

in our midst to protect us through enforcement of our laws.”

Since then, many men and women have paid the ultimate price for our security, including many brave New Mexicans. This year, two New Mexico police officers will be honored and remembered by having their names added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC.

The first, Patrolman Germaine F. Casey of Albuquerque, was tragically killed in a motorcycle accident while he was a part of the police escort for President George W. Bush's trip to Albuquerque, NM, on August 27, 2007. Patrolman Casey was an officer with the Rio Rancho Police Department and had previously served as an officer with the University of New Mexico Police for 2 years.

Also being honored this week is Officer Christopher M. Mirabal of Alamogordo, who passed away as a result of injuries sustained in a motor vehicle accident while on duty as a New Mexico State police officer on July 13, 2007. Officer Mirabal was a lifelong resident of Alamogordo and like Patrolman Casey, worked to protect New Mexicans, including the families they left behind.

This week we remember the dedication of Patrolman Casey and Officer Mirabal and all of our fallen police men and women who protect and serve our communities, and the tragic price they paid for that devotion. We must also remember the families of all fallen officers and the sacrifices they have incurred because of a deep-seated commitment to duty and public service. All of us from New Mexico owe a debt of gratitude to each and every officer who has lost their life in the line of duty. To those who continue to serve, we are grateful. You have my utmost admiration.

#### 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ISRAEL

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President. This month we are celebrating one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century—the founding of the modern State of Israel.

The story of Israel is unique. A people forced into exile, who endured centuries of persecution, rebuilt their ancient homeland. They forged a nation where they could practice their ancient faith and traditions. They created an open and free democratic society. And always, they offer a home to Jewish immigrants from around the world.

The founding of Israel followed the most incomprehensible and evil event of the 20th century, when the Nazis—with the complicity of so many others—sought to exterminate a people. The survivors of the Holocaust helped to build modern Israel. Never again will the Jewish people be dependent on anyone else for their security.

At first Israelis envisioned an agrarian society. But today, Israel is a center for technology and science. American scientists and engineers are working as partners with Israelis to develop the innovations of the future. Our great Federal Laboratories, like the National Institutes of Health, are now working with Israeli scientists on a cure for cancer and other deadly diseases. Together America and Israel are working toward a future that is safer, stronger, and smarter.

America's relationship with Israel is also unique. We share common goals, values, and interests. We stand by each other in good times and bad.

Israel has had to endure many wars and live in constant readiness for battle. They live with the constant threat of terrorism. Yet the people of Israel are strong and resolute. They are committed to building a safer and more peaceful future.

On this anniversary, all friends of Israel should recommit ourselves to ensuring the survivability and viability of the State of Israel, now and forever. Our friendship is based on shared values, shared interests, and strategic necessity. My support for Israel is unabashed and unwavering. I will continue to be a voice for Israel and a vote for Israel in the United States Senate.

Mr. President, I salute the people of Israel as they celebrate 60 years of independence, and I look forward to a future of peace, prosperity, and friendship.

#### FAA REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I wish to speak about Government barriers to competition in the aviation sector. Like many of my colleagues, I am disappointed that the Senate was unable to pass the legislation reauthorizing the Federal Aviation Administration last week. This is a difficult and dynamic time for the aviation industry, and it is important that Congress review and update our Nation's aviation policies.

Rising ticket prices and increasing delays have made the flying experience more unpleasant for many travelers. Any inefficiencies introduced into the system only serve to exacerbate such problems. Therefore, I believe it is important that Congress reduce barriers to competition whenever possible so that the marketplace can best serve consumers and the public interest.

One issue that needs to be addressed is how Government-imposed slot controls at a handful of U.S. airports effectively bar the entry of new airline competitors at those airports. These federally regulated slot controls are intended to reduce congestion-related delays; this congestion mitigation, however, comes at the expense of open competition.

Once slots at an airport have been doled out to the airlines, it becomes

very difficult for new entrant carriers to break into the airport because the market has essentially been closed. Airlines with limited operations at these airports face similar problems should they wish to increase their presence in an effort to compete with the larger airlines. Because the marketplace has been artificially constrained, this leads to higher ticket prices and fewer flight options for travelers.

It has been proven time and again that prices go down and flight options go up when airlines are allowed to freely compete. The Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration should take every step possible to ensure that competition can flourish at these slot-controlled airports. As these agencies administer congestion programs, I hope that they will develop mechanisms that will allow for new entrants to compete with the more entrenched airlines at these airports. If they are unable to do so, it may be up to us in Congress to provide them with legislative guidance to ensure a more open marketplace.

Another arbitrary barrier that Congress should address is the outdated perimeter restriction at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. For over 40 years, Federal law has restricted flights at Reagan National and delayed the arrival of competition at the airport. With Senator BOXER and Senator MCCAIN, I introduced an amendment to the FAA reauthorization bill to revise Reagan National's outdated perimeter restriction.

The American flying public has shown strong demand for more flights between the Western United States and the Washington, DC, area. Unfortunately, the perimeter rule prevents airlines from responding to that demand by largely prohibiting flights to western cities such as San Francisco, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Denver, and Seattle. Revising the Reagan National perimeter restriction would help free-market competition, directly benefiting consumers. While I am disappointed that the FAA reauthorization bill was pulled from the floor before my amendment could be considered, I will continue to work with my colleagues to find a way to revise the perimeter restriction so that air service between the West and Reagan National is increased in a market-based manner.

We owe it to the American flying public to squeeze every last bit of efficiency out of our aviation system. As the Senate considers aviation issues in the future, I hope my colleagues will work together to reduce the artificial barriers to competition created by well-intentioned yet burdensome Government regulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO LARRY TRIBE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, most of us in Congress know Larry Tribe as

the highly regarded expert on constitutional law at Harvard Law School who has been so helpful to us for decades on the many important constitutional issues we often deal with in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

But another side of Larry came to light last month in a very moving front-page article of the "Scope" section in the April 16 Shanghai Daily newspaper in China.

Shanghai is Larry's birthplace and he recently returned there for the first time for the Harvard Alumni Association's "Global Conference in Shanghai." He was interviewed by a reporter for the newspaper during the visit.

As the article states, Larry was born in Shanghai in October 1941. His father was a Russian American who had been living in northeastern China where he had met his wife. When war broke out between China and Japan in the 1930s, they moved to Shanghai to be safer, because the city welcomed Jewish refugees. The Japanese occupied Shanghai, however, and after Pearl Harbor, Japanese soldiers arrested Larry's father and held him in a concentration camp because of his American citizenship. Larry and his mother were not allowed to visit him until near the end of the war, and after the war, the family came to the United States.

During those early years in China, Larry attended kindergarten at the Shanghai American school. He remembers that when he finally saw the concentration camp, he was shocked by its harsh conditions, and he says the experience may have influenced his decision years later to become a lawyer involved in fighting for justice and human rights.

As the author of the article, Yan Zhen, writes, "Who would have thought a frightened little boy who once ran through the streets of Shanghai during World War II would go on to become one of the most revered legal minds in the United States?"

Mr. President, I believe all of us who know and work with Larry Tribe will have even greater respect for him because of this extraordinary part of his life. He truly has lived the American Dream. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Shanghai Daily, Apr. 16, 2008]

**A LIFE SPENT IN SEARCH OF JUSTICE—AMAZING LEGAL MIND FORGED IN OLD SHANGHAI**

Laurence Tribe is regarded as one of the foremost constitutional law experts in the United States. The Jewish professor's books on the subject are compulsory reading for aspiring—and practicing—lawyers.

He was once voted the most admired living alumni of the Harvard Law School where he is a professor while one of his former research assistants was none other than US presidential hopeful Barack Obama.

Tribe's life has been filled with achievements and accolades—and much of it may

have to do with his early years in Shanghai. He may have lived here for just five and a half years, but all of these years later Tribe readily acknowledges it was a special experience that helped shape his life.

After more than six decades, the premier scholar and lawyer recently returned to his birthplace for the first time during the Harvard Alumni Association's Global Conference in Shanghai.

It was an incredible return to the city, he tells Shanghai Daily in an exclusive interview. "It was an amazing homecoming," he says with some emotion.

Tribe was born in Shanghai in 1941 and remained here until his family moved to the United States at the end of World War II.

His father George Israel Tribe was a Russian American who had lived in Harbin, capital of China's northeastern Heilongjiang Province, where he met his wife Polia Diatlovitsky during the war.

For safety reasons, the family moved south to Shanghai. But just one day after the Japanese occupation of the city, George Tribe was taken away by Japanese soldiers due to his American citizenship and thrown into a concentration camp.

Only as the end of the war approached were young Tribe and his mother allowed to visit his father at the camp which he recalls was located on Suzhou Creek, near a tobacco factory.

"I was quite struck by physical features of the camp," Tribe recalls. "My sense of justice rose . . . he didn't do anything wrong, why should he be in such a place?"

Obviously Tribe was too young to understand what American citizenship meant at the time and, being a little boy, he simply felt it was unfair that his father had been thrown behind bars.

"Maybe that influenced my decision many years later to become a lawyer interested in human rights," he says.

Tribe, 66, is widely regarded as the leading practitioner and scholar of US constitutional law. He has helped draft the constitutions of countries including Russia, South Africa, the Czech Republic and the Marshall Islands.

At Harvard, where he has taught since 1968, Tribe achieved a tenure professorship before the age of 30 and he was ranked the most admired law professor still living in a survey of more than 13,000 Harvard Law School alumni.

Tribe, who is also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, says he has taught more than 25,000 students over the past 40 years. Among them are John Roberts, the US chief justice, and Obama, a current US presidential candidate who worked as Tribe's research assistant for a year.

"Amazing" seemed to be the most frequent word used by Tribe during his visit to Shanghai last month. Not just because of the extraordinary development of the city but more importantly, because he got the chance to track down the residences where he once lived.

While having dinner at a friend's house, Tribe came across a lady who helped his vague recollections of Shanghai when she produced the 1941 Shanghai Directory.

The historic document recording members of the Jewish community in Shanghai clearly showed that the Tribe family had lived on Lafayette Avenue (now Fuxing Road) before later moving in to the Picardie Apartments (now the Hengshan Hotel) on Hengshan Road.

Records also showed Tribe attended kindergarten at the Shanghai American School at that time—all places he visited.

"It's so amazing to find buildings are still there in a city of such dynamic development," the Jewish scholar says after visiting his former residences.

"Some of the things are a little bit familiar, but I was very small at that time (to remember everything).

"Many things have changed at Picardie but I definitely remember the balcony. I remember standing there looking at the street when I was about four," Tribe adds, his eyes lighting up.

What is even more amazing is that Tribe even managed to find the name of his grandfather in the old Shanghai directory and got the chance to visit his grandparents' former home on Seymour Road (now Shaanxi Road N.), where he would often visit.

Tribe says he would have liked to have brought his son and daughter and grandchildren to Shanghai, but sadly their busy schedules prevented them from doing so. Both children are accomplished artists and art theorists.

Before coming though, Tribe's daughter gave him a digital camera and asked him to take pictures of the places where he grew up so that he could share the memories with the rest of his family.

"It would still be nice to bring my grandchildren here one day," he says. "I am enormously grateful to Shanghai. I would not exist but for Shanghai. Not only because I was born here but this city welcomed Jews and other refugees at a time when no one else would take them."

**TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN  
WILLIAM LOUIS "BILL" DICKINSON**

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to my friend, former Congressman William Louis "Bill" Dickinson, who recently passed away after an extended illness. He represented the Second District of Alabama as a Member of Congress from 1965 to 1993.

Bill was born in Opelika, AL, on June 25, 1925. After graduating from Opelika public schools, he enlisted in the Navy, serving from 1943 to 1946 and then joined the Air Force Reserves.

After graduating from the University of Alabama Law School, Bill returned to Opelika where he practiced law before becoming an Opelika city judge. He later served as a judge of the Lee County Juvenile Court, and as a judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Alabama.

In 1964, Bill was elected as a Republican to Congress for the Second District of Alabama. He was known to his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as an honest and collegial statesman and a first-rate legislator. The people of southeast Alabama were proud of Bill's work in representing them in Congress, as evidenced by his election to 14 terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. Bill never wavered from his conservative principles. It would be difficult to count the ways that Alabama and our Nation benefited from Bill's time in Congress. Though we did not serve together, I knew him well, campaigning for him when I was in college and benefiting from his strong support and wise advice since I have been in the Senate.