

A member of the Nebraska National Guard, he had served in both Bosnia and Kuwait. Because of these recent deployments, he was not required to go to Iraq. But as a single man with no children, he volunteered so other soldiers would not have to leave their families.

At the funeral service at Morning Star Baptist Church in North Omaha, Pastor Leroy Adams said to us "I look across this sanctuary and see America . . . One Nation, under God, in a Church, and Germaine brought us together. . . . It's not how long you live—it's how well you live.

His friends recalled Germaine's love for life, selflessness, and compassion for others. Germaine's mother, Priscilla, said her son "died a proud soldier." Our Nation will be forever grateful to Sgt. Germaine Debro.

IN HONOR OF BISHOP F. JOSEPH GOSSMAN'S RETIREMENT AND WELCOMING BISHOP MICHAEL F. BURBIDGE TO THE RALEIGH DIOCESE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2006

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer thanks for the life and work of Bishop F. Joseph Gossman in the Raleigh Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church and to welcome his successor, Bishop Michael F. Burbidge, whose installation I attended at Meymandi Concert Hall in Raleigh last month. It was a grand event, dedicated to the glory of God. The community is indebted to Father Gerald Lewis, General Chair of the Planning Committee, and others who so carefully and lovingly prepared this service.

Bishop Gossman led the Roman Catholic diocese for 31 years in Raleigh, becoming the longest-serving diocesan bishop in the United States. The diocese grew from about 38,000 members in 1975 to 200,000 in 2005, with 62 new churches dedicated during that time. Priests who worked with Bishop Gossman describe him as collaborative and collegial, genial and gentle. But he was a warrior on issues to which his faith spoke. He supported the right of factory and farm workers to organize, spoke out against the death penalty, and stood up for civil rights and social justice. In recent years, he addressed the divisive issue of immigration, advocating for laws that respect the human rights of immigrants and preserve the unity of their families, and paid special attention to the spiritual needs of North Carolina's growing Latino population.

Bishop Gossman broke new ground in promoting and participating in ecumenical and interfaith dialogue. He moved women into more and more responsible leadership positions; eight of the parishes in the diocese are now headed by women. Noting that his leadership drew on expectations flowing from the Vatican Council of the 1960s, William Powell, historian of North Carolina Catholics, recently recalled what Bishop Gossman said when asked how he would like to be remembered: As someone who loved people and . . . who let people breathe, not just the air of the Church but the air of life.

Joseph Gossman leaves a rich legacy, not only of burgeoning parishes and schools, but

also of countless lives touched and enriched by his witness and his ministry. I join a grateful community in wishing him health, happiness, and many rewarding years to come.

Bishop Michael Burbidge comes to Raleigh from Philadelphia, PA with a rich history in the church despite his relative youth. He studied for the priesthood at the Saint Charles Borromeo Seminary and subsequently served as parish priest, school chaplain, seminary dean, and administrative secretary to the Archbishop of Philadelphia. More recently Bishop Burbidge has led in the formation of future priests as Rector of St. Charles Borromeo Seminary and has served as an auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia with oversight duties ranging from the Secretariat for Clergy to the Office for Communications.

Bishop Burbidge thus brings a wealth of experience to the Diocese of Raleigh, where he has invited the faithful "to join him in his prayer for grace always to 'walk humbly with God,' in loyalty and fidelity, trusting the past to His mercy, the present to His love, and the future to His providence." He has made an auspicious beginning, and the citizens of North Carolina welcome him warmly and wish for him grace and strength in the work he has undertaken.

CELEBRATING KPMG LLP'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY IN PHILADELPHIA

HON. CHAKA FATAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2006

Mr. FATAH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions made by KPMG, LLP to Philadelphia, our people, our businesses, and the health of American capital markets, and do so on the occasion of the firm's 100th anniversary in our city.

In 1906, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. opened its doors on Chestnut Street. Marwick, Mitchell & Co. was then a small accounting firm with less than a handful of partners. In the last 100 years, Philadelphia has added greatly to its history as the birthplace of the American republic to its renown as one of the nation's leading ports, centers of commerce, and home to many Fortune 500 companies. Marwick, Mitchell & Co. grew with Philadelphia and is known today as KPMG.

Throughout its history, KPMG has been an outstanding citizen of Philadelphia. Today, KPMG is one of the oldest and largest professional services firms in the city, employing more than 850 professionals headquartered, on Market Street and providing a variety of audit, tax, and advisory services to the public and private sectors.

KPMG's partners and employees serve as officers, directors and volunteers for many of Philadelphia's philanthropic and charitable organizations. Earlier this year, KPMG sponsored the "City Hall in Bloom" spring planting. As part of the event, more than 200 KPMG volunteers joined students from the Bach-Martin Elementary School in clearing, cleaning and preparing beds for more than 8,500 flowers plants and trees in the largest volunteer clean-up ever mounted at City Hall. There are many other examples of KPMG's volunteerism. Employees helped paint the interior of Bach-Martin school and created a new

mural for the entrance. The firm also has assisted the "Help Philadelphia" women's shelter with a number of events over the years. Last year, KPMG helped welcome refugees from Hurricane Katrina, assisting in their relocation. This year, a group of KPMG professionals traveled to the Gulf region to help rebuild homes with Habitat for Humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to KPMG and its people for 100 years of service to Philadelphia, for its contributions to the growth and health of the city's commerce, and for its many efforts benefiting our community's quality of life.

HONORING THE FILIPINO VETERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2006

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 622, recognizing and honoring the Filipino veterans who fought during World War II.

Filipino soldiers fought and died alongside American troops at some of the war's most horrific battles like Bataan and Corregidor. During the infamous Bataan Death March, over six thousand Filipino soldiers lost their lives.

The courage of these soldiers proved crucial to turning the tide of the pacific war against the Japanese forces occupying the Philippines, and in ultimately securing victory for the United States and the newly independent nation of the Philippines.

In appreciation of the courage and sacrifice of the Filipino veterans, President Harry S. Truman stated: "They fought with gallantry and courage under most difficult conditions. I consider it a moral obligation of the United States to look after the welfare of the Philippine Army veterans."

Yet for all their sacrifices, Congress in 1946 divested Filipino soldiers of their military benefits while soldiers of other allied countries retained their status and privileges as American veterans. In 2003, Congress finally acted to give Veterans Health benefits to the surviving Filipino veterans, and I am proud to have supported that effort, as well as current legislation to grant full veteran status to Filipino veterans.

Mr. Speaker, young Filipino men responded to the call of duty over sixty years ago and fought valiantly under the American flag. I am proud today to support H. Res. 622 and to extend my gratitude towards these veterans for their dedicated service and sacrifice.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. FRED KOTLER

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2006

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who exhibited leadership and dedication in serving the working men and women of the Upper Peninsula and our Nation. On September 23, 2006, Mr. Fred Kotler

will be inducted into the Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame. The organized labor movement enjoys a rich history in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. From the mining strikes in the Copper Country of 1913–1914 to the present day, working men and women across the Upper Peninsula have exhibited a heritage of proud trade unionism. Mr. Kotler exemplifies that rich tradition by having served as an educator, a labor organizer and as a business agent.

Mr. Kotler served as Director of the Labor Education Program at Northern Michigan University from 1986 to 1994. During his tenure there, he coordinated and worked closely with the Labor Advisory Planning Committee. He is credited with building the university's Labor Education Program.

At Northern Michigan University, Mr. Kotler was responsible for developing and directing conferences, seminars and workshops that helped to educate the staff, officers, stewards and rank-and-file members of public and private sector local unions as well as the Michigan AFL–CIO and the Michigan Building and Construction Trades Council. Much of Mr. Kotler's expertise focused on what he refers to as "training the trainer," in other words educating key union leaders and personnel to build stronger, more effective unions. This technique focuses on empowering unions to grow their own membership and more effectively bargain on behalf of their members.

Mr. Kotler's participation and leadership in the labor movement predates his work in the Upper Peninsula. In 1977, Mr. Kotler worked with the Service Employees International Union on a citywide ballot initiative in San Francisco. In the early 1980s, Mr. Kotler helped to organize hospital workers in Sonoma, California. In 1983, he returned to San Francisco to serve as the Business Representative and Organizer for the local Service Employees Union there.

This extensive work in the field of labor organizing made him uniquely qualified to develop and implement the curriculum of Northern Michigan University's Labor Education Program. Many of my constituents benefited from his tutelage as well as from his work on the Marquette County Central Labor Council where he served as a delegate.

As one might expect, since leaving Northern Michigan University in 1994, Mr. Kotler has continued his commitment to organized labor as a scholar and an organizer. Today he serves as the Director of the Cornell/New York State AFL–CIO Union Leadership Institute and as Associate Director of the Construction Industry Program. Since joining the faculty of Cornell, he has developed a number of innovative programs that have been used to strengthen unions not only in New York, but nationwide. He designed and developed programs such as the Construction Organizing Membership Education Training (COMET) and the Multi-Trade Organizing Volunteer Education (MOVE) curriculums that streamlined labor's organizing techniques in the construction industry.

While not a native of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Mr. Kotler's contributions to the area have endeared him to many of my constituents who came to view him as one of our own. The feeling appears to be mutual. As he described his Upper Peninsula neighbors, "The folks up there welcomed me with open arms. They taught me so much about the labor movement in the Upper Peninsula."

Since 1993, outstanding labor leaders and individuals who have contributed to organizing, workplace fairness, worker dignity, and the advancement of the labor movement in northern Michigan, have been honored with induction into the Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame is housed in the Superior Dome on the campus of Northern Michigan University in Marquette. Mr. Kotler is a deserving addition to this august group. I wish him all the best and ask that the U.S. House of Representatives join me in saluting Fred Kotler for his contributions to the Upper Peninsula Labor movement and his ongoing dedication to all working men and women in our nation.

STATEMENT OF ROGER P. WINTER

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2006

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by former special representative on Sudan, Roger P. Winter. This statement was delivered at a hearing on the current situation in Sudan—the House International Relations Committee Subcommittee on Africa.

Roger's testimony is compelling and I encourage all members to read it. The warning signs are written on the wall; if the international community fails to act, the genocide in Darfur can and will get worse.

The statement of Roger P. Winter, October 20, 2006, follows:

STATEMENT OF ROGER P. WINTER, FORMER SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON SUDAN OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Sudan's National Congress Party is controlled by an intellectually-capable, radically-committed, conspiratorial and compassionless nucleus of individuals, long referred to as the National Islamic Front (NIF). In the seventeen years since they came to power by coup to abort an incipient peace process, they have consistently defied the international community and won. As individuals, the NIF has never paid a price for their crimes. Almost all of them are still in important positions.

The NIF core is a competent cadre of men who have an agenda, the pursuit of which has killed millions of Sudanese and uprooted and destroyed the lives of millions more. While their agenda is radically ideological, it is equally about personal power and enrichment. They are not at all suicidal, but they respond only to credible threats against their power and prosperity. The international community with its limitless posturing and (too often) empty words has, to date, never constituted a credible threat. During its seventeen-year reign, the NIF engaged seriously with critics only once, that being when confronted by a strong Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement and Army (SPLM/A) and an energetic international coalition led by the United States. The result was the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), an incredible, detailed document that ended a twenty-two year war between the NIF government and the people of southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile and Abyei. Despite Khartoum's deliberately slow and selective implementation, in my view, the CPA is now at very serious risk of survival.

Power and wealth in Sudan have historically been concentrated in "the center", in

fact in just a few tribes. All the peripheral populations—North, South, East and West—have, as a result, been marginalized, largely destitute, powerless and lacking development, regardless of their religious, cultural or ethnic background. The U.S. initiative beginning in 2001 made rather incredible progress in ending hostilities between the SPLM and the NIF government and opening up humanitarian access to war-affected people, raising the hopes and expectations of a better life for almost all Sudanese. That the peace process took four years is not surprising, given the egregious history to be overcome and the quality of the final text. The CPA was signed in January 2005. In April an SPLM delegation went to Khartoum to begin implementation arrangements. On landing at Khartoum's airport they were engulfed by joyous throngs of Sudanese of all backgrounds—Muslims, Christians, Africans, Arabs and others—hoisting the delegation onto their shoulders and dancing in the streets. They understood the implications of the CPA to be for all Sudanese. On July 8 when Dr. John de Mabior, chairman of the SPLM and Commander-in-Chief of the SPLA arrived in Khartoum to sign the Interim Constitution that was to implement the CPA, huge crowds of Northerners and Southerners estimated by some at 6–8 million came out to meet him. His popularity was such that, in a free election, it is likely that he could be elected President of Sudan by all the people. A New Sudan was being born.

But Darfur was in flames.

In February 2003, perhaps seeing the progress of CPA negotiations and concerned about being left out of the benefits of the CPA, "rebels" from Darfur's marginalized populations who were considered "African" as distinct from "Arab" initiated hostilities against the NIF government. The NIF responded precisely as it had in the war against the SPLA. This involved destruction of civilian populations, denial of humanitarian assistance to war-affected civilians, utilization of surrogate Arab militias in coordination with formal government military forces and pretence of themselves being the aggrieved party, being the "sovereign" government. The violence exhibited a character far beyond that which could fairly be described as "military". Ethnic cleansing was clear. Genocide was its truer name.

The CPA includes a provision that the South and potentially Abyei can legally secede from the Sudan state if a referendum in those areas, scheduled for 2011, so decides. (The people of Southern Blue Nile and the Nuba Mountains, to their great dismay, have no similar option and fear being overwhelmed by Khartoum eventually). The NIF committed itself to make unity attractive but the war in Darfur has demonstrated to the SPLM that unity in a state dominated by the NIF would be anything but attractive. Many core NIF adherents were appalled by this provision, not just at the potential dismemberment of the Sudanese state but also because a large percentage of Sudan's known oil reserves, now increasingly coming on line, are located in the South. If the South legally seceded, that oil would then belong to it as a new separate country. Those NIF personnel also saw other CPA interim provisions as contemptible: that Dr. Garang would become Sudan's First Vice President, that the South would have its own government, that the SPLA would continue to exist as a component of "the national army", but separate from the Government's army, and that national elections would be held.

So, why did the NIF government sign the CPA? With its very limited allegiance from the Sudanese public and increasing military threats from Sudan's other disaffected marginalized populations, with the international war on terror potentially having