

body join me in honoring a hero and a survivor, Sergeant Gregory J. Rudolph.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT
WARREN, JR.

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and honor the life of Mr. Robert Warren, Jr.

Mr. Warren was born in Jacksonville, FL, on September 18, 1940 to Robert and Alma Moore Warren and passed away on June 14, 2007. As a child he was affectionately tagged with the name Bobo, a selective and endearing form of Robert. Mr. Warren was spiritually nurtured in the Historic Metropolitan AME Church in Washington, DC but remained a life long member of the Historic Mount Zion AME Church in Jacksonville, FL.

Robert attended school in Jacksonville and graduated from New Stanton Senior High School in 1958. While at New Stanton, Robert was a member of the National Honor Society, the Foreign Language Club, and the New Stanton High School Marching and Concert Bands.

In August 1958, Robert left Jacksonville to attend Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, FAMU, in Tallahassee, FL. While at FAMU, Robert was a member of the world famous "Marching 100" and served in the Beta Nu chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. Robert was also active with the French club, the NAACP, YMCA, and graduated in 1962 with a bachelor of science degree with a major in French and a minor in Spanish.

Robert moved to Washington, DC to earn a master's degree in French from Catholic University of America in 1970. Also, he was a fellow at the Sorbonne University in Paris, France, and studied at several other institutions of higher learning including the Universite de Basancon in France and Howard University in Washington, DC. Robert taught in the public schools of the District of Columbia and influenced many young minds throughout his career at home and abroad.

Since moving to the DC area, Robert remained supportive of his university and became a life member of the FAMU National Alumni Association. He continued to serve his fraternity by participating in events sponsored by all three Washington, D.C. alumni chapters.

Robert was an avid swimmer and won various swimming meets sponsored by the Golden Dolphin Senior Citizens Olympics. He was a lifetime member of the Anthony Bowen YMCA.

Mr. Robert Warren will not only be missed throughout the entire Jacksonville, Washington, DC, Florida A&M University, and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity communities but many more across this Nation.

Madam Speaker, today I ask that you join me in honoring the life of a man who leaves behind a record of service that speaks volumes about his life.

A TRIBUTE TO ANALEITHA E.
SIMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the work and achievements of Analeitha E. Simpson. As a child growing up in St. Mary, Jamaica, Analeitha's parents instilled in her the values of hard work and dedication. Analeitha was quick to take the lessons learned from her parents, and communicate them to her peers in St. Mary.

Analeitha became deeply involved in her community while attending high school. As a teenager, she provided food and basic necessities to both the sick and prison inmates in Jamaica through the help of her local church. She was instrumental in forming an after school program at her house where she created a study group for her fellow high school classmates. The program also provided a homework assistance program for younger students, including an initiative for the donation of used text books for those who could not afford to purchase new ones.

Analeitha spent 1 year at the University of the West Indies after graduating high school. During that time she entered a leadership program that helped to create a state of the art recreational center for students at The August Town Primary School. Analeitha says that her time at the university allowed her to lay the foundation of who she was and what she would become.

Analeitha moved to New York City in 1999. Following the move, she became a liaison for patients and family members at the Critical Care Department of New York's Presbyterian Hospital. She later moved on to the Department of Neurological Surgery at Weill Cornell Medical College—New York Presbyterian Hospital, where she established several departmental policies and practices that have helped to facilitate patient care in an effective and timely manner.

Analeitha's drive to help others has resulted in her current enrollment in nursing school at Medgar Evers College. She is now developing a program to help promote healthy lifestyles for the elderly.

Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize the selfless efforts of Analeitha E. Simpson to improve the health, education, and general welfare of all who cross her path.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Analeitha E. Simpson.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, June 21, 2007, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation.

Had I been present and voting, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 527 "no" (on agreeing to the Diaz-Balart Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 528 "no" (on agreeing to the Wolf Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 529 "yes" (on agreeing to the Shays Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 530 "no" (on agreeing to the Garrett (NJ) Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 531 "no" (on agreeing to the Foxx Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 532 "no" (on agreeing to the Pitts Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 533 "yes" (on agreeing to the Lowey Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 534 "no" (on agreeing to the Smith (NJ) Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 535 "no" (on agreeing to the Boustany Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 537 "no" (on agreeing to the Jordan Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 538 "no" (on agreeing to the Price (GA) Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 539 "no" (on agreeing to the Musgrave Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 540 "yes" (on agreeing to the Pence Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 541 "no" (on agreeing to the King (IA) Amendment to H.R. 2764).

Rollcall No. 542 "yes" (on Final Passage of H.R. 2764).

IN ETHIOPIA, FEAR AND CRIES OF
ARMY BRUTALITY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an excellent article written by Mr. Jeffrey Gettleman of The New York Times June 18, 2007 entitled "In Ethiopia, Fear and Cries of Army Brutality." It is about the forgotten people of the Ogaden and accurately describes in great detail the systematic abuses against civilians by the Ethiopian government security forces.

IN THE OGADEN DESERT, ETHIOPIA.—The rebels march 300 strong across the crunchy earth, young men with dreadlocks and AK-47s slung over their shoulders.

Often when they pass through a village, the entire village lines up, one sunken cheekbone to the next, to squint at them.

"May God bring you victory," one woman whispered.

This is the Ogaden, a spindle-legged corner of Ethiopia that the urbane officials in Addis Ababa, the capital, would rather outsiders never see. It is the epicenter of a separatist war pitting impoverished nomads against one of the biggest armies in Africa.

What goes on here seems to be starkly different from the carefully constructed up-and-coming image that Ethiopia—a country that the United States increasingly relies on to fight militant Islam in the Horn of Africa—tries to project.

In village after village, people said they had been brutalized by government troops. They described a widespread and long-standing reign of terror, with Ethiopian soldiers gang-raping women, burning down huts and killing civilians at will.

It is the same military that the American government helps train and equip—and provides with prized intelligence. The two nations have been allies for years, but recently they have grown especially close, teaming up last winter to oust an Islamic movement that controlled much of Somalia and rid the region of a potential terrorist threat.

The Bush administration, particularly the military, considers Ethiopia its best bet in the volatile Horn—which, with Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea, is fast becoming intensely violent, virulently anti-American and an incubator for terrorism.

But an emerging concern for American officials is the way that the Ethiopian military operates inside its own borders, especially in war zones like the Ogaden.

Anab, a 40-year-old camel herder who was too frightened, like many others, to give her last name, said soldiers took her to a police station, put her in a cell and twisted her nipples with pliers. She said government security forces routinely rounded up young women under the pretext that they were rebel supporters so they could bring them to jail and rape them.

"Me, I am old," she said, "but they raped me, too."

Moualain, a rheumy-eyed elder, said Ethiopian troops stormed his village, Sasabene, in January looking for rebels and burned much of it down. "They hit us in the face with the hardest part of their guns," he said.

The villagers said the abuses had intensified since April, when the rebels attacked a Chinese-run oil field, killing nine Chinese workers and more than 60 Ethiopian soldiers and employees. The Ethiopian government has vowed to crush the rebels but rejects all claims that it abuses civilians.

"Our soldiers are not allowed to do these kinds of things," said Nur Abdi Mohammed, a government spokesman. "This is only propaganda and cannot be justified. If a government soldier did this type of thing they would be brought before the courts."

Even so, the State Department, the European Parliament and many human rights groups, mostly outside Ethiopia, have cited thousands of cases of torture, arbitrary detention and extrajudicial killings—enough to raise questions in Congress about American support of the Ethiopian government.

"This is a country that is abusing its own people and has no respect for democracy," said Representative Donald M. Payne, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa and global health.

"We've not only looked the other way but we've pushed them to intrude in other sovereign nations," he added, referring to the satellite images and other strategic help the American military gave Ethiopia in December, when thousands of Ethiopian troops poured into Somalia and overthrew the Islamist leadership.

According to Georgette Gagnon, deputy director for the Africa division of Human Rights Watch, Ethiopia is one of the most repressive countries in Africa.

"What the Ethiopian security forces are doing," she said, "may amount to crimes against humanity."

Human Rights Watch issued a report in 2005 that documented a rampage by government troops against members of the Anuak, a minority tribe in western Ethiopia, in which soldiers ransacked homes, beat villagers to death with iron bars and in one case, according to a witness, tied up a prisoner and ran over him with a military truck.

After the report came out, the researcher who wrote it was banned by the Ethiopian government from returning to the country. Similarly, three New York Times journalists who visited the Ogaden to cover this story were imprisoned for five days and had all their equipment confiscated before being released without charges.

ETHIOPIA'S TIANANMEN SQUARE

In many ways, Ethiopia has a lot going for it these days: new buildings, new roads, low crime and a booming trade in cut flowers and

coffee. It is the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa, behind Nigeria, with 77 million people.

Its leaders, many whom were once rebels themselves, from a neglected patch of northern Ethiopia, are widely known as some of the savviest officials on the continent. They had promised to let some air into a very stultified political system during the national elections of 2005, which were billed as a milestone on the road to democracy.

Instead, they turned into Ethiopia's version of Tiananmen Square. With the opposition poised to win a record number of seats in Parliament, the government cracked down brutally, opening fire on demonstrators, rounding up tens of thousands of opposition supporters and students and leveling charges of treason and even attempted to kill top opposition leaders, including the man elected mayor of Addis Ababa.

Many opposition members are now in jail or in exile. The rest seem demoralized.

"There are no real steps toward democracy," said Merera Gudina, vice president of the United Ethiopian Democratic Forces, a leading opposition party. "No real steps toward opening up space, no real steps toward ending repression."

Ethiopian officials have routinely dismissed such complaints, accusing political protesters of stoking civil unrest and poking their finger into a well-known sore spot. Ethiopia has always had an authoritarian streak. This is a country, after all, where until the 1970s rulers claimed to be direct descendants of King Solomon. It is big, poor, famine-stricken, about half/Christian and half/Muslim, surrounded by hostile enemies and full of heavily armed separatist factions. As one high-ranking Ethiopian official put it, "This country has never been easy to rule."

That has certainly been true for the Ogaden desert, a huge, dagger-shaped chunk of territory between the highlands of Ethiopia and the border of Somalia. The people here are mostly ethnic Somalis, and they have been chafing against Ethiopian rule since 1897, when the British ceded their claims to the area.

The colonial officials did not think the Ogaden was worth much. They saw thorny hills and thirsty people. Even today, it is still like that. What passes for a town is a huddle of bubble-shaped huts, the movable homes of camel-thwacking nomads who somehow survive out here. For roads, picture Tonka truck tracks running through a sandbox. The primary elements in this world are skin and bone and sun and rock. And guns. Loads of them.

Camel herders carry rifles to protect their animals. Young women carry pistols to protect their bodies. And then there is the Ogaden National Liberation Front, the machine-gun-toting rebels fighting for control of this desiccated wasteland.

REBELS LIVE OFF THE LAND

Lion. Radio. Fearless. Peacock. Most of the men have nicknames that conceal their real identities. Peacock, who spoke some English, served as a guide. He shared the bitter little plums the soldiers pick from thorn bushes—"Ogaden chocolate," he called them. He showed the way to gently skim water from the top of a mud puddle to minimize the amount of dirt that ends up in your stomach—even in the rainy season this is all there is to drink.

He pointed out the anthills, the coming storm clouds, the especially ruthless thorn trees and even a graveyard that stood inconspicuously in the middle of the desert. The graves—crude pyramids of stones—were from the war in 1977–78, when Somalia tried, disastrously, to pry the Ogaden out of Ethiopia's hands and lost thousands of men. "It's up to us now," Peacock said.

Peacock was typical of the rebels. He was driven by anger. He said Ethiopian soldiers hanged his mother, raped his sister and beat his father. "I know, it's hard to believe," he said. "But it's true."

He had the hunch of a broken man and a voice that seemed far too tired for his 28 years. "It's not that I like living in the bush," he said. "But I have nowhere else to go."

The armed resistance began in 1994, after the Ogaden National Liberation Front, then a political organization, broached the idea of splitting off from Ethiopia. The central government responded by imprisoning Ogadeni leaders, and according to academics and human rights groups, assassinating others. The Ogaden is part of the Somali National Regional State, one of nine ethnic-based states within Ethiopia's unusual ethnic-based federal system. On paper, all states have the right to secede, if they follow the proper procedures. But it seemed that the government feared that if the Somalis broke away, so too would the Oromos, the Afar and many other ethnic groups pining for a country of their own.

The Ethiopian government calls the Ogaden rebels terrorists and says they are armed and trained by Eritrea, Ethiopia's neighbor and bitter enemy. One of the reasons Ethiopia decided to invade Somalia was to prevent the rebels from using it as a base.

The government blames them for a string of recent bombings and assassinations and says they often single out rival clan members. Ethiopian officials have been pressuring the State Department to add the Ogaden National Liberation Front to its list of designated foreign terrorist organizations. Until recently, American officials refused, saying the rebels had not threatened civilians or American interests.

"But after the oil field attack in April," said one American official who spoke on the condition of anonymity, "we are reassessing that."

American policy toward Ethiopia seems to be in flux. Administration officials are trying to increase the amount of nonhumanitarian aid to Ethiopia to \$481 million next year, from \$284 million this year. But key Democrats in Congress, including Mr. Payne, are questioning this, saying that because of Ethiopia's human rights record, it is time to stop writing the country a blank check.

In April, European Commission officials began investigating Ethiopia for war crimes in connection to hundreds of Somali civilians killed by Ethiopian troops during heavy fighting in Mogadishu, Somalia's capital.

WOMEN ARE SUFFERING THE MOST

In the Ogaden, it is not clear how many people are dying. The vast area is essentially a no-go zone for most human rights workers and journalists and where the Ethiopian military, by its own admission, is waging an intense counterinsurgency campaign.

The violence has been particularly acute against women, villagers said, and many have recently fled.

Asma, 19, who now lives in neighboring Somaliland, said she was stuck in an underground cell for more than six months last year, raped and tortured. "They beat me on the feet and breasts," she said. She was freed only after her father paid the soldiers ransom, she said, though she did not know how much.

Ambaro, 25, now living in Addis Ababa, said she was gang-raped by five Ethiopian soldiers in January near the town of Fik. She said troops came to her village every night to pluck another young woman.

"I'm in pain now, all over my body," she said. "I'm worried that I'll become crazy because of what happened."

Many Ogaden villagers said that when they tried to bring up abuses with clan chiefs or local authorities, they were told it was better to keep quiet.

The rebels said that was precisely why they attacked the Chinese oil field: to get publicity for their cause and the plight of their region (and to discourage foreign companies from exploiting local resources). According to them, they strike freely in the Ogaden all the time, ambushing military convoys and raiding police stations.

Mr. Mohammed, the government spokesman, denied that, saying the rebels "will not confront Ethiopian military forces because they are not well trained."

Expert or not, they are determined. They march for hours powered by a few handfuls of rice. They travel extremely light, carrying only their guns, two clips of bullets, a grenade and a tarp. They brag about how many Ethiopians they have killed, and every piece of their camouflage, they say, is pulled off dead soldiers. They joke about slaughtering Ethiopian troops the same way they slaughter goats.

Their morale seems high, especially for men who sleep in the dirt every night. Their throats are constantly dry, but they like to sing.

"A camel is delivering a baby today and the milk of the camel is coming," goes one campfire song. "Who is the owner of this land?"

A TRIBUTE TO LEONA WILLIAMSON MOSLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Leona Williamson Mosley of Brooklyn, NY, on her 100th birthday. Ms. Williamson Mosley is a woman deeply committed to family and faith. She was born on June 23, 1907, in Clinton, NC. She is one of eight children born to her parents, Lewis and Hattie Williamson. Ms. Williamson Mosley grew up in a crowded household and worked hard to help her family. She spent many years working in her family's tobacco fields.

Ms. Williamson Mosley married Daniel Webster Mosley and moved to New York to start their lives together. From this union came six children—three boys and three girls—which included one set of twins. She worked odd jobs while raising her children, however, once they became teenagers she went to work full time at Brooklyn Hospital where she retired in 1969.

Ms. Williamson Mosley keeps the church as a constant in her life. She joined the Concord Baptist Church in the 1940's and to date is a fixture in that very same church. She has made tremendous contributions to her community with her tireless work through her church.

Ms. Williamson Mosley's legacy will continue to live on in her extended family. She has 17 grandchildren, 34 great-grandchildren, 5 great-great-grandchildren and one great-great-great grandchild. She currently resides with her namesake, her daughter Leona who is her last living child.

Madam Speaker, it is with pleasure that I recognize and honor Ms. Williamson Mosley as she celebrates her 100th birthday.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Leona Williamson Mosley, a true national treasure.

IN HONOR OF HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN SCHOOL AND THEIR EFFORTS TO PROMOTE SUN SAFETY

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I rise to acknowledge Holy Cross Lutheran School and their recognition by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Recently the Achievements in Stratospheric Ozone Protection: Progress Report, a publication by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, highlighted the school's assistance in encouraging Sun safety.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency raises awareness about the effects of ozone depletion on public health. It also works to educate young children about the harmful effects of ultraviolet rays and how to reduce the risk of skin cancer as a result from over exposure to the Sun. The efforts of the United States Environmental Protection Agency would not be possible without the volunteer assistance of schools like Holy Cross Lutheran School.

I know I speak for all of Dallas when I say that we are very proud to have such an outstanding school in the 32nd District of Texas. The school is an example to all and I wish to thank them here on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives for all of their hard work.

CONGRATULATING SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WACO ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, on June 24, 2007, the parishioners and community of Waco celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, a cornerstone of our central Texas community.

Like many Spanish Franciscan churches in this great Nation, Sacred Heart Parish had a very humble beginning. In 1946, the priests of St. Francis Church established three catechetical centers: Hernandez at 2306 Bagby Avenue; Gonzalez at 2224 James Street; and Rosas at 2313 Bagby Avenue. On June 30, 1957, in what became known as a very moving ceremony, the Most Reverend Louis J. Reicher, Bishop of Austin dedicated the Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

Several outstanding and dedicated pastors have demonstrated their devotion and commitment to the growth and development of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church over the past 50 years including Father Francisco Dols, Father Miguel Rigo, Reverend Anthony Ferrer, Father Gonzalo Ferrer, and presently Father Lawrence Soler.

Under the leadership of Father Lawrence Soler, the Sacred Heart Church has impacted the lives of many people. Father Soler, recognized for over 50 years in the priesthood, has a history of unselfish devotion to others, and a legacy of personal achievement as well as an unwavering commitment to his faith.

The profound words of Father Lawrence spoken during the 25th anniversary of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church best describe the impressive past, as well as the bright future of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church: "From a few scattered families it has grown into a closely knit community of faith, pooling its talents, coordinating its efforts for more effectiveness, so that God may be glorified and mankind served. Our greatest strength in the future will be, as it was in the past, our Faith, our Hope, and our Love."

With this compelling mission of faith and the spiritual message of serving others to guide them, the people of Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Waco have touched countless lives. On their 50th anniversary, I rise to honor the moral leadership, dedication to community, and generous spirit of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and extend my warmest wishes for continued blessings in the years ahead.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LINDA HOLLOWAY

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it is an honor for me to rise today to recognize Linda Holloway for being honored as the 2007 Southern District Elementary School Physical Educator of the Year by the National Association for Sport and Physical Education, NASPE.

As a National Board Certified Teacher in Physical Education, Linda has dedicated 34 years of faithful service teaching in the Okaloosa County public school system. She received both her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of West Florida.

Out of her passion for teaching and her love for children, Linda encourages all of her students to set and actively pursue personal goals that focus on healthy lifestyle behaviors that promote physical wellness.

Throughout her career, Linda has maintained active membership in numerous professional organizations. These include the National Association for Sport and Physical Education/American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, NASPE/AAHPERD; the Florida Alliance of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, FLAHPERD; and the United States Tennis Association.

As an extraordinary educator, Linda's leadership and knowledge have helped to create a better life for the youth of the community by giving them the confidence, knowledge, and inspiration needed to succeed.

When discussing her teaching techniques, the award-winning physical educator explains, "I offer positive experiences in my classes that encourage students to succeed and enjoy physical activity. By devoting time to skills instruction, it increases the chances that students will use the skills throughout life and will maintain health and fitness."

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to recognize Linda Holloway for exemplary service in Physical Education at Valparaiso Elementary School and wish her continued success throughout her career.