOT-STIMSON AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Arnold B. Gardner, a determined and dedicated leader in the advancement of quality and accessible education, as the recipient of the Root-Stimson Award, presented recently by the New York State Bar Association for outstanding community service.

I can think of no one more deserving as Arnold Gardner for this prestigious award. Mr. Gardner is well-known for his volunteer service across the state and as a "champion of public education," according to Jeremiah J. McCarthy, president of the Erie County Bar Association.

Mr. Gardner is indeed a champion whose advocacy on behalf of public education spans almost four decades. From 1969–1977, he was a member and served as president of the Buffalo Board of Education. He was appointed to a statewide task force on teacher education and certification in the late 1970s.

In 1980, he was appointed to the Board of Trustees for SUNY during which time he served as a vice chairman. Following 19 years of service on the SUNY Board, he was elected to the New York State Board of Regents in 1999 where he oversees Kindergarten through 12th grade education, higher learning and professional practices. Re-elected in 2004, Mr. Gardner will remain a Regent until 2009.

Mr. Gardner's commitment to community service extends to his membership on the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute and the National Council of the American Jewish Committee where he served as National Vice President. He is also a Trustee of the New York State Archives Partnership Trust and previously served as a

member of the New York State Holocaust Memorial Commission. He was recognized in 1997 with the Meritorious Service Award from the New York State NAACP, and in 1988, he and his wife, attorney Sue Gardner, were honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Now, a senior partner at the Kavinoky Cook law firm, where he joined after he graduated from Harvard Law in 1953, Mr. Gardner continues to find a balance between his passion for both law and education. In addition to being regarded as one of the best corporate lawyers in the nation, he remains as a pioneer in advancing educational issues in Buffalo and New York State.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gardner provides us all with a model of how our convictions can extend into all facets of our lives—our career, family, community. A Life magazine article about Harvard Law School inspired Mr. Gardner to follow his dream of becoming a lawyer, but he didn't lose sight of his other passions—a passion for education and community service. On behalf of the Western New York community, I would like to congratulate Mr. Gardner and extend our best wishes to him and his entire family, for this outstanding achievement.

DEEP OCEAN ENERGY RESOURCES
ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4761) to provide for exploration, development, and production activities for mineral resources on the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes:

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4761.

Our country is facing a painful energy crisis as a result of the policies of this Administration and Congressional Leadership. The price of oil is as high as it has ever been, and the people in my district in North Carolina are suffering from these high energy prices. The American people desperately need effective new energy policies, but H.R. 4761 is simply more of the same failed solutions from the Republican majority in this body.

This legislation would override provisions in my State of North Carolina against offshore drilling, and eliminate a long-standing national moratorium on coastal drilling. I have never supported drilling off the Outer Continental Shelf that could threaten North Carolina's pristine beaches.

Instead of finding new solutions to our energy crisis, such as passing biofuels legislation that would encourage our farmers to grow our own fuel here at home, the Republican leadership chooses to put at risk the places all Americans hold dear.

Mr. Chairman, I will vote against H.R. 4761, and I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

CONGRATULATING COLONEL ELLIS AS HE IS HONORED BY THE TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT OF MONROE COUNTY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to COL Tracy L. Ellis, who has commanded the Tobyhanna Army Depot in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, from July 31, 2003 to July 20, 2006, when he will turn over command to COL Ronald Alberto.

The Tobyhanna Army Depot is the Nation's largest repair station for military communications equipment and weapons targeting systems. It employs more than 3,000 people and circulates more than \$450 million each year to the local economy.

Under Colonel Ellis' command, mission workload surged by 40 percent between 2003 and 2004 and 60 percent between 2003 and 2005. The depot effectively incorporated hundreds of new employees to meet the expanded workload.

The depot also expanded maintenance support of other critical systems including aircraft survivability equipment, aircrew survival radios, secure communications equipment, air defense and air traffic control, landing systems and tactical satellite communications systems.

Tobyhanna Army Depot effectively prepared for the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure process, and will gain new missions from two other installations as a result.

During his command tour, Colonel Ellis added to Tobyhanna's environmental stewardship, winning the Secretary of the Army Environmental Quality Award in both 2004 and 2005. The 2005 award recognized the depot for pollution prevention in the industrial installation category for recycling more than 40 percent of the solid waste generated annually.

The depot's special employment programs earned further recognition with receipt of the 2003 Army Disability Program of the Year Award.

Colonel Ellis also directed that the depot's Army Community Services program allot its limited resources to provide maximum assistance to the large National Guard and Reserve population surrounding the installation. ACS has conducted many briefings for hundreds of families of military personnel before, during and after their deployments.

Colonel Ellis' command of Tobyhanna Army Depot is one marked by rapid increases in maintenance production, growth of depot employees, innovation and improvement in business and production management and sustained performance in environmental stewardship.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Colonel Ellis on a job well done. His devotion to duty and country as well as his commitment to excellence have bolstered the already superb reputation of the Tobyhanna Army Depot as an indispensable resource for the American Armed Forces, and insured that the depot will remain a key element in the region's economic well-being.

THE BOOMERS HAVE ARRIVED—
JIM GHIEMMETTI TURNING 60

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday night I will join the many friends of Jim Ghielmetti in celebrating an event that millions of Americans will share over the coming years. The baby boomers are turning 60, and there is nothing they can do about it. Jim's birthday is May 15th, but I think his wonderful wife Laurie wanted to give him a few months to adjust before he faced his many friends who will gather in San Francisco to wish him well. I share a May birthday but a year earlier so I had the pleasure of being ahead of Jim and the boomers.

It has now been almost 30 years since I was introduced to a young builder in my congressional district. Sid Lippow, our mutual friend who introduced us, said that he thought it was important for us to get to know one another. He said that we could give balance to each other and that we were the future of our professions, me in politics and Jim in homebuilding. But as Sid said, Jim was about building more than homes, he was building communities.

For these 30 years we have indeed added balance to one another. Most of the time after long debates over a wide range of issues, from endangered species, the future of Social Security, community planning, the right level of taxation, and so many other topics. We have argued about them in one another's homes, in restaurants and at the kids' soccer games. Through it all we have remained the best of friends.

Jim Ghielmetti has come a long way since those early days when he was learning his profession while working for Shapell Industries of Northern California. In 1983 he struck out on his own and founded Signature Properties. Today, under his leadership, the company has built more than 6,000 homes, with another 3,500 homes currently in the planning or design phases. Signature is well known throughout the greater Bay Area and Sacramento regions for its diverse product offerings in both urban and suburban settings, its commercial and mixed-use projects and its master-planned communities.

True to my first introduction to Jim, he was building more than houses. He has given an extraordinary amount of his time to making the Bay Area a better community. Since 1994, Jim Ghielmetti has focused on local transportation issues by chairing the Transportation Committee of the Tri-Valley Business Council. The Transportation Committee addresses such issues as toll roads, Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) expansion to the Tri-Valley area and obtaining matching federal funds for expansion of Interstates 580 and 680.

For the last 5 years, Jim has served on the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Council. The Bay Area Council is an organization that aggressively addresses the challenges that affect the economic well-being and quality of life in the nine Bay Area counties. He also serves on the Executive Committee of the Policy Advisory Board for the Fisher Center for Real Estate and Urban Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. In 2000, Jim served on

the Governor's Commission for the 21st Century, a group charged with developing a blueprint for California to follow in addressing transportation, housing, environmental and other issues of the 21st century. In 2003, Jim was appointed to the California State Transportation Commission.

Jim Ghielmetti has been an outstanding citizen participant in the public policy debates in our region and in our State.

Homebuilding is what Jim Ghielmetti does, but his family tells us who he is. Jim and his wife Laurie, a very successful businesswoman in the design field, have been partners in life and in business. They have raised two great sons, Michael and Brian, and recently a grandson Matteo. Michael, specializing in creative urban infill, is working with Jim at Signature Properties, and Brian is in New York doing urban renovations. Jim and Laurie and all of us are very proud of them both.

These are just some of the reasons why so many of Jim's friends will be coming together to wish him a very happy birthday with so many more to come. This birthday may be a shock to Jim, but I can assure him that all of us are very glad that he has had these 60 years and wish him many more to come.

THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2006

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a sponsor of H.R. 9, "The Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006." This legislation compliments the historic Voting Rights Act of 1965, which is considered to be among the greatest legislative accomplishments in our nation's history. Often referred to as the "Crown Jewel" of America's civil rights laws, the Act memorializes those who marched, struggled and even died to secure the right for all Americans to vote.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed just months after the historic Selma to Montgomery march and remains a lasting achievement of the Civil Rights movement. It helped to change the face of Southern politics in ways we could hardly imagine. In Alabama, in the space of only one year after the Act became law, black voter registration practically doubled from 116,000 in August 1965 to 228,000 in August, 1966. By 1990, there were more than 7,300 black elected officials nationwide, including the governor of Virginia. The Act produced black Members of Congress from Alabama, Florida and North Carolina for the first time since Reconstruction. Rural black voters in Georgia and Louisiana sent black representatives to Congress as well.

One of the more meaningful provisions of the Act called for the placement of federal referees and monitors in counties with a clear practice of disenfranchisement. There were and still are subtle tools to discourage blacks, other minorities and poor people from voting. Local political establishments still use many of the same tactics: annexation ineligibility; purging voter lists; relocating polling places; the

use of official government issued voter-ID cards and raising residency requirements. These are some of the discriminating practices that undermine the impact of black and other minority voters in particular.

As the Ranking Member of the Committee on House Administration which oversees Federal elections, I applaud the substantial progress that has been made in the area of voting rights through the 1965 Voting Rights Act. However, I also know that we must continue our efforts to protect the rights of every American Voter. This can be achieved through the reauthorization and restoration of the expiring provisions of this vital law.

Chief among the expiring provisions is Section 5, which requires that any change to voting rules in covered jurisdictions be submitted to either the United States Department of Justice or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for "preclearance" before it can take effect. Through Section 5, the Voting Rights Act has prevented thousands of discriminatory voting changes from undermining minority voters' access to the ballot.

H.R. 9 will also extend Section 203, the language minority protection of the Act. This provision requires jurisdictions that fall under the purview of the law to make all election information that is available in English available in the local minority language. Thus, all citizens will have a fundamental right and opportunity to register, learn the details of the elections and cast a free vote. During hearings, House Members received substantial evidence from advocacy groups and the Department of Justice that language minorities remain the victims of discrimination in voting.

There is no more fundamental right than the right to vote. For nearly a century many Americans were denied this fundamental right of citizenship. We must continue our efforts to protect the rights of every American voter with the reauthorization and restoration of the expiring provisions of the Act. H.R. 9 will renew and strengthen the Voting Rights Act for another twenty-five years.

A vote for this important legislation will send a resounding positive message to the next generation and generations of Americans to come. I urge its passage.

THE RESTORATION, PRESERVATION AND RENEWAL OF THE "CHARLES W. MORGAN"

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to talk about the *Charles W. Morgan*—built in 1841 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966—she is the only surviving wooden, square-rigged commercial vessel still remaining from the Nation's great age of sail. The *Morgan* is a treasured symbol of America and Connecticut, and the cornerstone of Mystic Seaport's collection. The *Morgan* is an icon of an industry that fueled the early American economy.

After her whaling days ended in 1921, the *Morgan* was preserved and exhibited in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, until 1941 when she came to Mystic Seaport. Today, the *Charles W. Morgan* dominates the Museum's

waterfront. Preserved afloat in her natural element, much as she appeared during her active whaling career, the *Morgan* is a featured part of the Mystic Seaport visitor experience. Through the years millions of visitors have climbed onboard the *Morgan* to experience, first-hand, the living and working environment of a large 19th-century wooden whaling vessel.

On Saturday, July 15, I will visit Mystic Seaport to help celebrate the restoration, preservation and renewal of the *Charles W. Morgan*. A program of restoration and preservation on the *Morgan* began in 1968 and continues to the present day. The *Charles W. Morgan's* past restoration at the Henry B. duPont Preservation Shipyard at Mystic Seaport helped define the standards of maritime preservation and historic vessel documentation as practiced today, worldwide. This preservation work has been recognized with numerous accolades, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's National Historic Preservation Award in 1992 and the World Ship Trust Millennium International Maritime Heritage Award in 2000. The *Morgan* was also included on the Connecticut Freedom Trail in 1997.

Substantial restoration work is underway to ensure the *Morgan's* survival as an authentic 19th-century wooden vessel. The next phase of the *Morgan's* restoration will focus on an eight-foot band around the vessel's waterline. Mystic Seaport estimates that this 2½ year project will address the *Charles W. Morgan's* major structural needs for the next 20 years.

As my colleagues from Mississippi and gulf coast region may be aware, Mystic Seaport's Preservation Shipyard and the *Charles W. Morgan* have made national headlines recently due to the Museum's efforts to salvage live oak from the devastated Gulf Coast region. Residents of four coastal Mississippi cities can take some comfort from knowing that centuries-old trees uprooted during the storm will be used to restore the *Morgan's* frame, backbone, and stem and stem posts. By helping to keep the *Morgan* "alive" for future generations, these extraordinary trees will continue to touch the minds and hearts of Museum visitors, perhaps for centuries to come.

As many of you may know, Mystic Seaport—the Museum of America and the Sea is a leading national center for maritime research and education, with over 18,500 members and 1,500 volunteers. On average 300,000 people visit Mystic Seaport each year, and over 1.4 million more access the Museum's resources electronically via the Web site, www.mysticseaport.org. The Museum is the nation's fourth largest history museum and is considered to be one of the finest maritime museums in the world. Seventeen waterfront acres are devoted to floating exhibits, exhibition galleries, demonstrations, and educational programming. The Museum's facilities include a 19th century New England coastal village, a new 41,000 square-foot Collections Research Center, a 70,000-volume research library, a planetarium, four national historic landmark vessels, and a working preservation shipyard.

The *Charles W. Morgan* is being restored "famously" at Mystic Seaport's preservation shipyard, and I am honored to help Mystic Seaport celebrate the restoration and preservation of *Charles W. Morgan*, now in its 3rd century under sail.

RAIL SECURITY

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, Madrid, London, Mumbai. Everywhere in the world, people are aware of the threats that terrorism poses to mass transit systems. Everywhere, it seems, except for the United States.

Everyday 11.3 million Americans use passenger rail and mass transit. Our Nation depends on these networks to get us to work, to school, to the doctor, to back home. The networks are open and far reaching and, like other mass transit systems around the world, exceedingly vulnerable to terrorist attack.

Despite these facts, and the evidence of recent history, the Department of Homeland Security's transportation initiatives have been almost solely focused on aviation, ignoring all other modes of transportation.

The President's budget request for fiscal year 2007 only allocated \$37.2 million in the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) budget for non-aviation transportation security—less than 1 percent of the TSA budget.

In addition, between fiscal years 2003 through 2006, the Department of Homeland Security has only distributed about \$387 million for rail and mass transit security grants.

These resources are not nearly enough to address the security vulnerabilities in the rail and mass transit networks.

I, along with my Democratic colleagues, have been urging the Republican majority and the administration to focus on the threats to rail and mass transit for years, but no real progress has been made.

This is very similar to the years that we spent urging action on Port Security, but nothing was done until the Dubai Ports business deal came to light.

Unfortunately on the rail and mass transit front we have had plenty of warnings about security vulnerabilities.

We have seen the tragic and horrifying attacks on rail and mass transit systems in Madrid, London, and now Mumbai, and yet the administration and the Republican leadership still have not taken any steps to secure our Nation's rail and mass transit systems.

What are we waiting for? A suicide bomber on the subway system in New York? A dirty bomb on the DC Metro? Shouldn't we make rail and mass transit security a priority before we get attacked?

Next week the Committee on Homeland Security will consider an authorization bill for the Department of Homeland Security, and I urge my Republican colleagues to support the strong rail and mass transit security provisions and adequate funding levels that Homeland Security Democrats will be offering to the bill.

We need to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop a thorough national rail and public transportation plan to clarify the Federal, State, and local roles and responsibilities in security these systems.

An emphasis must be placed on strengthening intelligence sharing, public outreach and education initiatives, and how to resume operations after an attack.

We also must require the development of area rail and public transportation plans to

strengthen security planning in regions with more than one rail or public transportation entity, and to ensure the coordination of their security measures.

In addition, rail and public transportation systems need to train their employees on how to prevent, prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack, and conduct exercises to test the preparedness of the transportation systems.

These initiatives are critical and need to be enacted, but we must provide adequate resources for these programs to avoid forcing yet another unfunded Federal mandate on State and local governments.

I urge my colleagues to consider these important proposals to improve rail and mass transit authority.

We must not wait any longer to enact real rail and mass transit security measures. The safety and security of Americans depend on it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from Washington on Tuesday, July 11, 2006. As a result, I was not recorded for rollcall votes Nos. 360, 361, 362 and 363. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall Nos. 360, 361, 362 and 363.

VOTING RIGHTS AND THE POLITICS OF EXCLUSION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise again to address the importance of the renewal of the language assistance provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Our Nation's growing Hispanic population is gradually becoming important in the political arena with the increased involvement of second and third generation Latinos. The number of naturalized citizens has also increased over the years. All these Americans, whether native-born or naturalized have an equal right to vote. English-only policies are subtle mechanisms that deny American citizens their constitutional right to vote. America is supposed to be a country of freedom, of democracy.

Naturalized non-English speaking citizens must endure long waiting periods to enroll in English as a Second Language (ESL) literacy centers, whose numbers are scarce due to lack of funding. In New York State, the wait lists were so long, the State decided to establish a lottery system instead. How can we ask for English-only policies when we do not have the requisite infrastructure in place to teach English to our citizens, let alone enable them to comprehend the complex ballots? Why shouldn't we make voting easier for our citizens? Why should we obstruct their ability to exercise their right to vote?

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle are forgetting that English is not an easy language to learn. The Republican Party is alienating a large voting population and running the

risk of aligning ethnic politics for years to come against them. President Bush has always urged his party to engage Hispanic voters to keep Democrats in the minority. He is advocating for inclusionary politics. But his efforts are being severely undermined by the hard-line politics of an overwhelming number of conservative Republicans.

I emphasize again the importance of the language issues in H.R. 9 which must be resolved in favor of greater inclusion and assistance for language minorities in the extension of the Voting Rights Act.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the article titled "House May Chill Bush's Wooing of Latino Voters," by Charles Babington, published on June 30, 2006 in the Washington Post, be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOUSE MAY CHILL BUSH'S WOOING OF LATINO VOTERS

(By Charles Babington)

By pushing English-only policies and tough measures against illegal immigrants, House conservatives are endangering President Bush's goal of drawing millions of Latino voters to the Republican Party and helping realign ethnic politics for years to come, according to an array of analysts and officials.

The latest blow to Bush's efforts to woo Hispanics came last week, when a band of House Republicans unexpectedly balked at renewing the 1965 Voting Rights Act, partly because of a 30-year-old requirement that many local governments provide bilingual ballots. The revolt, which forced House GOP leaders to abruptly postpone a vote, came as House Republicans are stiffening their resistance to Bush's bid to allow pathways to legal status for millions of illegal immigrants while also strengthening borders and deportation efforts.

"It's sort of a double whammy," said Sen. Mel Martinez (R-Fla.), a Cuban native who is among the GOP's most visible Hispanic leaders. Under Bush's leadership, he said in an interview, "our party has shown a very welcoming approach to the emerging Hispanic vote." However, he said, "there obviously are those who feel that's not important. . . . I think there could be great political risks to becoming the party of exclusion and not a party of inclusion."

While the stalemate over immigration legislation will be difficult to break, House leaders predict they eventually will quell the conservative rebellion over the Voting Rights Act and reauthorize the law for 25 years.

But the depth of House GOP support for English-only policies was demonstrated Wednesday night, when an overwhelming majority of Republicans voted to end funding for the bilingual ballots provision. The effort, led by Rep. Cliff Stearns (R-Fla.), failed only because 192 Democrats joined 61 Republicans to vote against it.

The actions have embarrassed the White House and inflamed many Latinos.

"It's offensive and insulting," said Cecilia Muñoz, vice president for policy for the National Council of La Raza, the nation's largest Latino civil rights and advocacy group. She said the national Republican Party is running "a real risk" of replicating the blunder that began unraveling the California GOP in 1994.

That's when then-Gov. Pete Wilson (R) backed a ballot initiative barring illegal immigrants from attending public schools or receiving social services. The ensuing uproar drove hundreds of thousands of Latino voters into Democrats' arms. The state has backed Democratic presidential and senatorial nominees ever since.

"That is exactly the danger that is facing Republicans today," Munoz said. She praised

Bush, Republican National Committee Chairman Ken Mehlman and others who "know that immigrant-bashing is disastrous to the future of their party—and they're right."

Peter Zamora, legislative attorney for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said he believes that House leaders will manage to salvage the Voting Rights Act renewal. However, he said, "it will be a political challenge to explain tabling the Voting Rights Act to the Latino community if action isn't taken very soon."

Both parties are energetically courting the nation's burgeoning Hispanic population, which will become increasingly important as more second- and third-generation Latinos get involved in politics, and as more immigrants attain citizenship and the right to vote.

Most Latino voters lean Democratic, but Republicans have long felt they can chip away at that advantage. Bush—who has advocated social services and pathways to legal status for illegal immigrants since he was governor of Texas—took 40 percent of the Hispanic vote in 2004 after winning 34 percent in 2000, according to exit polls. In league with Mehlman, political adviser Karl Rove and others, Bush has urged his party to pursue Latino voters in numbers that could help keep Democrats in the minority for decades.

But some GOP activists say the drive is being undermined by the Republican-controlled House's tough stance on immigration and the flap over voting rights.

Many Southern House Republicans have long objected to the Voting Rights Act's requirement that their states obtain Justice Department approval for an array of voting activities. Last week, in a closed GOP caucus meeting, they were joined by colleagues from throughout the country who object to a measure added in 1975 that requires ballots or interpreters to be available in a number of foreign languages in places where census reports found a need for language help.

"Multilingual ballots divide our country, increase the risk of voter error and fraud, and burden local taxpayers," said a letter signed by nearly 80 House Republicans and authored by Rep. Steve King (R-Iowa).

The 2000 Census found that nearly 41 percent of all Hispanic persons 5 years and older spoke English less than "very well," and those eligible to vote needed language assistance.

John Bueno, a Republican from Michigan, is president of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, which was meeting in Dallas last week when news of the voting rights flap broke. "My first reaction was, 'My God, here we are, it's 2006, and we're still dealing with this issue,'" Bueno said. "Mainstream Republicans are frustrated right now with what's going on in Congress."

Latino Democrats, meanwhile, can hardly believe how Bush's overtures are being thwarted by his own party. By stressing English-only policies and stumbling on the immigration and Voting Rights Act issues, congressional Republicans "either made the best case for switching the Congress from Republican to Democratic control, or they made the best case for their own incompetence," said Pedro Colon, a Wisconsin legislator who attended the Dallas convention. "As a Democrat, I'm really optimistic about our opportunities."

REGARDING THE RECENT ATTACKS IN LEBANON BY THE TERRORIST GROUP HEZBOLLAH

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn yesterday's brutal attack by a terrorist group on Israel, which took the lives of eight Israeli Defense Forces soldiers and captured two others, on the Israel-Lebanon border.

The actions of the terrorist organization, Hezbollah, against Israel are unconscionable. Instead of working towards peace, Hezbollah has chosen to perpetuate the violence. Terrorist attacks such as these are cowardly actions that resolve nothing. From the South, Israel has been attacked by the terrorist organization Hamas with Kassam rockets and had one of her soldiers kidnapped. Hezbollah's current terrorist assault from the North does not further any legitimate peace process. The timing of these aggressions only serves to enhance the existing tensions in the region.

Israel has complied with the U.N. charter and has completely withdrawn from Lebanon since May 2000. Now it is time for the Lebanese government to abide by the U.N.'s rules. In refusing to disarm Hezbollah as required by U.N. Resolution 1559, the Lebanese government is choosing to openly ignore the decree of the international body.

I call upon Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora to accept responsibility and take immediate action against the terrorist group which Lebanon harbors.

Let us not be misled into believing these attacks arise from a single source. The terrorist organizations, Hezbollah and Hamas, are unquestionably sponsored and guided by the Iranian and Syrian governments. The United States Congress must not allow the Iranian government to use bloodshed as a deflecting tactic against U.S. attention from their unrestricted nuclear program. The Syrian and Iranian governments should be condemned along with the terrorist groups they harbor.

In response to these brutal attacks by terrorists, Israel must have the right to defend herself. Like the United States and other sovereign nations, Israel is justified in reestablishing its deterrent posture.

I express my condolences to the families of the attacked soldiers, and offer a prayer for the safe return of the two kidnapped soldiers from the Lebanon border and the soldier kidnapped in Gaza. I pray for the ultimate end of the cycle of violence in the Middle East.

HONORING THE VETERANS OF PEARL HARBOR

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, on July 14–16, the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and the Sons and Daughters of Pearl Harbor Survivors will commence the Sixth District Convention in St. Augustine, Florida to remember those who served at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

We welcome participants to Florida's Seventh Congressional District and wish them well as they gather in America's oldest city.

It is my privilege to honor the valor and sacrifice of those Pearl Harbor veterans from the State of Florida who recently passed away:

Allfrey, Lesley F.; Altner, Louis I.; Belisle, Frank E.; Benning, Bernard F.; Bernhard, Stephen W.; Brown, Melvin W.; Capra, Everest W.; Cardonell, Robert R.; Childers, James F.; Chilton, Harry C.; Christina, William; Cohen, Leon; Cook, Harold F. (Sarge); DeStwolinska, Adelbert; Forbis, Colbert F.; Freeman, Albert H.; Grabowski, Edward S.; Haas, Frank; Hallsman, Eldred E.; Hartley, Charles W.; Henner, Joseph E.; Henry, Robert; Hiedeman, Henry R.; Hull, Burton W.; Kearns, Joseph F.; Kennedy, Earl; Krakowski, Joseph H.; Lightkep, George R.; Loun, Jasper J., Jr.; Martin, Curtis C.; McClintock, Robert, Jr.; Miller, Howard C.; Payne, Donald; Restiva, Anthony Bilano; Rhodes, Clarence G.; Savage, Norman F.; Schnurman, John D.; Smart, Raymond; Smith, Billie J.; Spradley, Lester L.; Stephenson, Joseph, Jr.; Ulrich, Jack; Whetstone, Amos C.; Williams, Wallace R.; Wilson, George; Wright, Ralph; Young, Edward F., Jr.; and Zelenock, John P.

I know I join all those in attendance at the convention and countless Americans who continue to recognize their heroism and their families incredible sacrifice to our Nation.

DEPUTY MAYOR WALCOTT CELEBRATES CARIBBEAN HERITAGE WEEK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Dennis Walcott, New York City's Deputy Mayor for Education and Community Development for enthusiastically joining the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) and envoys from Grenada, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago in celebrating the Caribbean Week.

I was a co-sponsor of the recent bill (H. Con. Res. 51) that declared the month of June as the Caribbean Heritage Month in order to recognize and applaud the contributions of the Caribbean-American communities to the United States. I have participated in celebratory activities in the said communities, including those in my district, such as parades, carnivals and festivals to commemorate this month and present an opportunity to explore the diversity within the Islands.

Mr. Walcott has joined me in this celebration. A celebrity cricket match, a Caribbean Gospelfest, Town Hall meetings featuring Ministers of tourism from the region, a Caribbean Fair at South Street Seaport, and cooking demonstrations by some of the region's top chefs has taken the city by storm. Mr. Walcott, who traces his origin to the islands of Barbados and St. Croix, envisions a win-win tourism relationship between the Islands and New York City, as well as the Nation.

Mr. Speaker I wish to enter into the RECORD, the article from the June 27, 2006 edition of The New York Carib News, titled Deputy Mayor Walcott Embraces Caribbean Week.

DEPUTY MAYOR WALCOTT EMBRACES CARIBBEAN WEEK

NEW YORK.—According to Dennis Walcott, New York City's Deputy Mayor for Education and Community Development, the recent Caribbean Week in New York, staged by the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), is deeply important to the City of New York and people and nations of the Caribbean.

Walcott underscored the importance of the Diaspora to the City, and said Caribbean Week is a reinforcement of his personal roots as well as a reminder of the importance of the Caribbean here. Walcott, who traces his roots to the islands of Barbados and St. Croix, said Caribbean-Americans are key players in the running of New York City.

Caribbean Week presents an opportunity for people to understand the diversity of the Caribbean, and according to Walcott appreciate the various countries that are part of the Diaspora of the Caribbean. The Deputy Mayor envisions a win-win tourism relationship between the City of New York and CTO member nations.

A celebrity cricket match, a Caribbean Gospelfest, Town Hall meetings featuring Ministers of Tourism from the region, a Caribbean Fair at the South Street Seaport, the popular Media Marketplace and cooking demonstrations with some of the region's top chefs, were some of the exciting events that took the City by storm during Caribbean Week in New York.

Addressing a town hall meeting at Medgar Evers College in the borough of Brooklyn, Ministers of Tourism from Grenada, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago told the audience about the importance of tourism to their respective economies, and updated nationals on crime fighting strategies in their territories.

Minister Brenda Hood unveiled plans to work with the VFR (Visiting Friends and Relatives) market, and pledged her commitment to review proposals from the Diaspora media and communications community to promote Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique in the marketplace.

CONGRATULATING DECLARA NIXON BAILEY ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend DeClara Nixon Bailey on her one-hundredth birthday. Born on August 13, 1906 in Midway, Texas, Mrs. Bailey has contributed an entire lifetime to serving her fellow Texans.

While in Midway, Texas, Mrs. Bailey was an elementary school teacher. By balancing a life of career and family, she stood as an exemplary female representative and role model, in an otherwise male dominated society. Her passion to serve the community and her constant strive towards meritocracy is an example for us all.

In 1954, Mrs. Bailey moved to the greater Dallas area where she volunteered her time to mentally challenged students at the John Neely Bryan Elementary School.

In the 1960's, Mrs. Bailey's devotion to assisting the disadvantaged allowed her to become Volunteer Captain for the American Heart Association in Dallas. Her amazing ambition drove her to also volunteer her time at the Dallas Family Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to congratulate Mrs. DeClara Nixon Bailey on this auspicious occasion for a lifetime of magnificent accomplishments.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA FOR THE LOSS SUFFERED DURING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS IN MUMBAI, INDIA, ON JULY 11, 2006

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the barbaric acts of terrorism that occurred yesterday in Mumbai, India and to introduce a resolution regarding this tragedy.

Innocent civilians were traveling on commuter trains during rush hour and seven deadly blasts took their lives. More than 200 were killed and 700 were injured. These appalling blasts created horror, chaos and mayhem in Mumbai, a city of 16 million people.

I've traveled to India four times and each time has been an awakening experience. When traveling in India, I realized the vivacity of the culture and the people.

I would like to take this time to reach out to my Indian-American constituents in the 23rd District of Florida. I am deeply concerned for your loved ones back in your native land. I am praying for you and your family and hope the recovery is quick and steady.

The country of India was founded on the principle of nonviolence and it continues in the international fight against terrorism. I believe anyone who would want to inflict pain and terror onto the people of India should be denounced and prosecuted.

Upon finding out about the blasts in Mumbai yesterday, I immediately felt sorrow. I was reminded of how our nation felt after 9/11 and how India was amongst the first nations to express its condolences to the U.S. following the attacks. On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I wish to express my condolences to the Government of India and her people. We stand with you today, we stood with you yesterday, and we will stand with you throughout the fight against terrorism.

I urge my colleagues to quickly pass this resolution.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF DR. ASSAD KOTAITE

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, this August, The International Civil Aviation Organization will bid farewell to Dr. Assad Kotaite, who has served as its Council President for past 30 years.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, is the United Nations agency responsible for setting the international standards of safety, efficiency and security for civil aviation.

Created in 1944 by 52 nations, its member States now total 189, all rallying behind one mission—ensuring the highest possible degree of safety and efficiency.

For the last three decades, one man has lead ICAO to unprecedented breakthroughs in aviation safety, Dr. Assad Kotaite. After 53 years of service to aviation, he is retiring from ICAO.

Dr. Kotaite and his wife, Monique, are in Washington, DC, this week. He is being honored by the community that has benefited from his expertise—the Departments of State and Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Transportation Security Administration, as well as the aviation industry.

Dr. Kotaite has earned immeasurable respect during his years at ICAO—first as Lebanon's representative on the Legal Committee, then as Secretary General, and for the last 30 years, President of the ICAO Council.

During this time, he has successfully dealt with a variety of challenges, both political and technical.

Time after time, he brought people together and negotiated a consensus on the most difficult questions debated in the ICAO Council.

His work can be found on some of ICAO's most pressing issues, including a multilateral agreement that yielded the North Pacific route system, the agreement on FIR boundaries in the Black Sea area, resolution of problems associated with the Dakar oceanic FIR and a compromise on transit problems between Cuba and the United States.

Dr. Kotaite was once asked what it was like to bring the divide between groups that didn't see eye to eye. He said:

Indeed, over the years, I have learned that the real secret in any negotiation is to first identify an area of common ground, no matter how small, and then to build upon it. It may not be the ideal solution, but at least it is workable and acceptable to all. Moreover, in international affairs, I firmly believe that one should avoid confrontation at all costs. It is essential that one listens to all parties and takes into consideration their point of view.

Perhaps his greatest legacy will be safety. Dr. Kotaite presided over the birth of the ICAO safety oversight program. Not content there, he then supported and encouraged the expansion of the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme to include all safety related annex provisions. And finally, at a recent meeting of the Directors General of Civil Aviation held in March of 2006, he worked behind the scenes to gain acceptance of the public availability of the findings of the safety audit—all within a ten year period—equivalent to the speed of light in international relations.

The traveling public owes a great debt of gratitude to this international civil servant for his dedication to aviation. I am pleased to recognize Dr. Kotaite for his accomplishments and contribution to aviation and I congratulate him on his distinguished career.

THE UNITED NATION'S INVALUABLE ROLE IN A POSSIBLE RESOLUTION TO IRAQ

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues about the importance of

the role of the much maligned United Nations. As Richard Holbrooke, a former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. wrote in a column which appeared in the Washington Post on June 28, 2006 that the United Nations still serves U.S. foreign policy interests. It is imperative that the U.S. supports and asserts leadership on the issues before the U.N.

On June 15, 2006, two days after he returned from Iraq, President Bush sent two personal emissaries (Philip Zelikow, the counselor of the State Department, and the Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Kimmitt) to meet with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and his deputy Mark Malloch Brown to discuss the coming introduction of the Iraq Compact, which requires the Iraqi government to implement a series of economic and political reforms in exchange for increased international aid. This meeting received surprisingly little public attention. Perhaps there is something in Mr. Brown's allegation that U.N. achievements are downplayed in America.

President Bush requested Mr. Annan's assistance in organizing international meetings that would lead to this agreement. On the same day, Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki called Mr. Annan to make an identical request, a further confirmation that the U.S. needs the United Nations.

The U.N. has been treated carelessly by the current administration. The U.N. is facing a major budgetary crisis due to (mainly) U.S.'s insistence on a six-month budget cycle, as opposed to a two-year one. Congress is deadlocked on the issue of allocating funds to rebuild the U.N. headquarters complex in New York. The U.N. signature building, the 38-story East River office tower, is widely acknowledged to be the major building in New York most vulnerable to a terrorist attack. Yet the Department of Homeland Security has just cut New York's anti-terror fund nearly by half claiming that the security infrastructure in New York is firmly in place. If that is so, then why does the Secret Service close down FDR Drive that runs beneath the U.N. building every time there is a Presidential visit?

Mr. Speaker, I hope that our asking for help in resolving the Iraq question is the first of many issues on which we will work with the United Nations instead of undermining its position. Mr. Brown has already agreed to travel to Baghdad for preliminary meetings that will culminate in a high-level multilateral conference in the region later this year.

Our lesson is clear. We need the United Nations. Instead of weakening the U.N., we should strengthen it. A strong active United Nations would be invaluable in representing U.S. foreign policy interests aboard as well as resolving conflicts and leading negotiations in regions like Iran, Darfur, Afghanistan, Kosovo, etc.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Congress, I rise to enter into the RECORD, the opinion-editorial titled Turning to the U.N., Again, by Richard Holbrooke, published on June 28, 2006 in the Washington Post.

TURNING TO THE U.N., AGAIN

(By Richard Holbrooke)

In a little-noticed announcement in President Bush's news conference on June 14, the day he returned from Iraq, he said that he would send two personal emissaries to New York to consult with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan on the political and economic future of Iraq. The next day, still with remarkably little public attention, Philip Zelikow,

the counselor of the State Department, and Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Kimmitt met with Annan and his deputy, Mark Malloch Brown, at the secretary general's Sutton Place residence. There was no one else present.

The two presidential envoys asked Annan to use his unique "convening powers" to help organize international meetings that would lead (by this fall, the Americans hope) to the unveiling of a new "Iraq Compact"—an agreement between the Iraqi government and major international donors that would commit Baghdad to a series of political and economic reforms in return for substantially more international aid. (Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki called Annan the same day to make an identical request.)

This is a good idea—and quite similar to suggestions from many administration critics. With the battle for Baghdad raging, it remains to be seen whether an Iraq Compact will work—or even get off the ground—but it is certainly an important step in the right direction for Iraq and for American policy.

For Annan and the United Nations, Bush's request poses an ironic and difficult challenge. On the one hand, the administration is asking for help on the worst problem it faces, acknowledging, however belatedly and reluctantly, that once again, the United Nations is not only relevant but at times indispensable to the United States. On the other hand, the resentment among the majority of U.N. member states over the way the institution has been treated recently, especially by Washington's current U.N. ambassador, makes any effort to get the United Nations to help the United States far more difficult.

How to treat the United Nations has been a particular dilemma for President Bush, since opponents of the organization form an important part of the administration's core constituency. Internal disagreements over the past five years about whether to support it or abandon it, to use it or bypass it, have both weakened the organization and led to reduced U.S. influence even as more and more intractable issues are thrown into its hands.

The United Nations is facing major budgetary problems caused primarily by American insistence on a six-month budget cycle instead of the normal two-year cycle. It must deal with growing shortfalls in the U.S. contribution to peacekeeping funding, despite Washington's calls for more peacekeepers in Darfur and elsewhere. And it is confronted by a deadlock over rebuilding the headquarters complex in New York—a deadlock whose main cause is the administration's failure to push Congress for proper funding. (This is particularly difficult to understand, since the U.N. signature building, its 38-story East River office tower—built in 1950 and never subject to modern safety codes—is widely acknowledged to be the major building in New York most vulnerable to a terrorist attack. For example, when the president visits it, the Secret Service closes down FDR Drive beneath it—but what about the rest of the time?)

Still, even though Annan and the world body have been diminished by Washington, he and his colleagues simply cannot refuse to help on the Iraq matter; it is their responsibility as international civil servants to go where the problems are worst and then to do their best. And, on the basis of private talks with Annan, Malloch Brown and administration officials, I have no doubt that they intend to do just that. In fact, Malloch Brown has already agreed to travel to Baghdad very soon for preliminary meetings that the United Nations and the United States hope will culminate later this year in a high-level conference in the region. As Annan moves into his last six months as secretary general,

this would be the right way to end a turbulent decade in that office—with a genuine contribution to the cause of peace in Iraq.

It is, however, impossible not to note the irony and the implications of what has happened in the past two weeks between Washington and the United Nations. Once again, an administration that has underfunded, undersupported and undermined the United Nations has turned to it, almost in desperation, for help.

The lesson should be clear: Despite the enormously self-destructive actions of many other member states, especially the group of developing nations called the G-77, the United Nations still serves U.S. foreign policy interests in many important ways. Not only Iraq but also Iran, Darfur, Afghanistan and the difficult negotiations just started over Kosovo's final status—all issues of vital importance to the United States—have now ended up in the United Nations. To weaken this institution further, as has happened in recent years, serves no clear American national security interest. To strengthen it would make it more valuable to the United States and to every nation that seeks conflict resolution, stability and economic progress. With the maneuvering over the selection of Annan's successor underway, it is time for Washington—and this must include Congress—to put behind it a sorry period of confusion and offer the United Nations more support, both financial and political, in return for the things it needs in Iraq and elsewhere.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CATHY McMORRIS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Miss McMORRIS. Mr. Speaker, due to circumstances beyond my control, I was unable to make votes Monday because of unexpected plane difficulties en route to Washington, DC. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both H.R. 5061 as well as H.R. 2563.

A NEW KIND OF LAW IN A NEW KIND OF WAR

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit for the RECORD a column that appeared in The New London Day on July 9. It was written by Glenn Sulmasy, an associate professor of law at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and a noted expert on national security law. The title of the op-ed piece is "A New Kind of Law in a New Kind of War."

America is not at war with a traditional enemy, but a network of civilians who swear allegiance to radical Islam. Consequently, the various laws that have historically governed international conflicts do not seem to fit well with our current situation. Nevertheless, we have spent a lot of time discussing the present and future conditions of the combatants in our custody. In his column, Glenn Sulmasy offers a series of recommendations providing a framework for this important debate. He makes an especially compelling case for a National Security Court system.

America's critics do little more than attack the current system. While such criticism is important, it is not always constructive. We need to think of new ways to handle the detention and adjudication of enemy combatants.

In the book *In Time of War*, which details President Roosevelt's treatment of eight Nazi saboteurs in 1942, Pierce O'Donnell argues that our enemies "would forcibly impose their nihilistic, totalitarian ideology on society through violence and intimidation. That is precisely why this just struggle—characterized as a war on terror—should not be tainted by compromising our historic respect for justice, constitutional liberties and international law."

As we take steps to defend America from a terrorist threat, we cannot lose sight of the values we are defending. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to take a few minutes and read Glenn Sulmasy's column, which outlines a new kind of law for a new kind of war.

[From the New London Day, July 9, 2006]

GUANTANAMO BAY: NEW KIND OF LAW FOR NEW KIND OF WAR

(By Glenn Sulmasy)

Last week, in *Rumsfeld vs. Hamdan*, the Supreme Court decided that the military commissions for the jihadist detainees in Guantanamo Bay are not lawfully constructed. I disagree. However the realities of maintaining international support and ensuring domestic consensus on fighting the global war demands we look for alternatives for detaining and trying jihadists. Regardless of how the Court decided in *Hamdan*, the commissions have failed.

The Court has forced the opponents of military commissions to offer legitimate solutions. The best solution available is the creation of a National Security Court system.

The global war on terror has created ambiguities in both the laws of armed conflict and how best to fight this new war. The asymmetric threat of international terror, the lack of a clear national enemy, the problems with the military commissions in Guantanamo Bay, allegations of torture and the recent constitutional issues surrounding wiretap efforts of the National Security Agency all highlight the lack of an appropriate body of law to govern this new conflict. Nowhere is this ambiguity more evident than in the United States' handling of detainees.

The "enemies" in this war are men and women who fight not for a nation but for ideology, do not wear standard military uniforms and, as doctrine, flout the laws of war. These new "warriors" have created extreme difficulties since they are not conventional prisoners of war (regardless what the recent ruling has asserted) and thus (with all due respect to Justice John Paul Stevens) the Geneva Conventions simply do not apply to them. Adjudicating their status and crimes has become increasingly chaotic. It initially appeared that the military tribunals (currently referred to as military commissions by the Bush Administration) would provide the appropriate venue for handling the prosecution of the detainees. But now, over four years later, there has not been a completed prosecution. More than 500 detainees remain in Guantanamo Bay and supposedly another 450 are being held in Afghanistan.

As this problem grows, the U.S. needs a new approach. Our own federal courts system, the standard courts-martial system and other traditional methods, won't work. A healthy, bipartisan debate on "what" to do next is critical. This is a new war, one that mixes law enforcement and warfare, and does not fit neatly in either category.

A national security court apparatus needs to be legislated. As Congress begins to debate (as ordered by the Supreme Court) how to handle jihadists' violations of the laws of war, policymakers must achieve both the reality and appearance of justice.

Clearly, many issues need to be hammered out regarding the composition of the court.

The court would be a hybrid of the military commissions and our own federal trial system.

The jihadist would be afforded limited rights, including right to counsel and be detained and tried on military bases within the United States. The law would allow the death penalty. The hearings would be closed with the exception of observers from Human Rights Organizations (for example, Amnesty International, the International Red Cross and the U.N. Human Rights Watch.) The U.S. Department of Justice would provide prosecutors and administer over the program.

International concern over Guantanamo is detracting from our ability to provide guidance, counsel and policy in this and other arenas. A blue-ribbon commission, created by the president with bipartisan support from Congress, should immediately be formed to address questions as to proper detention, adjudication, intelligence gathering, terrorist surveillance and other legal issues associated with the threat of international terror.

The National Security Court, a natural outgrowth of the military commissions, affords an opportunity for U.S. policy makers to respond forcefully and effectively to calls for a way out of the Guantanamo issue.

The Hamdan decision has pushed us in this direction. The military commissions are no longer a viable option.

Rather than offering no solutions and merely attacking the existing structure, policy makers need to emerge with fresh ways to look at the proper detention and adjudication of the jihadists.

It is time to regain the initiative, and reaffirm our leadership in the humane prosecution of those who would undermine the ideals of democracy.

A GASTRONOMIC ADVENTURE IN HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an article titled *Moving On Up: In Harlem, A Renaissance in Food* by Cynthia Kilian into the RECORD. The article, published in the June 28, 2006 edition of the New York Post, celebrates the variety of restaurants and dining experiences available in Harlem.

Harlem is one of the foci of diversity in New York City. One only has to walk down the streets of Harlem to see this celebration of diversity. Nowhere else it is more evident than in the dining scene of Harlem.

Dinosaur Barbeque, the ribs joint on 131st St., West Harlem has been a big hit from the moment it opened on December 1, 2004. If we walk down a little farther, we arrive at Pier 2110 Seafood Restaurant, the new seafood place with a raw bar and lounge with ginseng drinks, that just opened next to the Harlem Lanes bowling alley. A little to the east on 121st St. and Frederick Douglass Boulevard lies Harlem Vintage, the sleek wine shop on 2235 Frederick Douglass Blvd., where a \$10 bottle of sauvignon blanc is as easy to come

by as a \$90 bottle of Brunello di Montalcino, caters to a variety of tastes.

Native at 118th St. and Lenox Ave. offers BLT salad to Moroccan fried chicken with collard greens and walnut sauce. Right around the corner is Ginger, known for its "organic" Chinese food. Harlem Tea Room, on 118th and Madison, is a perfect spot to enjoy poetry readings, music events and seminars while sipping one of their 22 kinds of tea with the eclectic menu of sandwiches and cakes. Further to the east, on 118th St. and 3rd Ave., is Creole, where alligator gumbo and crawfish etouffee is accompanied by nightly jazz from a changing roll call of artists.

The "New Harlem" with its assorted collection of bars and eateries is fast becoming the destination for the sophisticated palate and fine dining, along with maintaining the popularity of the neighborhood's stalwart Patsy's pizza, Copland's gospel brunch and Senegalese thiebou diene (fish stew).

My colleagues and I invite you to go on a gastronomic adventure in Harlem. And I am sure that I need not remind you that our immigrant communities take the credit for enriching the American culture by adding a variety of spices to the "melting pot."

MOVING ON UP: IN HARLEM, A RENAISSANCE IN FOOD

(By Cynthia Kilian)

JUNE 28, 2006.—No one can accuse 125th Street of subtlety. To walk across the Harlem thoroughfare is to submit to a barrage of music-blasting shops, barking street vendors and crowds. But head south on Frederick Douglass Boulevard, and a much different climate quickly emerges.

There's Harlem Vintage, a sleek wine shop filled with a large, of-the-moment international selection of bottles. A few more blocks down, patrons sip cocktails in the cool, woody comfort of Melba's, while just across the street, latte lovers tap on their laptops in an airy coffee-cum-eatery that—surprise—is not Starbucks.

Sure, we'd heard about Harlem's luxury condo market and coveted brownstones, and even a new crop of trendy clothing shops. But caviar bars and organic wines?

North of Central Park—and above 96th Street to the east—soul kitchens are being sidled up to by everything from organic Chinese food to moules frites that a waitress at a restaurant named Food says even Belgians seek out.

Not that the neighborhood's popular chicken and waffles and Senegalese thiebou diene (fish stew) are going anywhere. Neither are stalwarts Patsy's pizza and Copland's gospel brunch. They're just getting some company.

The latest buzz on one-two-five is Pier 2110 Seafood Restaurant, which just opened nearby last week. From the management of Manna's of Harlem and Brooklyn, it sports a snazzy lounge, raw bar and ginseng drinks.

As for ViVa—a k a Viaduct Valley—that's real-estate speak for the West Harlem area reportedly poised to spawn its own restaurant scene in the coming year near Dinosaur Bar-B-Que, Fairway Market and the new Citarella. "New Harlem" is fast becoming the next destination for fine dining.

SERVED UPTOWN

1. Food, 1569 Lexington, between 100 and 101st streets; (212) 348-0200.

The no-nonsense moniker belies the jazzed-up classics in this new incarnation of the former DinerBar, where fish-centric chef Scott Geller (who's worked at Nobu) turns out luscious escolar and moules frites in Dijon white wine broth in a friendly neighborhood spot.

2. Itzocan Bistro, 1575 Lexington Ave., at 101st Street; (212) 423-0255.

Mexican with French flourishes—such as seafood posole—has been making East Harlem residents happy at this offshoot of an East Village original.

3. Creole, 2167 Third Ave., at 118th Street; (212) 876-8838, creolenyc.com.

Creole and Cajun bites—alligator gumbo and crawfish etouffee from the kitchen—and nightly jazz from a changing roll call of artists.

4. Harlem Tea Room, 1793A Madison Ave., at 118th Street; (212) 348-3471, harlemtearoom.com.

Twenty-two kinds of tea including fruit blends and organics at this comfy spot for nibbling cakes and sandwiches or taking in poetry readings, music events and seminars.

5. Ginger, 1400 Fifth Ave., at 116th St.; (212) 423-1111, gingerexpress.com.

Healthy Chinese food? That's the word at this sleek, colorful space located in a "green" building. Organic and antibiotic-free ingredients light on the frying result in a baked egg roll (skip it) and sweet, fall-off-the-bone BBQ beef ribs.

6. Native, 101 W. 118th St., at Lenox Avenue; (212) 665-2525, harlemnative.com.

Ample outdoor seating makes this bright-colored, 5-year-old eatery a fair-weather find for eclectic fare from a BLT salad to Moroccan fried chicken with collard greens and walnut sauce.

7. Settepani, 196 Lenox Ave., at 120th Street; (917) 492-4806.

This 5-year-old offshoot of a Westchester bakery chainlet has become an epicenter for pastries, sandwiches, salads and pasta, especially when a jazz band riffs outside.

8. Emperor's Roe, 200 Lenox Ave., at 120th St.; (212) 866-3700, emperorsoe.com.

Caviar and Harlem together as never before at this mail-order shop which has just added a shiny new tasting bar and dining area for fish eggs, smoked salmon and bubbly.

9. Society Coffee & Juice, 2104 Frederick Douglass Blvd., between 113th & 114th; (212) 222-3323, societycoffee.com.

Airy, laptop-friendly lounge for java, wine, and "passion and cream" smoothies to wash down waffles, fondue and thin-crust pizza.

10. Melba's, 300 W. 114th, at Frederick Douglass Blvd.; (212) 864-7777, melbasrestaurant.com.

This welcoming, woody bistro gives comfort food a tweak by filling spring rolls with yellow rice, black-eyed peas and collards.

11. Harlem Vintage, 2235 Frederick Douglass Blvd., at 121st Street; (212) 866-9463, harlemvintage.com.

A \$10 bottle of sauvignon blanc is just as easy to come by as a \$90 Brunello di Montalcino from their "winemaker of color" selection at this chic shop.

12. Pier 2110 Seafood Restaurant, 2110 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Blvd., between 125th and 126th streets; (212) 280-4737, pier2110.com.

This spanking-new seafood place with a raw bar and lounge just opened next to the new

HONORING TOM MACKLIN FOR HIS SERVICE AS CITY OF DELAWARE FIRE CHIEF

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join many of my constituents in Delaware, Ohio in

congratulating Chief Tom Macklin, who is retiring after more than 30 years of service with the City of Delaware Fire Department.

Chief Macklin's work was summed up best recently by a colleague who said that his 30-year commitment to Delaware has been marked by professionalism, loyalty and devotion to duty. Under Tom's leadership, the department has grown with the City of Delaware to meet the community's emerging public safety needs.

Chief Macklin began his career with the city in 1975 as a fire fighter. He steadily progressed, earning the rank of lieutenant in 1986, captain in 1989 and chief in 1991.

The City of Delaware has grown and changed for the better during Tom's tenure. Under his leadership, the fire department has evolved to handle the public safety demands of a city with a population of over 30,000. He has also overseen increases in manpower and the opening of a second fire station in the city. Since he became chief in 1991, fire responses have almost tripled.

I am honored to have this opportunity to thank Tom for all his hard work, and I am glad to join his family, friends, and colleagues in wishing him a long and active retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NORMAN MINETA

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an article written by my good friend and colleague Les Francis that pays tribute to Norman Mineta, the longest serving Secretary of Transportation in U.S. history. Mr. Francis has rightly drawn attention to the bipartisan nature of Mr. Mineta's political style and his efforts to work across party lines to achieve common goals. I have known Les Francis for almost 20 years, dating from the early 1990s when we both ran the House Republican and Democratic congressional campaign committees. Les is not only a highly skilled and effective campaigner for the Democratic Party, he is also a man who is devoted to Congress as an institution and to our Nation. He learned those values and beliefs working for Secretary Mineta early in his career.

MINETA IS ABLE TO RISE WELL ABOVE
POLITICAL AFFILIATION

[From the Mercury News, San Jose, CA]

(By Les Francis)

Tonight, when U.S. Secretary of Transportation Norman Mineta leaves office, it will mark the end of one chapter in a remarkable career, and no doubt the advent of another.

Mineta's dedication to public service was forged by a searing childhood experience: In the spring of 1942, as a 10-year-old American boy of Japanese ancestry, Norm was hauled off and locked up in an American internment camp.

Thirty years later, while vacationing in the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone, the Minetas and Francis made a pilgrimage to nearby Heart Mountain, WY, and we visited the site where the Mineta family had been incarcerated. Norm told us of that experience, how it shaped his life, and how it led to his deeply held views on civil rights and civil liberties.

Once, as mayor of San Jose, Norm presided over a city council meeting where a crowd

protested an exhibit at San Jose's art museum that included one photograph protesting the Vietnam War, and which some thought to be in poor taste. The protesters wanted the offending item removed or the exhibit closed. After listening patiently and without emotion, Norm said, "I understand what you are saying, but it is that kind of thinking that got me and my family put in camp in 1942." His remark ended the debate. And I knew Norm was speaking from the very pit of his soul when he said it.

A Democrat, Mineta was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 largely because of two factors: the public's anger at President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon after his role in Watergate hurt Republican candidates, and Norm's record as a non-partisan, pragmatic municipal leader, which appealed to many independent, "ticket splitter" voters.

Although his district was always competitive, based on party registration, Norm never received less than 60 percent of the vote in every subsequent re-election, and he was actively supported by Democrats and Republicans throughout his career in Congress.

Eventually, Mineta was appointed secretary of commerce by President Bill Clinton, thus becoming the first Asian-American to ever serve in a Cabinet position. During the bitterly contested presidential election of November 2000, when he learned that he was being considered for the top spot at the Department of Transportation in the incoming Bush administration, Norm pulled together a group of friends and advisers to discuss—and debate—the upsides and downsides of such an appointment.

As the conversation developed, I knew that the only thing that mattered was Norm's belief that, if the president asks for your help, unless it's a request for something illegal or immoral, the only answer is, "Yes, Mr. President."

That belief helps explain the relationship between Norm Mineta and George Bush, two individuals with profoundly different political ideologies. When they first met, on Jan. 2, 2001, the then president-elect wasted no time getting down to business by saying, "Dick [Cheney], Andy [Card] and my dad all tell me that you are the best man for the job."

As he recounted the conversation to me later that evening, Norm then reminded the president-elect that he had campaigned extensively on behalf of his opponent, Al Gore, throughout the fall. Norm wanted to know if Bush was troubled by that, to which the president-elect replied, "No, I know all about that, Norm, but you never made it personal."

The bond between the president and his secretary of transportation was assured in the terrible early hours of the Sept. 11 tragedy, when to prevent any further attacks Norm commanded the immediate and safe landing of thousands of commercial flights. In the days after Sept. 11, as a volunteer "utility infielder" of sorts, I had a ringside seat at the Transportation Department, from which I watched Norm, under enormous pressure, perform steadily and ably, leading the department in a way that quickly restored its operational and emotional balance.

Norm Mineta has served the president and his country well and honorably for the past 5½ years, and in so doing has validated the president's early and continued confidence in him.

Even so, Norm's tenure in the Bush administration has frustrated and angered some Democrats, who oppose any such collaboration. Those critics would be well-advised to contemplate what Norm wrote in his letter of resignation to President Bush, which became effective today:

"There is much talk these days about a lack of civility in our political discourse and of deep ideological and partisan divisions at every level of government, most especially here in Washington, D.C.—I like to think that you and I have demonstrated, even in a small way, that different political affiliations do not have to translate into opposing views on the value of public-policy issues and the nobility of public service."

Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for a job well done.

RON DELLUMS: COMEBACK "KID"
IS 70

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate former Congressman and Mayor-Elect Ron Dellums as he makes a political comeback at age 70 in winning the mayoral election in the city of Oakland, California. I submit to the RECORD an article written by Dan Rasmussen from the June 20, 2006 edition of Roll Call Politics entitled "Dellums: Comeback 'Kid' is 70."

While this article references the effort mounted by 8000 people who signed a "Draft Ron Dellums" petition to convince him to run for mayor, it also highlights Mr. Dellums' stellar 27-year Congressional career. Ron Dellums' celebrity as a powerful representative has not waned as evidenced during a recent speech at a local celebration when the crowd spontaneously started chanting, "Run Ron, Run." Their actions spoke volumes of the sentiment felt by the group who voted Ron Dellums into office and back into the political arena.

Dellums, the first black elected to Congress from Northern California, has continued a perfect electoral streak: He has not lost an election since he first won a seat on the Berkeley City Council in 1967.

Ron Dellums has a plan to make Oakland, California the 21st Century Model City. He is committed to working with the citizens and local organizations to solve the city's problems as they transform Oakland into a great municipality. I am sure that much will be accomplished through his leadership.

I enter the article "Dellums: Comeback 'Kid' is 70" into the RECORD in recognition of Ron Dellums' strength, fortitude, longevity, and commitment to fairness and positive change. I congratulate Ron Dellums on his election to mayor of Oakland, California and wish him much success in the future.

[From Roll Call, June 20, 2006]

DELLUMS: COMEBACK 'KID' IS 70

(By Dan Rasmussen)

At 70 years old, Ron Dellums is making a political comeback. Seven years after he abruptly ended his 27-year Congressional career, Dellums, after almost two weeks of uncertainty, has won election as the new mayor of Oakland, Calif.

Oakland City Council President Ignacio De La Fuente, Dellums' closest opponent in the June 6 nonpartisan election, conceded defeat on Saturday. The announcement came after two tense weeks as the Alameda County Registrar of Voters finished counting paper ballots and found that Dellums had won the majority of the vote, avoiding a runoff by a mere 155 votes.

It continued Dellums' perfect electoral streak: He hasn't lost an election since he first won a seat on the Berkeley City Council in 1967.

Dellums is now slated to take office on Jan. 1, 2007. He'll replace another veteran political warrior, former California Gov. Jerry Brown, who, at age 69, is waging a battle to become the Golden State's next attorney general.

Over nearly three decades in the House, Dellums championed many liberal causes—opposing the Vietnam War, U.S. nuclear proliferation and President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy—while leading the fight in Congress against South African apartheid.

His liberal views earned him a place on former President Richard Nixon's "enemies list." But he briefly served as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, losing the gavel after Democrats lost control of the House in 1994.

Generations of California political activists, as well as several prominent black leaders, rallied behind Dellums' mayoral campaign.

"The election of former Congressman Ron Dellums as Oakland's mayor marks the revival of a black-progressive-labor coalition that many thought was on its last legs," wrote San Francisco Chronicle columnist Philip Matier and Andrew Ross, declaring the election a "sea of change in Oakland politics."

Dellums, the first black elected to Congress from Northern California, was not planning to run for mayor. But he changed his mind after 8,000 people signed a "Draft Ron Dellums" petition to convince him to run. The key moment, his friends and supporters say, was when he was giving a speech at a local urban renewal celebration and the crowd spontaneously started chanting, "Run, Ron, run."

Rep. Barbara Lee (D-Calif.), an 11-year staff member and former intern for Dellums, said she was in the airport listening to the speech on her mobile phone and realized at that moment that Dellums would run.

"He was like a jazz musician, going in and out and you didn't know where he was going to go," she said. "Then there was a moment when there was a crescendo in the musical, and I thought, 'He's going to do it.'"

Now, Dellums is hoping he can help Oakland make a comeback similar to his own—the city in recent years has been plagued with crime and violence.

"The other candidates were touting their experience with the nuts and bolts of a city, but not moving things forward," said Dellums spokesman Mike Healy. "Ron is blending the nuts and bolts with a vision of a model city."

Dellums, who during his years in Congress earned a reputation as a deal maker despite his far-left ideology, wants to make Oakland a model for urban renewal: combating crime with community policing, providing alternatives for young people, working to improve health care and encouraging corporations to use green technologies.

"Ron is going to make Oakland a shining light in a sea of real desperation," Lee said. "I'm excited for the city of Oakland. Ron's involved young people and gotten them to care about the city's future."

Despite his age, Lee said Dellums really has connected with Oakland's youths.

"You should see him with the young people. It's a young people's campaign run by young people with Ron at the head," she said. "He's an eager, energetic, healthy, wise man."

In taking office, Dellums will be working with a few familiar faces from his old Congressional staff. Not only is Lee filling his old spot in Congress, but Sandré Swanson,

Dellums' district director and senior policy adviser for 25 years, won the Democratic primary this month for California's 16th Assembly district, and Keith Carson, another former aide, is now the president of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

"There's a quiet storm taking place," Lee said.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE REVEREND DR. JIM HOLLEY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the achievements of the Reverend Dr. Jim Holley, who has just been elected, by the members of the board of police commissioners, on July 1, 2006 to the position of, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, Detroit, Michigan.

Reverend Dr. Jim Holley, was initially appointed to the Board of Police Commissioners in January 2004. Chairman Holley currently serves on the Citizens Complaints and Promotional Appeals Subcommittee and served as Vice Chair of the Commission prior to his election as Chairman of the Board.

Reverend Dr. Holley is the President of the Historic Little Rock Baptist Church. He has been pastor of the church for over 20 years. During this period of leadership, he made major accomplishments, such as: the creation of a facility for job training, development, and placement; acquisition of Little Rock Baptist Village, a housing development, and the acquisition of buildings in the community, as part of his outreach ministry.

Reverend Dr. Holley is the President and CEO of COGNOS Advertising Agency, at one time the only full service agency in Detroit. He is President and CEO of County Preacher Foods, Inc., the largest minority food distributor in the world. He is the Founder and Chairman of the Detroit Academy of Arts & Sciences. Chairman Holley is the Founder and President of East/West Cargo Airlines. He is also the Founder and President of Valet Systems of Michigan, a valet parking Company.

Chairman Holley holds several degrees. He has a Doctorate in Philosophy in Higher Education, from Wayne State University; and a Doctorate in Ministry in Economic Development, from Drew University. He holds three additional masters degrees and two bachelor degrees.

Reverend Dr. Holley is the author of several books, and is rated by the Detroit Free Press as one of the top five ministers in Michigan and was named Michiganian of the Year by the Detroit News and by Crain's Business magazine as one of the "Foremost Voices in Detroit."

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of

H.R. 9, the Reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act.

Our values, our freedom, and our democracy are based on the idea that every eligible American citizen has the right to vote. They also have the right to expect that their vote will be counted.

It was only 40 years ago that minorities lived under the oppression of Jim Crow. As a result, millions of Americans were unable to fairly participate in our democracy.

In this battle for the most basic of rights, many heroic Americans were imprisoned, beaten, or even killed in the name of freedom and justice. The Voting Rights Act changed the face of this Nation.

We have made amazing progress over the past 40 years. However, progress does not mean that we stop trying. We can not and must not give up until every American citizen has the access and opportunity to vote—regardless of their skin color, ethnicity, or language ability.

Despite our progress there are still thousands of cases of voter intimidation and discrimination reported at every election. Minorities continue to face the uphill battle of misinformation over polling locations, the purging of voter rolls, scare tactics, and inaccessible voting locations. The reality is that there are still some people out there who don't want minorities to vote.

The Voting Rights Act was not and never will be about special rights—it is about equal rights and ensuring the rights of every American voter. Now is the time to reauthorize this historic cornerstone of civil rights. It is imperative to our rights, our freedom and our democracy.

RACIST MEMORABILIA IN HARLEM: A SYMBOL OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD, an article by Anthony Ramirez, titled "A Gift Shop in Harlem Finds Customers for Memorabilia of Racist America," published in the July 5, 2006 edition of the New York Times. Ramirez interviewed Mrs. Mary Taylor and Ms. Glenda Taylor, owners of a Harlem shop that sells collectibles from the Jim Crow era. While some (Black) residents find it offensive to see the display of the white robe of the Ku Klux Klan, others are as driven to collect these reminders out of a 'lest-we-forget' impulse.

Ms. Taylor said that the main reason that blacks collect objectionable objects is that they love and hate the item at the same time. They are a symbol of dehumanization of the African Americans through caricature that justified their political, social and economic oppression. This stereotyping of African-Americans perpetuated the belief that Blacks were unfit to be first-class citizens. At the same time, these "contemptible collectibles" are emblems of the civil rights movement and evidence of how much change has occurred and the positive changes that we take great pride in.

The Taylors liken their shop to a time machine. Older black customers, prompted by the

memorabilia, like to reminisce about the times gone by. As the elder Ms. Taylor said, if there is a shop like this, it should be in Harlem. I concur. These objects represent a painful period of our history. But they also symbolize the period when we rose up to claim our fundamental rights as human beings. I acknowledge that it is an ugly part of our heritage, but it should not be hidden away. It serves as a reminder of the era of Jim Crow and a warning that we should never forget the negative consequences of racism.

David Pilgrim, who is Black, argues that these "contemptible collectibles" either belong in a museum or in a garbage can, and not in stores. He runs a temporary museum with 5,000 racist objects and is trying to raise funds to establish a permanent Jim Crow Museum of Racist Memorabilia. The Taylors would like to establish a museum as well, but they too lack the funding.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this effort to preserve this history to the attention of my colleagues and to nongovernmental organization who might be interested in the creation of a museum display the momentos of the Jim Crow era and to serve as a concrete reminder to the Congress of the perils of exclusionary politics.

A GIFT SHOP IN HARLEM FINDS CUSTOMERS FOR THE MEMORABILIA OF RACIST AMERICA

(By Anthony Ramirez)

The day Glenda Taylor placed the white hood and white robe of the Ku Klux Klan in the window of her Harlem shop was one to remember.

At the foot of the Klan gown was an 1868 issue of Harper's Weekly depicting a dead black man, with the caption "One Vote Less." Passers-by of all races stopped, stunned, in front of her memorabilia shop, Aunt Meriam's, on West 125th Street, Ms. Taylor said.

One black woman dispatched her 10-year-old daughter into the shop to confront Ms. Taylor, 50, who is black. The girl, Ms. Taylor recalled, said something like, "How could you?"

Ms. Taylor and her mother, Mary Taylor, sell all manner of black memorabilia, including advertisements for the Cotton Club and playbills for a Broadway musical starring Sammy Davis, Jr.

But the Taylors and dealers like them also sell collectibles from the Jim Crow era—cookie jars, coin banks, matchbook covers, fruit-box labels, ashtrays, postcards, sheet music, just to name a few items—that portray blacks in grotesquely racist ways. Little boys eat watermelon. Men steal chickens. Women happily scrub and clean.

While selling such items in the heart of America's most famous black neighborhood might seem offensive, dealers say that blacks rather than whites tend to be the ones collecting the most repellent objects.

"Why do some Jews collect Holocaust material?" asked Wyatt Houston Day of the Swann Galleries in Manhattan, who organizes an annual auction of African-Americans. "Any people who endure a Holocaust tend to collect, out of a lest-we-forget impulse. It is very much akin to what happened to blacks, and the objects are just as vile."

With the civil rights movement, many whites became ashamed to keep their own racially caricatured bric-a-brac, or that of their parents and grandparents. The rise of the Internet caused prices to fall as attics and cupboards emptied and glutted the market on eBay and Yahoo auction sites. An especially prized type of cookie jar—the McCoy mammy jar—once sold for as much as \$600; it now sells for as little as \$50.

"The main reason that black people collect" objectionable objects, Glenda Taylor said, is "that they love that item and hate that item at the same time."

She added, "It's like the 'n' word. African-Americans are very good at turning a painful thing into something else."

For David Pilgrim, a sociology professor at Ferris State University in Big Rapids, Mich., however, the issue is starker. "This is the ugly intersection of money and race," he said.

Mr. Pilgrim, who is black, runs a temporary museum, with 5,000 racist objects. Stores, he argued, are not the proper surroundings for a thoughtful discussion of what he calls "contemptible collectibles."

He is trying to raise money to establish a permanent Jim Crow Museum of Racist Memorabilia (www.ferris.edu/jimcrow). "To me," said Mr. Pilgrim, whose own collection makes up nearly half of the temporary museum's inventory, "this stuff is garbage. It belongs either in a museum or a garbage can."

Most historians date the Jim Crow era from 1877, when the federal occupation of the South ended, to 1965, when the Civil Rights Act guaranteeing basic rights for black Americans was passed. Jim Crow was an 1820's musical routine performed by white men in blackface, and the term became a synonym for discrimination and segregation. Jim Crow laws passed by Southern legislatures were a way for whites to roll back black gains after the Civil War.

But Mr. Day of the Swann Galleries said that derogatory objects were made in every state, including New York. "It is very much blacks through white eyes, not a region's eyes," he said.

Mary Taylor, 68, remembers growing up with mammy dolls and other racially stereotyped objects in Hallandale, Fla., near Fort Lauderdale. "We resented this stuff," said Ms. Taylor, a former administrator at Medgar Evers College. "It depicted us as ugly."

She added that blacks now looked at it differently. "We look at ourselves differently. A lot of black people don't have that inferiority complex anymore."

The Taylors scour garage sales, lawn sales, auctions, flea markets and estate sales in upstate New York, Pennsylvania and Florida for items. "The smaller the town, the better," because they tend to have more of the smaller auctions and estate sales, where prices are still low, the elder Ms. Taylor said.

Glenda Taylor, a former administrator for nonprofit education groups, said she got the 1920's Klan robe from "a white collector who got it from an estate sale from someone's attic," she said. The Taylors later sold the hood and robe for \$1,500 to a collector in Washington State.

The younger Ms. Taylor likens her shop, named after a favorite aunt, to a time machine. Older black customers, prompted by the memorabilia, like to reminisce, she said.

A black man in his 60's, looking at a "For Colored Only" reproduction in the shop, remembered the time when as a college student he had lunch in a Louisiana coffee shop. As he left, the white owner broke every dish he had used.

The next day, the black man, a drum major at nearby Grambling State University, brought the entire football team—all blacks—for lunch. They watched in satisfaction as the shaken white owner broke dozens of his dishes.

"If any type of shop like this should be, it should be here in Harlem," the elder Ms. Taylor said. "There should be a black museum. I would prefer that, if we had the money."

RAIL AND PUBLIC TRANSIT SECURITY

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, strengthening and enhancing the safety and security of our Nation's public transportation network is an urgent and critical need. Worldwide public transportation systems have been shown to be vulnerable targets for terrorist attacks, as exhibited by yesterday's horrific train bombing in India, which claimed at least 200 lives and injured at least 700 more.

I believe passenger rail and public transportation providers face a difficult challenge: To provide affordable, efficient, and safe transportation services in an open and readily accessible environment.

Our Nation's public transportation systems provide more than 9.5 billion transit trips annually on all modes of transit service. In addition, Amtrak provides service to more than 25 million passengers annually on 21,000 miles of routes. The extensiveness of these systems and the sheer volume of passengers who rely on public transportation make these systems an attractive target for terrorists.

Yet since September 11, 2001, the Nation has focused its attention primarily on aviation security. As a result, we have made a great deal of progress in aviation, but much still needs to be done for other modes of transportation. I am aware of the many initiatives taken by public transportation providers and Amtrak to enhance the safety and security of their passengers. I am also well aware of the security initiatives that the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the Transportation Security Administration, TSA, have embarked upon, but those efforts are not enough. This year, the United States will spend \$4.7 billion on aviation security. In contrast, the TSA has spent only \$387.5 million in grants on public transportation security over the last four years, even though five times as many people take trains as planes every day.

This House just passed legislation that will provide \$200 million for rail and transit security. Thanks to the efforts of the Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and other Members, that's more than we have done in the past, but more funding is needed to ensure our Nation's passenger rail and public transportation systems are safe and secure.

Amtrak alone has requested more than \$100 million in security upgrades and nearly \$600 million for fire and life-safety improvements to tunnels on the Northeast Corridor in New York, Maryland, and Washington, DC. The American Public Transit Association, which represents transit agencies and commuter railroads, has identified an estimated \$6 billion in security needs to fully modernize and maintain the security of public transit systems. The lack of funding for safety and security measures endangers the Nation's critical public transportation infrastructure.

The incapacity or destruction of the Nation's transportation systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on our security, national economic stability, national public health, and safety. Our transportation stakeholders, State and local governments and private providers

of public transportation, and the traveling public are depending on us to help provide significant safety and security improvements for public transportation.

I therefore urge the House's immediate consideration of H.R. 2351, which will protect the safety and security of our Nation's rail and transit systems and the passengers, workers, and communities that are served by them.

COMMENDING THE ISRAEL AIR
FORCE CENTER FOUNDATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to the Israel Air Force Center Foundation—a private non-profit charitable organization which has done a great deal to strengthen ties between the American people and the people of Israel and between the military organizations of the United States and Israel and to enhance the peaceful commercial uses of air and space technology.

I do this today, Mr. Speaker, because a group of the American leaders of the Israel Air Force Center Foundation will be visiting Washington next week. During their visit they will meet with leading Members of the Congress as well as other public and private leaders here in our nation's capital in an effort to strengthen the work of the Foundation and introduce American leaders to their work.

Mr. Speaker, the Israel Air Force Center is a unique Israeli institution—part think-tank (along the lines of the Rand Corporation in the United States) and part media, history, and resource center which focuses on Israel's emergence as a world leader in science and technology. The Center is located in Herzliya, Israel, and housed in a stunning building which opened in the summer of 2003.

The Israel Air Force Center was established by the Israel Air Force Association, a private organization which provides non-official sup-

port for Israel's fabled Air Force. The Association is similar to organizations in the United States which provide support for our own military organization such as the Association of the United States Army (AUSA), and like its American counterparts, it was founded by former Israeli Air Force officers.

The Israel Air Force Center was established to emphasize the link between the Israeli Air Force, its veterans, the people of Israel, and an international community committed to improving quality of life through science and the peaceful application of aerospace technology. Sponsors have established major research chairs at the Center, including one in aviation security, to aid policy makers in key decisions and to strengthen the economy and security of Israel and advance human knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, the Israel Air Force Center Foundation is a private, non-profit, tax-exempt organization in the United States which has as its objective providing financial support for the Israel Air Force Center and the activities of the Israel Air Force Association. I commend these patriotic Americans who participate in the Foundation's activities. Their efforts to strengthen the ties between the United States and Israel are important for both countries, and the support they give to the research and development activities of the Israel Air Force Center are beneficial to both the United States and to Israel.

As my colleagues know, American support for Israel is more critical than ever in today's unstable world. As the only stable democracy in the Middle East, it is our responsibility to help protect Israel from the multiplicity of dangers on its borders and its region, including threats from Iran and Syria. The Israeli military forces, including the Israel Air Force, are a vital deterrent to those threats. The partnership between the U.S. Air Force and the IAF sets an excellent example for military cooperation. Israeli-developed systems boost the American Air Force's targeting and navigation ability in Afghanistan and Iraq, and Israeli-developed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) are a vital component of U.S. military efforts on both those fronts. Virtually every senior IAF officer has trained in the United States, and

most IAF equipment is U.S.-origin, including the F-15 and F-16 fighter jets, which form the backbone of the IAF's strike force.

In addition, the Israel Air Force Center provides fundamental information to the international community on current air force research. The Center's think-tank, the Fisher Brothers Institute for Air and Space Strategic Studies, fosters the growth of ideas and public debate by holding seminars and international conferences. The Aviation Safety and Security Center at the Institute is dedicated to enhancing and disseminating IAF expertise on aviation safety and security throughout the world.

In addition to its strategic function, specific programs of the Israel Air Force Center undertake numerous charitable activities. The Adelson Institute for Academic Studies reintegrates Air Force servicemen and women into civilian life through training courses, personal guidance and links to the private business sector. The Family Service Center assists Air Force families cope with trauma and bereavement. The Center provides tremendous support and an emotional outlet to those whose loved ones have been killed or injured in the line of duty. The Center also seeks to help the larger Israeli citizenry by adopting developing towns and supporting educational programs in underprivileged communities. The Association funds day-care centers, kindergartens and schools in need in addition sending members to tutor school children.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to witness the work of the Israel Air Force Center firsthand during a recent visit to Israel. That reinforced how critically important it is for the U.S. Air Force and the Israel Air Force to continue working together during this crucial time of instability and tension within the Middle East. At the same time, I was able to see the vital importance of the Center in contributing to the U.S.-Israel cooperative relationship.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the Israel Air Force Center Foundation for their significant contribution to U.S.-Israel relations, and I wish the Foundation increasing success in its important work.

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 Wednesday, July 12, 2006 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 13

Time to be announced

Budget

Business meeting to consider the nomination of Stephen S. McMillin, of Texas, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Room to be announced

9 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Neil M. Gorsuch, of Colorado, and Jerome A. Holmes, of Oklahoma, each to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, Kimberly Ann Moore, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, Bobby E. Shepherd, of Arkansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, Gustavo Antonio Gelpi, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Daniel Porter Jordan III, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Mississippi, Steven G. Bradbury, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General. R. Alexander Acosta, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, Martin J. Jackley, to be United States Attorney for the District of South Dakota, and Brett L. Tolman, to be United States Attorney for the District of Utah, S. 2453, to establish procedures for the review of electronic surveillance programs, S. 2455, to provide in statute for the conduct of electronic surveillance of suspected terrorists for the purposes of protecting the American people, the Nation, and its interests from terrorist attack while ensuring that the civil liberties of United States citizens are safeguarded, S. 2468, to provide standing for civil actions for declaratory and injunctive relief to persons who refrain from electronic communications through fear of being subject to warrantless electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence purposes, S. 3001, to ensure that all electronic surveillance of United States persons for foreign intelligence purposes is conducted pursuant to individualized court-issued orders, to streamline the procedures of the For-

eign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, S. 2831, to guarantee the free flow of information to the public through a free and active press while protecting the right of the public to effective law enforcement and the fair administration of justice, H.R. 1036, to amend title 17, United States Code, to make technical corrections relating to Copyright Royalty Judges, S. 155, to increase and enhance law enforcement resources committed to investigation and prosecution of violent gangs, to deter and punish violent gang crime, to protect law-abiding citizens and communities from violent criminals, to revise and enhance criminal penalties for violent crimes, to reform and facilitate prosecution of juvenile gang members who commit violent crimes, to expand and improve gang prevention programs, S. 2703, to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965, S. 1845, to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit judges, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States into 2 circuits, and S. 2679, to establish an Unsolved Crimes Section in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, and an Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Investigative Office in the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SD-226

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Climate Change, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed revisions to the particulate matter air quality standards.

SD-628

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the current situation relative to Iraq.

SD-419

10 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine military commissions in light of the Supreme Court decision in Hamdan v. Rumsfeld.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine H.R. 5254, to set schedules for the consideration of permits for refineries.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Eric Solomon, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy.

SD-215

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine challenges facing the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, focusing on efforts to address the backlog.

SR-418

Aging

To hold hearings to examine Medicaid to retiree benefits, focusing on the impact of seniors on health care costs in the United States.

SD-106

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting to markup H.R. 5672, making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and an original bill making appropriations for the government of the Dis-

trict of Columbia for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007.

SD-106

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine unmanned aerial systems in Alaska.

SD-562

Judiciary

Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine renewing the temporary provisions of the Voting Rights Act relating to legislative options after LULAC v. Perry.

SD-226

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Stephen S. McMillin, of Texas, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

Intelligence

Closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

JULY 17

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 provisions on hydrogen and fuel cell research and development.

SD-366

3 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Christina B. Rocca, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament.

SD-419

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Charles E. McQueary, of North Carolina, to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense, Anita K. Blair, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Benedict S. Cohen, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army, Frank R. Jimenez, of Florida, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy, David H. Laufman, of Texas, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense, Sue C. Payton, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, William H. Tobey, of Connecticut, to be Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation, National Nuclear Security Administration, and Robert L. Wilkie, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

SD-106

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Department of Justice.

SH-216

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine United States and India energy cooperation in the context of global energy demand, the emerging energy needs of India,

and the role of nuclear power can play in meeting those needs. SD-366	Judiciary To hold hearings to examine antitrust concerns relating to credit card interchange rates. SD-226	2:30 p.m. Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs To hold hearings to examine Department of Homeland Security purchase cards. SD-342
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee To hold an oversight hearing to examine District of Columbia government operations, focusing on successes and challenges the District has experienced during the two terms of Mayor Williams, including the anticipated challenges that the new mayor will face. SD-342	10 a.m. Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold hearings to examine the semi-annual Monetary Policy Report to Congress. SD-106	JULY 20
2 p.m. Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold hearings to examine perspectives on insurance regulation. SD-538	Energy and Natural Resources Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee To hold an oversight hearing on the implementation of Public Law 108-148 The Healthy Forests Restoration Act. SD-366	9:30 a.m. Armed Services To receive a closed briefing regarding overhead imagery systems. S-407, Capitol
2:30 p.m. Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Federal Financial Management, Government Information, and International Security Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine S. 2590, to require full disclosure of all entities and organizations receiving Federal funds. SD-342	Commerce, Science, and Transportation Technology, Innovation, and Competitiveness Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine high performance computing. SD-562	10 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To hold hearings to examine USDA dairy programs. SR-328A
JULY 19	10:30 a.m. Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Business meeting to consider proposed Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act, S. 843, to amend the Public Health Service Act to combat autism through research, screening, intervention and education, and the nominations of Elizabeth Dougherty, of the District of Columbia, Peter W. Tredick, of California, and Harry R. Hoglander, of Massachusetts, each to be a Member of the National Mediation Board. SD-430	2 p.m. Appropriations Business meeting to markup H.R. 5631, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, H.R. 5385, making appropriations for the military quality of life functions of the Department of Defense, military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and H.R. 5576, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007. SD-106
9:30 a.m. Environment and Public Works To hold hearings to examine the science and risk assessment behind the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed revisions to the particulate matter air quality standards. SD-628	2:15 p.m. Judiciary To hold hearings to examine judicial nominations. SD-226	