

Diane began her radio career in 1973 as a volunteer producer at WAMU, despite having had no prior radio experience. Ten months later, she was hired as an assistant producer. She became host of WAMU's Kaleidoscope in 1979 and hosted her first session of "Open Phones" when one of her guests failed to show up. Shortly thereafter, in 1984, the show got a new name: The Diane Rehm Show. In 1998, her career nearly came to a halt because of a puzzling speech problem. She was diagnosed and treated for spasmodic dysphonia, a neurological disorder. Not to be defeated, she returned to the show and made a point of calling attention to this condition. In 2000, she interviewed President Bill Clinton and became the first radio talk show host to interview a sitting President in the Oval Office. Her guests have also included President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Dick Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, V.S. Naipaul, Toni Morrison, Annie Leibovitz, George Soros, Ted Koppel, Julia Child and the beloved Mr. Rogers.

Diane became a best-selling memoirist with the publication of *Finding My Voice* in 1999, which was followed by her compelling and deeply personal book about marriage, *Toward Commitment*, co-written with her husband, John Rehm.

Diane has received many personal honors over the years, including being named a Paul H. Nitze Senior Fellow at St. Mary's College of Maryland and being inducted into the Class of 2004 Hall of Fame by the Washington, DC Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists. She was honored as a Fellow by the Society of Professional Journalists, the highest honor the Society bestows on a journalist. Diane was also named by *Washingtonian* magazine in 2006 as one of Washington's "100 Most Powerful Women," and in 2007 as one of the "150 Most Influential People in Washington."

In 2006, Diane became the inaugural recipient of the Urbino Press Award, headquartered in Urbino, Italy, which recognized her "long and prestigious career in journalism." In 2008, the University Club of Washington, D.C. honored her with "The Distinguished Washingtonian Award in Literature and the Arts." She has been awarded honorary degrees from the Virginia Theological Seminary, Washington College, and McDaniel College. Diane's loyalty and devotion to WAMU and American University were recognized in 2007 when she was invited to receive an honorary degree and deliver the College of Arts and Sciences' commencement address.

Over the years, Diane's listeners have also come to know Diane's family—her husband, John, her children David and Jennifer, and her grandchildren—and her dear friend Bishop Jane Holmes Dixon, with whom she speaks every day.

On a personal note, I am a longtime fan and admirer of Diane Rehm and have had the privilege of being a guest on her show. While those of us who live and listen in the Washington, DC region consider Diane our own, she has avid listeners and admirers throughout the country. We take great pride in having her as a member of our community.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize Diane Rehm for her outstanding 30-year career at WAMU and for the impact she has had on public radio broadcasting.

HONORING ROSALIND L. WEE

HON. PATRICK J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rosalind Wee as the recipient of the 2009 Pearl S. Buck International Woman of the Year Award. This achievement is awarded to "women who make outstanding contributions in the areas of cross-cultural understanding, humanitarian outreach, and improving the quality of life and expanding opportunities for children around the world." Ms. Wee is one of only 27 women to receive this prestigious and well-deserved award.

Ms. Wee has shown herself to be a dedicated humanitarian throughout the years, serving as the treasurer of the Quezon City Chapter of the Philippine National Red Cross, the President of the Pearl S. Buck Foundation Philippines and the President of Philippine Federation of Local Councils of Women.

Her accomplishments also extend into the business world, where she is the founder and director of the Marine Resources Development Corporation and the owner and developer of First Marcel Properties, Inc.

She is also the proud mother of six children—and even with such a busy schedule, she still manages to find time to indulge her passion for golf. She has encouraged many other women to do so as the President of the Manila Lady Golfers Foundation.

Ms. Wee has been able to accomplish all of her successes as a humanitarian, entrepreneur, mother and grandmother despite having been blinded after having a brain tumor operation 17 years ago.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize Ms. Rosalind Wee for her outstanding contributions to her community and the world at large. She serves as an inspiration to all of us and demonstrates that the only limitations to our goals are those we choose to accept.

**A PROCLAMATION HONORING
LYDIA STOCKERT FOR WINNING
THE GIRLS' DIVISION IV STATE
SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Lydia Stockert showed hard work and dedication to the sport of softball; and

Whereas, Lydia Stockert was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Lydia Stockert always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with her friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Lydia Stockert on winning the Girls' Division IV State Softball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship she has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 softball season.

ADMINISTRATION ONCE AGAIN
SIDELINES HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I again rise to express my deep disappointment with the Obama administration's sidelining of human rights in U.S. foreign policy.

I submit for the RECORD an op-ed from today's Washington Post aptly titled "A Cold Shoulder to Liberty." Columnist Michael Gerson writes of the administration's snub of the Dalai Lama on his upcoming visit to the nation's capital.

Two years ago, the Dalai Lama received the Congressional Gold Medal in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. President Bush personally presented it to him. I was there for the occasion where this man of peace and dignity was honored for his life's work in promoting basic rights for his people.

Next month, the Dalai Lama will again visit Washington, but this time he will be denied a visit with President Obama lest it ruffle feathers in Beijing in the lead up to the President's visit there in November.

I am reminded of another administration which declined to meet with a dissident for fear of souring an upcoming meeting. It was 1975, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was set to visit Washington. Henry Kissinger led the charge in refusing him a meeting with President Ford, who was worried about upsetting Soviet leader Brezhnev prior to the upcoming summit.

Contrast this approach with President Reagan's 1988 speech in defense of religious liberty at the ancient Danilov Monastery in Russia. In his remarks he had the courage to invoke a quote by Solzhenitsyn about the faith of the people of Russia. In so doing, he respectfully made the point that religious freedom is central to who we are as Americans, and as such our leaders will not be silenced on this score for fear of offending oppressive governments.

I believe that history shows this administration could learn from that approach.

Sadly, the White House's treatment of the Dalai Lama is not an isolated incident. Gerson notes, ". . . rebuffing the Dalai Lama is part of a pattern. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has argued that pressing China on human rights 'can't interfere with the global economic crisis, the global climate change crisis and the security crisis . . .'"

But this begs the question, what of the human rights crisis in China?

Just yesterday, the Associated Press reported that "China has closed Tibet to foreign tourists and deployed soldiers armed with machine guns in the streets of Beijing—part of a raft of stringent security measures ahead of the 60th anniversary of communist rule. Even kite-flying has been banned in the capital."

This is the government we are trying to curry favor with? I'd prefer to find common cause and solidarity with the people of Tibet, with the persecuted house church and Catholic bishops, with the repressed Falun Gong.

The administration's approach in China has been mirrored elsewhere at the expense of oppressed people the world over.

Gerson continues, "Overtures to repressive governments in Iran, Cuba, North Korea, Venezuela, Syria and Egypt have generally ignored the struggles of dissidents and prisoners in those nations. So far, the Obama era is hardly a high point of human rights solidarity."

It seems we could also add Burma to that list. Today's Post reports that "For the first time in nine years, the United States allowed Burma's foreign minister to come to Washington, a sign of softening U.S. policy toward the military junta that has run that Asian nation for nearly five decades."

The Post notes, "Under the 2003 Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, the White House needs to approve a waiver to allow Burmese officials who are attending the U.N. General Assembly to travel more than 25 miles outside of New York."

On the reported eve of the administration's much anticipated release of a Burma policy review, the waiving of this sanction for a major general in the Burmese Army, to essentially sight-see in Washington, sends the wrong message.

Earlier this week, the Post featured an article with the headline, "U.S. Faces Doubts About Leadership on Human Rights," which reported, "as the U.N. General Assembly gets underway this week, human rights activists and political analysts say the new approach has undercut U.S. leadership on human rights issues."

I submit for the RECORD the entire article, which offers a grim but accurate assessment of this failed approach.

Martin Luther King Jr. famously said, "In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends."

Are we not friends of the persecuted Coptic Christian in Egypt? Are we not friends of the North Koreans enslaved in the gulag? Are we not friends of the repressed Cuban or Iranian democracy activist?

The answer to all of these questions is a resounding yes, which makes this administration's deliberate sidelining of human rights that much more devastating.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 23, 2009]

A COLD SHOULDER TO LIBERTY

(By Michael Gerson)

Two Octobers ago, the Dalai Lama received the Congressional Gold Medal, one of America's highest civilian honors, in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Speaker Nancy Pelosi talked of a "special relationship between His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the United States." Said Sen. Mitch McConnell: "We have reached out in solidarity to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan people, and the Chinese government needs to know that we will continue to do so." President George W. Bush urged Chinese leaders "to welcome the Dalai Lama to China. They will find this good man to be a man of peace and reconciliation."

This October, on a scheduled visit to the United States, the Dalai Lama will not be welcomed at the White House. Obama adviser Valerie Jarrett was recently dispatched to Dharamsala—the Dalai Lama's place of exile in northern India—to gently deliver the message. The Tibetans took the news, as usual, nonviolently. "A lot of nations are adopting a policy of appeasement" toward China, observed Samdhong Rinpoche, prime minister of Tibet's government in exile. "I understand why Obama is not meeting with the Dalai Lama before his Chinese trip. It is common sense. Obama should not irritate the Chinese leadership."

The Obama administration has its diplomatic reasons. Since the uprisings of 2008, the Chinese government has been particularly sensitive on the topic of Tibet. Chinese President Hu Jintao is a guest in the United States this week. And administration officials hint that Obama will eventually meet with the Dalai Lama after the president's own visit to China in November.

Yet between the gold medal and the cold shoulder, a large diplomatic signal is being sent.

It is not that Obama is completely unwilling to anger the Chinese. This month he imposed a 35 percent tariff on tire imports from China, leading to talk of a trade war. The head of the United Steelworkers said the president was willing to "put himself in the line of fire for the jobs of U.S. workers." But Obama is clearly less willing to put himself in the diplomatic line of fire for other, less tangibly political reasons.

In great-power politics, morality often gets its hair mused. Every president needs room for diplomatic maneuvering. But rebuffing the Dalai Lama is part of a pattern. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has argued that pressing China on human rights "can't interfere with the global economic crisis, the global climate change crisis and the security crisis"—a statement that left Amnesty International "shocked and extremely disappointed." Support for Iranian democrats has been hesitant. Overtures to repressive governments in Iran, Cuba, North Korea, Venezuela, Syria and Egypt have generally ignored the struggles of dissidents and prisoners in those nations. So far, the Obama era is hardly a high point of human rights solidarity.

Those who donate to Amnesty International and put "Free Tibet" stickers on their Volvos often assume these commitments are served by supporting liberal politicians. But it really depends. On human rights, modern liberalism is a house divided. In a recent, brilliant essay in the *New Republic*, Richard Just describes the "contradictory impulses of liberal foreign policy: the opposition to imperialism and the devotion to human rights. If liberals view anti-imperialism as their primary philosophical commitment, then they will be reluctant to meddle in the affairs of other countries, even when they are ruled by authoritarian governments . . . that abuse their own people. But if liberalism's primary commitment is to human rights, then liberals will be willing to judge, to oppose, and even to undermine such governments."

During the Cold War, Just argues, these impulses were united in opposition to pro-American despots such as Chile's Augusto Pinochet. "But history does not always present such convenient circumstances; and since the end of the Cold War, every time the United States has undertaken a humanitarian intervention—or, as in Afghanistan and Iraq, interventions with humanitarian implications—this fundamental split has, in one form or another, returned to the center of the liberal debate."

This split is now evident within the Obama administration. It includes some very principled, liberal defenders of human rights such as U.N. Ambassador Susan Rice and National Security Council staffer Samantha Power. But it seems dominated, for the moment, by those who consider the human rights enterprise as morally arrogant and an obstacle to mature diplomacy.

Which raises the question: What is left of foreign policy liberalism when a belief in liberty is removed?

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 22, 2009]

U.S. FACES DOUBTS ABOUT LEADERSHIP ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(By Colum Lynch)

UNITED NATIONS.—From the beginning, the Obama administration has unabashedly embraced the United Nations, pursuing a diplomatic strategy that reflects a belief that the world's sole superpower can no longer afford to go it alone. But, as the U.N. General Assembly gets underway this week, human rights activists and political analysts say the new approach has undercut U.S. leadership on human rights issues.

Rights advocates have been frustrated by several episodes. They say U.S. diplomats have sent mixed messages about their intention to reward—or punish—the Sudanese government for its alleged role in genocide in Darfur. The United States rejected a U.N. proposal to compel Israel and Hamas to conduct credible investigations into war crimes in the Gaza Strip. And the administration has pursued a low-profile approach to Sri Lanka, where a military offensive against rebels is believed to have killed thousands of civilians.

The administration continues to assert that "the United States is not going to preach its values and not going to impose its values," said Kenneth Roth, executive director of Human Rights Watch. "The problem is they are not American values—they are international values."

U.S. officials assert they have shown leadership on human rights, citing the administration's decision to weigh prosecutions of CIA interrogators. They note that the administration joined the U.N. Human Rights Council, reversing the Bush administration's policy of shunning the troubled rights agency in the hopes of reforming it. A U.S. vote on the Security Council in June was crucial in ensuring continued U.N. scrutiny of Sudan's rights record.

BEING A TEAM PLAYER

But U.S. officials say that American credibility also lies in their willingness to be team players. In the past several months, the United States has pledged to sign U.N. arms control and human rights treaties, and has committed to sending U.S. officers to far-flung U.N. peacekeeping missions. Susan E. Rice, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, says cooperation with the global organization is essential for coordinating international efforts to combat terrorism, scrap nuclear weapons arsenals and fight pandemics.

"No single country, even one as powerful as our own, can deal with these challenges in isolation," Rice said. "We are fundamentally living in an era when our security and our well-being are very much linked to the security and well-being of people elsewhere. That's a simple recognition of reality."

John R. Bolton, one of the U.S. ambassadors to the United Nations under President George W. Bush, said the Obama administration's strategy at the United Nations resembles a religious "act of faith." He questioned the wisdom of empowering the organization.

The United Nations' contribution to the "great questions of our time"—counterterrorism and nonproliferation—have been only "marginally effective," Bolton said.

He also has criticized U.S. support for the Human Rights Council, a body that "spends its time attacking Israel and the United States."

In April, the council, based in Geneva, called for an investigation into alleged abuses during the war in Gaza last winter. Richard Goldstone, a South African judge who headed the probe, insisted on expanding the investigation to examine abuses by

Hamas and other Palestinian militants. His report accused both sides of committing war crimes and called on the Security Council to compel Israel and Hamas to conduct credible investigations.

Human rights advocates urged the United States to back Goldstone, saying it would show that the United States is willing to hold even its closest ally to account for abuses. But Rice rejected his recommendations, saying the "weight of the report is something like 85 percent oriented towards very specific and harsh condemnation and conclusions related to Israel. . . . In that regard it remains unbalanced, although obviously less so than it might have been."

TROUBLED ABOUT DARFUR

Jerry Fowler, executive director of the Save Darfur Coalition, said the administration's approach to Darfur has been troubling. In recent months, Obama's special envoy, retired Air Force Maj. Gen. J. Scott Gration, has pursued a more conciliatory approach toward Sudan, saying that genocide was no longer taking place in Darfur and that it was time to ease some sanctions.

"We have been pushing consistently for a balance of incentives and pressures, and so far we haven't really seen that balance," Fowler said. "Publicly, there has been more of an emphasis on incentives."

Rice said Gration's "vitally important" efforts to pursue a political settlement to crises in Sudan should not be interpreted to mean "that we are any less concerned" about Sudan's commission of atrocities "or that we are prepared to wield carrots in advance of concerted and very significant steps on the ground. That's not the policy of the United States."

SILENCE ON SRI LANKA?

The other major concern of human rights advocates monitoring developments at the United Nations is Sri Lanka.

When the government launched its final offensive this year against the country's Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), it was Mexico and Austria that first raised the alarm in the Security Council. France and Britain sent their foreign ministers to the Sri Lankan capital, Colombo, to press the government to show restraint.

The United States supported those efforts to draw attention to the crisis in the Security Council, which China and Russia opposed. It backed a compromise that allowed for discussion on the Sri Lanka conflict in the U.N. basement.

"The U.S. government remained relatively silent on the Sri Lankan crisis, especially in the early stages of the fighting," said Fabienne Hara, vice president for multilateral affairs at the International Crisis Group. Its response to Sri Lanka "did not seem to match the commitment to preventing mass human rights abuses stated during the presidential campaign," she said.

Rice challenged that assessment, saying "my perception is that we spoke out very forcefully." She said that the United States had a strong ambassador on the ground in Sri Lanka, conveying American concerns, and that the assistant secretary of state for refugees traveled there to conduct an assessment mission. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, Rice said, had been personally focused on the issue.

"I think that is an instance where our stand was clear, consistent and principled," she said.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING KYRA TUCKER FOR WINNING THE GIRLS' DIVISION IV STATE SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Kyra Tucker showed hard work and dedication to the sport of softball; and

Whereas, Kyra Tucker was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Kyra Tucker always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with her friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Kyra Tucker on winning the Girls' Division IV State Softball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship she has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 softball season.

HONORING ENVIRONMENTAL TECTONICS CORPORATION

HON. PATRICK J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and to honor Environmental Tectonics Corporation on their 40th anniversary. Through innovation and determination, ETC continues to help our local economy grow and prosper, with new jobs, despite the tough economic times.

ETC has been a leader in simulation technologies, from creating entertaining simulation safari rides for amusement parks, to their state of the art aerospace training simulators. Their simulators have prepared civilian and military personnel for real life emergency situations, while keeping our heroes out of harm's way. They have saved countless lives by using the most technologically advanced training systems available anywhere in the world.

Starting with their partnership with United States Navy in 1971 creating rapid high-altitude decompression chambers and eventually evolving into the leading provider of aerospace simulation training, ETC is a world leader and today I am honored to recognize them on 40 years of exemplary work.

Madam Speaker, ETC has provided training to make the world a safer place and created jobs to spur the local economy. They are a welcome example of a civic minded corporation, dedicated to our national security. I highly value their commitment to our community, and I am proud to work with them as they develop cutting-edge technology to serve our nations best and brightest.

HONORING SCOTT HAMILTON

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in hon-

oring world recognized, figure skating star and cancer prevention activist, Scott Hamilton, as he receives the Excellence in Cancer Awareness Award from the Congressional Families Cancer Prevention Program today in Washington.

At the age of 13, Scott began training with former Olympic Gold Medal Winner, Pierre Brunet, and was only able to continue his training because an anonymous couple volunteered their financial sponsorship. By 1980, Scott was taking the ice skating world by storm.

Over the years, Scott has claimed over 70 titles to include: national and world skating champion, 1984 Olympic Gold Medalist, professional ice skater, Emmy nominee, best-selling author, actor, and television commentator. A member of the United States Olympic Hall of Fame and a member of the World Figure Skating Hall of Fame, he was the first solo male to receive the Jacques Favart Award from the International Skating Union, and also the first figure skater to ever be inducted into Madison Square Garden's Walk of Fame.

Scott has accomplished many notable achievements in his skating career, yet he has also overcome significant challenges. Scott courageously battled and survived testicular cancer in 1997, and he is successfully recovering from his 2004 diagnosis of a benign pituitary brain tumor.

Scott is the official spokesperson for Target House at St. Children Hospital in Memphis and is very involved in the Scott Hamilton C.A.R.E.S., Cancer Alliance for Research, Education and Survivorship, Initiative at the Cleveland Clinic Taussig Center. He promotes his informative and educational website, www.chemocare.com, and he also serves on the board of directors for the Special Olympics. In his leisure time, Scott can be found on the golf course or spending time with his wife and two sons, Aidan, age five, and Maxx, age one, at their home in Nashville.

Madam Speaker, Scott is a true testament to determination and the human spirit, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing his life-time of achievements and notable contributions to cancer prevention.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING TIFFANY HERBERT FOR WINNING THE GIRLS' DIVISION IV STATE SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Tiffany Herbert showed hard work and dedication to the sport of softball; and

Whereas, Tiffany Herbert was a supportive team player; and

Whereas, Tiffany Herbert always displayed sportsmanship on and off of the field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with her friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I congratulate Tiffany Herbert on winning the Girls' Division IV State Softball Championship. We recognize the tremendous hard work and sportsmanship she has demonstrated during the 2008–2009 softball season.