

Legislative History of the 1964 Civil Rights Act" (1985) and "The Fighting McCooks: America's Famous Fighting Family" (2006), which told the story of two Ohio brothers and their 13 sons who served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Congressman Chuck Whalen, who has been laid to rest in Dayton, Ohio, was a great and courageous American who worked tirelessly for his constituents and his country. He was widely respected by members of both parties and showed that it was possible for reasonable people to differ and maintain civility at the same time. His was an example that we all should follow.

I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Congressman Whalen's obituaries from the Washington Post and the New York Times.

[From the New York Times, June 30, 2011]

C.W. WHALEN JR., 90, DIES; LED VIETNAM WAR DISSENT

(By William Grimes)

Charles W. Whalen Jr., a six-term congressman from Ohio who led Republican opposition to the Vietnam War and espoused a variety of liberal causes, died on Monday in Washington. He was 90.

His death was confirmed by a nephew, Jim Whalen.

Mr. Whalen, a former economics professor and state legislator from Dayton, won election from Ohio's Third District in 1966 and, on taking office, quickly moved to the forefront of liberal Republicans opposed to the war, a position he articulated forcefully as a member of the Armed Services Committee.

In 1967 he joined with four colleagues who belonged to the liberal Republican club known as the Wednesday Group to write a detailed proposal to end the draft and establish an all-volunteer military within five years.

The recommendations in "How to End the Draft: The Case for an All-Volunteer Army" included increased pay, improved retirement benefits, expanded educational programs and a greater advertising budget for recruitment. Most were adopted over the next several years.

In the early 1970s Mr. Whalen was the sponsor or a co-sponsor of several unsuccessful amendments aimed at cutting the military's budget, ending the draft or imposing a deadline to withdraw all American troops from Southeast Asia.

A free-market conservative, he opposed the Vietnam War largely for economic reasons. The money could be put to better use, he argued, addressing domestic problems normally thought of as the preoccupation of liberals, like education, social injustice and urban decline.

A survey by Congressional Quarterly in 1974 found that he had voted against a majority of his Republican colleagues 72 percent of the time the previous year.

Mr. Whalen also took a resolute stand in favor of press freedom, especially the right of journalists to protect confidential sources. He addressed the subject in "Your Right to Know" (1973), to which the CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite contributed a foreword.

Charles William Whalen Jr., known as Chuck, was born on July 31, 1920, in Dayton. He attended the University of Dayton, where he received a degree in business education in 1942. During World War II he served with the Army in the China, India and Burma theater.

After earning a master's degree in business administration from Harvard in 1946, he became vice president of the Dayton Dress Company, owned by his father.

In the early 1950s he began teaching at the University of Dayton, where he became

chairman of the economics department in 1962. He served in the state's General Assembly for 12 years, writing the state's first fair-housing law, before winning election to the House of Representatives in 1967.

He was hugely popular in his home district, even though Democrats and Independents far outnumbered Republicans, and even though his antiwar stance threatened jobs at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton.

A tireless door-to-door campaigner, in 1970 and 1972 he carried his district with three-quarters of the vote. In 1974 he was the only congressman to run unopposed in both the primary and the general election.

He retired in 1979, tired of the increasing friction with local party officials and Republican leaders in Washington, who found him too liberal. He also expressed frustration with Congress as an agent for change.

"We've come to realize there is a limit to our powers," he told The New York Times in 1978, explaining why he and several other House members were not running for re-election. "We have a feeling that we're not as powerful as we thought we were."

After leaving office, he became a Democrat.

He spent much of his time in retirement doing the research for two works of history that he wrote with his wife, Barbara, a former journalist: "The Longest Debate: A Legislative History of the 1964 Civil Rights Act" (1985) and "The Fighting McCooks: America's Famous Fighting Family" (2006), about two Ohio brothers and their 13 sons who served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Mr. Whalen, who lived in Bethesda, Md., is survived by his wife and their six children, Charles, of Delray Beach, Fla.; Daniel, of Washington; Edward, of Reston, Va.; Joseph, of Lambertville, N.J.; Anne McLindon of Bethesda; and Mary Scherer of Brambleton, Va.; and seven grandchildren.

[From the Washington Post, June 28, 2011]

CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., SIX-TERM OHIO GOP CONGRESSMAN, DIES AT 90

(By Emma Brown)

Charles W. Whalen, Jr., an Ohio Republican who criticized military spending and U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War during his six terms in Congress, died June 27 of renal failure at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington. He was 90 and lived in Bethesda.

Mr. Whalen had served in both houses of the Ohio General Assembly before he won election to the U.S. House in 1966 as a representative from a district centered on Dayton, a largely middle-class factory town. During his 12 years in office, he built a reputation as one of the most liberal Republicans in the House.

He served on the Committee on International Relations (now Foreign Affairs) but was perhaps best-known for his years as the most vocal Republican dove on the Armed Services Committee. He was one of the panel's "Fearless Five," known for raising the ire of Chairman Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.) for insisting on scrutiny of military spending requests.

Mr. Whalen also co-sponsored several Vietnam troop-withdrawal bills and the unsuccessful 1971 Nedzi-Whalen amendment, which would have cut off military spending for weapons.

He was an early and outspoken proponent of ending military conscription in the United States. In 1967, he and four other members of the Wednesday Group—an informal group of liberal and moderate House Republicans—wrote a report describing how the country could successfully build an all-volunteer Army within five years.

That report helped make draft reform an issue in the 1968 presidential election, according to a history of that period published by the Army in 1996, and both political parties came out in favor of ending compulsory service. The draft ended in 1973.

Mr. Whalen won his reelection campaigns handily but found himself increasingly distant from the GOP establishment, both in his home state and in Washington. He decided to retire rather than run again in 1978.

"I had more trouble every year with the Republicans," he told the Dayton Daily News in 2001. "I just decided I might as well give it up."

In 1979, after leaving office, he registered as a Democrat.

Charles William Whalen, Jr. was born in Dayton on July 31, 1920. He graduated from the University of Dayton in 1942 and received a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1946.

During World War II, Mr. Whalen served with the Army in the China-Burma-India theater.

He was the vice president of his father's dress factory in Dayton and an economics professor at the University of Dayton before entering politics in 1955 as a representative in the General Assembly.

He won election in the U.S. House over a one-term Democratic incumbent after walking an estimated 880 miles through the neighborhoods of Dayton to ring strangers' doorbells and introduce himself. He also pulled a child's wagon at least 100 miles, according to a 1966 Washington Post account, from which he dispensed recipes for chicken supreme.

In retirement, he lobbied on foreign affairs issues and served as a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

He had written a book while in Congress—"Your Right to Know" (1973)—in support of reporters' privilege to protect confidential sources. He went on to write several books with his wife, journalist Barbara Gleason Whalen, including "The Fighting McCooks" (2006), about a family that sent 17 members to fight in the Civil War.

"The Longest Debate: A Legislative History of the 1964 Civil Rights Act" (1985), about the protracted and difficult negotiations over the landmark legislation, won praise in a Post review by historian Howard Zinn.

"The Whalens' account of the compromises, the deals, the deceptions, the behind-the-scenes maneuvering," Zinn wrote, "is a fascinating lesson in how a bill really gets passed."

In addition to Mr. Whalen's wife of 52 years, survivors include six children, Charles Whalen of Delray Beach, Fla., Daniel Whalen of the District, Edward Whalen of Reston, Joseph Whalen of Lambertville, N.J., Anne McLindon of Bethesda and Mary Scherer of Brambleton; and seven grandchildren.

COMMEMORATING THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON AMIA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2011

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the anniversary of the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Seventeen years ago, the Iranian regime, through the coordinated efforts of its embassy and extremist proxy Hezbollah, committed one of the deadliest attacks in Argentine history.

The events that transpired on July 18, 1994 served as a perilous forewarning of the emerging threat of radical Islamist militants in the Hemisphere and their state-sponsors.

The attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center of Buenos Aires took the lives of 85 men, women, and children, and left over 300 others wounded.

This precise location was targeted because it serves as the symbol of Jewish cultural life in a country that is home to the largest Jewish community in Latin America.

The attack is consistent with the Iranian regime's attitude toward the Jewish people in general, and toward the State of Israel in particular.

Only two years earlier, Islamic Jihad—a violent extremist organization with ties to Hezbollah—claimed responsibility for a similarly deadly attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Israeli officials determined that Iran, including high-ranking regime officials, had been informed about the plans for the embassy attack and had, in fact, given the authorization for its execution.

Tehran has made no effort to hide its anti-Semitic spew or its intent to destroy the State of Israel.

And in the years since, the Iranian regime has only deepened its network of proxy extremist groups and its unapologetic support of deadly activities worldwide.

This is evidenced, not just by its continued alliance with extremist entities which target civilians to advance their destructive agenda, but also by the fact that those directly responsible for the attack, as determined by the Government of Argentina, continue to serve as high ranking officials in the Iranian regime.

One such example is the current Iranian Defense Minister, Ahmed Vahidi.

Vahidi is facing an international arrest warrant issued by INTERPOL, but he remains a prominent figure in the regime.

In fact, at the invitation of Evo Morales, Vahidi travelled to Bolivia just last month to attend the opening of an ALBA military academy.

Encouraged by Venezuela's Hugo Chavez, Iran has forged an unholy alliance with several countries in the region based on their shared rejection of freedom and democratic values.

Even in the wake of Iran's brutal crackdown on its citizens after the fraudulent so-called "elections" in 2009, the ties between the Iranian regime and the ALBA countries has only strengthened.

These alliances, and the resources and capacity they provide to Iran, are especially disturbing as the United States and other responsible nations are working to isolate the Iranian regime for its support of extremism and pursuit of nuclear weapons.

And so, as we remember the attack on the AMIA 17 years ago, we must do so within the broader, stark, and growing threat posed by the regime.

On that note, Mr. Speaker, I would draw attention to the strongly bipartisan Iran Threat Reduction Act, which I recently introduced together with Ranking Member BERMAN, and which has almost 200 cosponsors.

This legislation builds upon current law, closes loopholes, and provides for comprehensive action to address the totality of the threat posed by Tehran.

I look forward to its consideration by the whole House.

Mr. Speaker, I would also note that earlier this week, INTERPOL issued Red Notices for the arrest of four members of Hezbollah, which is sponsored by Iran, after they were indicted by the Special Tribunal for Lebanon for their roles in the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri in 2005.

This should serve as a further reminder of the lengths to which Iran and its allies are ready, willing, and able to cause destruction and to wantonly violate international norms and obligations in multiple regions.

On July 18, 1994, the world was witness to an act of true evil perpetrated by the ruthless Iranian regime.

And as we mark the 17th anniversary of this attack and honor the victims and survivors of that day, we must recommit ourselves to holding the Iranian regime accountable for the AMIA attack and for the threat it poses to U.S., regional, and global security.

HONORING GERONIMO JI JAGA
PRATT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2011

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Geronimo ji Jaga Pratt. A powerful human rights activist, a decorated veteran, a loving partner, father, grandfather, brother, mentor and friend, Geronimo was also a survivor and a fearless harbinger of change. He was a man who inspired so many to advocate for social justice, civil rights and judicial reform, and his story of resilience will be a timeless call to action for all who stand for justice. Geronimo was taken from us too soon on June 2, 2011, in his adopted country of Tanzania. Today, let us find comfort in the joy he inspired and the extensive legacy of his life's work.

Born Elmer G. Pratt on September 13, 1947, in rural Morgan City, Louisiana, Geronimo was the youngest of seven children born to hard-working parents. After high school, where he was a football quarterback, Geronimo joined the Army, earning two Purple Hearts and emerging a sergeant after two tours in Vietnam. Geronimo moved west, where he attended the University of California, Los Angeles to study political science and play football. In 1969, his political inclinations and commitment to social justice led him to assume a leadership position with the city's Black Panther Party.

As the leader of the L.A. Chapter of the Black Panthers, Geronimo became a target of the subversive and immoral FBI COINTELPRO counterintelligence campaign against perceived enemies of the U.S. government. In a tragic series of events, Geronimo was falsely accused, convicted and imprisoned for a crime he did not commit, in fact, he was nearly 400 miles away from the scene of the crime. His subsequent 27-year imprisonment, including eight years in solitary confinement, galvanized Free Geronimo campaigns throughout national and international progressive communities. By the time of his overturned conviction and release in 1997, Geronimo had become the symbol of an era and the unceasing fight for human rights.

Rather than dwell on the atrocities that had been committed against him, Geronimo be-

came a positive mentor for young men and women who he believed to be wrongfully convicted of crimes. He later divided his time between Louisiana and Tanzania, where he fostered humanitarian programs for the poor, including projects to provide water and solar power for hundreds of African families.

It is with a very heavy heart that I say goodbye to Geronimo today. As a young mother, bagging groceries, working on the survival rallies, selling newspapers, helping to organize the Panther school, and raising money for candidates of the Black Panther Party, my life was touched by Geronimo's leadership and strength. It was through that often tumultuous experience, and the inspiring people I met, that I entered the political arena. During the time of Geronimo's imprisonment, I remember leveraging my position as the chairwoman of the State Legislature's Black Caucus to bring his case to greater prominence. Despite the injustices he endured, Geronimo was an uplifting force and a great inspiration to me and the entire global community. I will miss him dearly.

Today, California's 9th Congressional District salutes and honors Geronimo ji Jaga Pratt. His life was about seeking justice for those who had no justice. And, his legacy will serve as a reminder that we must always be vigilant of those who aim to suppress freedom, opposition and basic human rights. Geronimo will be remembered for his strong sense of dignity, humility and his generous service to others. He truly epitomized the indomitability of the human spirit. We extend our deepest condolences to Geronimo's family and his extended group of loved ones. He will be deeply missed.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2012, H.R. 2219

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2011

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, since the start of the new Congress in January, the Tea Party Republican majority has been telling the American people our country is "broke." During debate over the Federal budget, the majority has argued the unprecedented fiscal crisis facing Congress demands huge spending cuts to programs our constituents need and to investments that make our communities and country strong. Then, starting with H.R. 1, Republicans voted overwhelmingly for massive cuts to food safety, public safety, schools, life-saving health research, roads and bridges, clean energy alternatives, and nutrition for hungry children and nursing mothers.

Cut \$650 million from emergency nutrition assistance for hungry infants and mothers? Republicans said yes.

Cut \$35 million from food safety and food inspectors that keep families healthy and safe? Republicans said yes.

Cut \$1.3 billion from community health centers for the poor? Republicans said yes.

But now that the \$649 billion Pentagon funding bill for Fiscal Year 2012 (H.R. 2219) has reached the House floor, Republicans' dire fiscal warnings and collective eagerness to cut government spending are going out the window, and the spending spigot is being turned on full blast.