under perfect conditions, off-site treatment could potentially offer cost and time savings, the conditions involved with the destruction of chemical weapons are far from perfect.

With respect to Newport, the battle over off-site disposal has added at least three years and an additional $300 million to the final completion and operational cost of the VX facility. Also unmentioned is that VX would continue to be built in Newport, but the Department of Defense refuses to provide this information. Recently the Department of Defense stated that one option for treating the VX hydrolysolate is supercritical water oxidation, which would add $300 million and an additional two years. But they provide absolutely no supporting evidence of this claim. In fact, some say that this method would cost $30 to $35 million and could be up and running in a year. Another key fact going unnoticed is that VX would continue to be neutralized while an on-site hydrolysolate treatment facility is built. After all isn’t neutralization of the VX the most important thing we want to accomplish?

I call on the Department of Defense to provide a detailed justification of this $300 million dollar claim in addition to final destruction. The US will be continually defending a decision made for the protection and defense of the human right to existence. It is only fair to those who have fought with us, and worked alongside us, in the battle against chemical weapons that we accept an equal responsibility to the most important thing for our existence: our right to life.

Mr. Speaker, today we mourn the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, a man who dedicated his life to the search of fugitive Nazi war criminals. The ideals of truth and justice guided his efforts to fight anti-Semitism and as we mourn, we are reminded of our commitment to these ideals as part of our duty to humanity.

Simon Wiesenthal was born on December 31, 1908 in Buczacz, Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and now part of Ukraine. He received a degree in architectural engineering in 1932 from the Technical University of Prague, and in 1936 he began working at an architectural office in Lvov; he also worked in God and life after career in architecture. Three years later, with the partition of Poland and the flood of the Red Army in Lvov, Simon Wiesenthal began losing family members to German brutality. After escaping several near-death situations himself, in 1945 Simon Wiesenthal was liberated by American forces from the concentration camp of Mauthausen in Austria.

After almost giving up, Simon Wiesenthal regained his strength and redefined his life’s mission was to pressure governments around the world to continue their pursuit and persecution of war criminals. The Simon Wiesenthal Center, an international Jewish human rights organization dedicated to preserving the memory of the Holocaust carries on his legacy.

Simon Wiesenthal was committed to the remembrance of those who he feared would be forgotten, and today we become committed to remembering him. While in Vienna in 1993, Simon Wiesenthal said, “To young people here, I am the last, I’m the one who can still speak. After me, it’s history.” To continue his mission, we must not forget this history. We must continue to fight for the same principles that defined Simon Wiesenthal’s objective. It is troubling that even today one of the most notorious sentiments of the Second World War—anti-Semitism—has yet to be eradicated. It is our duty to combat anti-Semitism and all religious bigotry whenever and wherever it arises.

When asked why he chose to search for Nazi war criminals instead of continuing a career in architecture, Simon Wiesenthal responded: “You’re a religious man. You believe in God and life after death. I also believe. When we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us, ‘What have you done?’ there will be many answers. You will say, ‘I became a jewel.’ Another will say, ‘I built houses.’ But I will say, ‘I didn’t forget you.’”

When the Holocaust came to an end, Simon Wiesenthal never forgot. And because he became the leading representative of the victims, determined to bring the perpetrators of history’s greatest crime to justice, we will never forget Simon Wiesenthal. Many have noted that the heinous acts of the Holocaust, for their scale and brutality, make real justice for victims and survivors impossible. No punishment, even death for those Nazi criminals who were later apprehended, could match the horrific misery suffered by Hitler’s victims. But, nonetheless, Simon Wiesenthal’s work, his tireless pursuit of the last century’s most abhorrent criminals, bought a measure of justice and a measure of peace to the Jewish community. Most importantly, he reminded us that “Never Forget” is not a guarantee, but a pledge, one for which we all share responsibility.

Mr. Wiesenthal’s work reminded the world that crimes against humanity left unpunished, will be repeated. With the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, the world now has an additional responsibility to embrace the lessons of the Holocaust and fight hatred and intolerance wherever it exists.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND HONORING THE LEGACY OF SIMON WIESENTHAL

HON. RUSH D. HOLT
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today we mourn the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, a man who dedicated his life to the search of fugitive Nazi war criminals. The ideals of truth and justice guided his efforts to fight anti-Semitism and as we mourn, we are reminded of our commitment to these ideals as part of our duty to humanity.

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And today, we must unite to say that we will not forget Simon Wiesenthal and we, as strong and responsible human beings, will carry forth his mission.

SOUTH CAROLINA ENDURES TRAGIC LOSSES

HON. JOE WILSON
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 14, 2005, the people of South Carolina endured a tragic loss when an auto accident killed Circuit Judge Marc Westbrook and his law clerk, Randall Davis, Jr. The following obituaries are from The State newspaper of Columbia, South Carolina, on September 16, 2005. South Carolina will always cherish their memories.

JUDGE MARC H. WESTBROOK
Services for Judge Marc H. Westbrook, 58, of West Columbia, South Carolina, will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday, September 18, 2005, at Springdale Baptist Church, officiated by
E1905

September 20, 2005 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Edwardsville Police Officer Charles Kohlberg.

Officer Kohlberg recently took heroic actions to save the life of 18-year-old Megan Few. Miss Few's airway became obstructed as she was eating lunch at Edwardsville High School. Officer Kohlberg applied the Heimlich maneuver and saved Miss Few's life.

Along with the Few family and the City of Edwardsville, I am pleased to extend my gratitude and appreciation to Officer Kohlberg for his heroic efforts. May God bless.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) requiring the U.S. Coast Guard to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of waterfront facilities transferring liquefied gas, LNG, and proposed shipping routes for LNG tankers. I appreciate Mr. MARKEY's leadership and advocacy for the safety and welfare of Americans potentially affected by "siting" or expanding floating and shore-based LNG terminals.

Importantly, the Markey amendment does not refute the need for more LNG terminals or a greater supply of natural gas. Rather, the amendment simply requires an assessment of whether terminals are safely located and sufficiently remote from city centers and highly populated areas. It also directs terminal owners and operators how to best mitigate risks.

The Coast Guard is a firm pillar of our homeland security and national security defenses. It is therefore uniquely prepared to assess the risk of siting LNG terminals upon our Nation's waterways and shorelines. Well-versed in the safety and security needs of our local ports and harbors, we must build upon the Coast Guard's success as the trusted steward of our shores.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, the Markey amendment does not refute the need for more LNG terminals or a greater supply of natural gas. Rather, the amendment simply requires an assessment of whether terminals are safely located and sufficiently remote from city centers and highly populated areas. It also directs terminal owners and operators how to best mitigate risks.

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