

from our fellow citizens that served in the Armed Forces and their families alike. Today I choose to honor Lt Col (U.S. Army retired) Les and Mrs. Madlyn Curtiss, who began their military service to our Nation that extended 24 years and three wars. Colonel and Mrs. Curtiss are patriotic volunteers in the truest sense.

Colonel Les Curtiss enlisted in the Army as a Private and rose through the ranks to Master Sergeant. He served in the 13th and 82d Airborne Divisions, and later in the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team during the Korean Conflict. He received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in 1952, and was the Distinguished and Honor Graduate of his Officer Candidate Class. In 1958, he transferred from the Infantry to the Signal Corps.

As a Signal Corps Officer, Colonel Les Curtiss served as an Airborne Battle Group Signal Officer and Advisor to the 5th Military Region, Vietnam; Instructor at the Signal Officers Advance Course, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; Deputy Commander, U.S. Army Element NATO, and Camp Commandant, Camp Voluceau, NATO, Paris, France; and attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Both Colonel Les Curtiss and his life's partner Madlyn believed that no word was ever spoken that has held out greater hope than Freedom; and nothing demands greater sacrifice, needs to be nurtured, and comes closer to bring God's will on earth. They both believed that Freedom is worth fighting for; and while her husband served in a variety of Army command and staff positions, Mrs. Madlyn Curtiss faithfully performed her duty as well.

The World War II Generation made their mark in American History as soldiers; and they were undoubtedly very successful as veterans as well. In every field, they quickly assumed positions of leadership, often transforming entire industries, research fields, and professions, or creating new ones. After his retirement from the U.S. Army, Colonel Les Curtiss and his wife Madlyn moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and pursued a life-long dream of teaching. He assumed a position on the faculty at Falcon School District #49. Mr. Les Curtiss taught Speech, Mathematics, World Geography, Government, and History. He also served as the Chairman of the Social Science Department and President of the Falcon Teachers Association.

These two great Americans were born in the immediate aftermath of WWI, they survived the Great Depression and answered their country's summons when totalitarianism and fascism threatened the world. As General George Marshall stated, "they have made history, a great history for the good of mankind," and today I honor them for their service and commitment.

#### CLE ELUM LAND EXCHANGE

#### HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to transfer lands along the Cle Elum River in Washington. This legislation will transfer about 400 acres of land along the Cle Elum River in Washington state from the Secretary of Agriculture to the

administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill also provides for a subsequent land exchange involving a portion of these lands—about 40 acres—with a neighboring private landholder. This land is part of a larger tract that was acquired in the 1930s by the U.S. Reclamation Service to construct Cle Elum Dam and Reservoir. The land was in turn transferred to the Forest Service in 1966, after the Interior Department concluded it was no longer needed for Reclamation project purposes. The legislation I am introducing completes the cycle of returning a portion of the property back to Interior, and a smaller portion back to private ownership. This legislation enables a public-private partnership to develop much-needed infrastructure and simplifies property boundaries. This legislation enjoys the support of local elected officials and many local organizations, businesses. I ask that you please refer this legislation to the proper committee for consideration.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

#### HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4568) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit this letter which I sent to Secretary Norton. This letter concerns an amendment to H.R. 4568 regarding winter use of snowmobiles at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 18, 2004

Hon. GAIL A. NORTON,  
Secretary of the Interior, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY NORTON: I am writing regarding winter use of snowmobiles at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway.

As you know, this week the House of Representatives voted narrowly to defeat an amendment to the House Interior Appropriations bill, which provided for a total ban of snowmobile access to the parks. I voted against the amendment, but only with the understanding that the National Park Service intends to implement a plan that ensures the protection of the wildlife and natural beauty of these American treasures for current and future generations.

I believe the concerns of snowmobile emissions and noise at the parks are valid and must be addressed. I realize that the newer "four-stroke" snowmobiles reduce emissions and noise significantly. While I believe these advances in snowmobile technology merit reconsideration of winter use at the parks, I believe the Park Service must carefully consider the short and long-term alternatives. I seek your assurance that NPS will determine an appropriate winter use plan that balances the need to protect the parks' unique envi-

ronment with appropriate means of access, even if that includes the snowcoach only alternative.

I understand the Park Service is considering alternatives that include one that would allow only snowcoaches, and others that include restrictions on the number of snowmobiles that may enter the parks each day, technology requirements, guiding requirements, and where snowmobile travel is appropriate. I do believe our parks should be accessible. But if an alternative that includes snowmobile access is to be implemented, I think it is critical that such access not detract from the experiences of those who prefer to explore the parks in other ways.

I appreciate the Park Service's efforts to find a balanced solution that I hope will enhance the experiences for everyone who visits these magnificent parks. Thank you for considering my comments as NPS moves forward with its short and long-term winter use revisions.

Sincerely,

ROB PORTMAN,  
*Representative.*

#### DEATH IN DARFUR

#### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD three new articles regarding the continuing crisis in Darfur, Sudan. I will continue to submit articles exposing the crimes occurring against the people of Darfur. I will not stop until the world takes notice and the unnecessary death of innocent civilians ends.

[From the New York Times, June 23, 2004]

MAGBOULA'S BRUSH WITH GENOCIDE

(By Nicholas D. Kristof)

Along the Sudan-Chad Border—Meet Magboula Muhammad Khattar and her baby, Nada. I wrote about Ms. Khattar in my last two columns, recounting how the Janjaweed Arab militia burned her village, murdered her parents and finally tracked her family down in the mountains. Ms. Khattar hid, but the Janjaweed caught her husband and his brothers, only 4, 6 and 8 years old, and killed them all.

Ms. Khattar decided that the only hope for saving her two daughters and her baby sister was to lead them by night to Chad. They had to avoid wells where the Janjaweed kept watch, but eight days later, half-dead with hunger and thirst, they staggered across the dry riverbed that marks the border with Chad.

That's where I found Ms. Khattar. She is part of a wave of 1.2 million people left homeless by the genocide in Darfur.

Among those I met was Haiga Ibrahim, a 16-year-old girl who said her father and three older brothers had been killed by the Janjaweed. So Haiga led her crippled mother and younger brothers and sisters to Chad. But the place they reached along the border, Bamina, was too remote to get help from overstayed aid agencies.

So when I found her, Haiga was leading her brothers and sisters 30 miles across the desert to the town of Bahai. "My mother can't walk any more," she said wearily. "First I'm taking my brother and sisters, and then I hope to go back and bring my mother."

There is no childhood here. I saw a 4-year-old orphan girl, Nijah Ahmed, carrying her

13-month-old brother, Nibraz, on her back. Their parents and 15-year-old brother are missing in Sudan and presumed dead.

As for Ms. Khattar, she is camping beneath a tree, sharing the shade with three other women also widowed by the Janjaweed. In some ways Ms. Khattar is lucky; her children all survived. Moreover, in some Sudanese tribes, widows must endure having their vaginas sewn shut to preserve their honor, but that is not true of her Zaghawa tribe.

Ms. Khattar's children have nightmares, their screams at night mixing with the yelps of jackals, and she worries that she will lose them to hunger or disease. But her plight pales beside that of Hatum Atraman Bashir, a 35-year-old woman who is pregnant with the baby of one of the 20 Janjaweed raiders who murdered her husband and then gang-raped her.

Ms. Bashir said that when the Janjaweed attacked her village, Kornei, she fled with her seven children. But when she and a few other mothers crept out to find food, the Janjaweed captured them and tied them on the ground, spread-eagled, then gang-raped them.

"They said, 'You are black women, and you are our slaves,' and they also said other bad things that I cannot repeat," she said, crying softly. "One of the women cried, and they killed her. Then they told me, 'If you cry, we will kill you, too.'" Other women from Kornei confirm her story and say that another woman who was gang-raped at that time had her ears partly cut off as an added humiliation.

One moment Ms. Bashir reviles the baby inside her. The next moment, she tearfully changes her mind. "I will not kill the baby," she said. "I will love it. This baby has no problem, except for his father."

Ms. Khattar, the orphans, Ms. Bashir and countless more like them have gone through hell in the last few months, as we have all turned our backs—and the rainy season is starting to make their lives even more miserable. In my next column, I'll suggest what we can do to save them. For readers eager to act now, some options are at [www.nytimes.com/kristofresponds](http://www.nytimes.com/kristofresponds). Posting 479.

[From the BBC News]

FROM THE GRIM TIMES IN SUDAN

(By Tamsin Walters)

Food and water are scarce, women have been gang-raped, disease is rife. In the Darfur conflict, even an experienced aid worker can be taken aback by the hardships suffered—but will the rest of the world hear Sudan's pleas for help?

Driving along the deserted, pot-holed roads towards southern Darfur, the unfolding scenes of devastation are marked by burnt-out village after burnt-out village. Mud walls are torn down or smashed, and straw roofs no longer exist. Discarded sandals litter the area, illustrating the speed with which the people have fled.

This rapid flight has left hundreds of thousands of people with nothing. No clothes, no sleeping mats to lay over the bare earth, no cooking utensils. Any personal belongings are likely to be among the charred remains left behind in the villages. And attacks by the Janjaweed, the Arab militia blamed for perpetrating atrocities against African farmers, continue. Rather than a sense of security in the towns and camps to which the refugees have fled, the mood of fear is oppressive.

The only people seen on the road are Janjaweed groups laden down with the animals they have looted and the goods they have taken. They wave happily as we drive by.

Sex crimes. Security is the major problem facing the people of Darfur. I've spoken to

women who have been repeatedly raped, and heard of girls as young as 11 who've been abducted. The women are effectively trapped, unable to venture outside the towns and camps to search for firewood and grass—items essential to their survival, either to sell in exchange for food or for their own use. As an aid worker specializing in health and nutrition, with experience in emergencies around the world, I came to Sudan prepared for a grim situation. But Darfur is by far one of the worst humanitarian crises I've witnessed. The aid agency's pleas haven't fallen on deaf ears, as more than £300,000 has already been donated. But Martha Clarke, the head of media for Cafod, says the press in the UK is very focused on domestic matters and admits there's a "kind of fatigue" when it comes to reporting on the crisis. "It's a shame that there needs to be conflict to bring it to the media's attention," she says.

Cafod and other agencies are doing what we can to alleviate people's suffering, concentrating on providing shelter, food, water and sanitation to the hundreds of thousands of people made homeless. But time is running out in which to reach them—our aim is to beat the rains which come in early July, and cut off many parts of this devastated region.

Rainy season. These rains have to be seen to be believed. A thunderstorm broke while I was there. Tucked inside a local office, at least I had cement walls and a roof. Thousands of others crouched together under shelters hastily built from narrow poles covered in grain. The torrential rain soon flattened many.

When the rains arrive, those without shelter face the new threat of acute respiratory infections and malaria. Without food, they will not have the strength to fight disease that stems from unclean water and lack of sanitation. Because of the severe water shortages, people queue for up to 10 hours at the few pumps—and this leaves them vulnerable to further attack. There is barely enough water to drink, let alone wash. And with few latrines and cramped conditions in the towns and camps, the health risks are enormous.

Already many children have died from a measles epidemic, which is now under control. But the children are traumatized, and food shortages and disease have left the very young with severe malnutrition.

The towns of the south are among the last places to be reached by aid organizations. So the people themselves do much of the work. Local communities have taken the displaced into their own homes, or helped them build shelters, as well as offering cooking utensils.

With whole villages being emptied in one fell swoop following Janjaweed attacks, the displaced often include teachers and health workers, who are working hard for their communities. And our role is to help provide the tools they need to survive.

[From the New York Times, June 23, 2004]

NEWSVIEW: SUDAN MAY BE NEXT FOR GENOCIDE

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON (AP).—Genocide has struck many victims over the past 65 years: European Jews during World War II, Cambodians in the late 1970s, Rwandans in 1994. There may be a new addition: The black African tribes of Darfur province in western Sudan have faced murder, displacement, pillage, razing of villages and other crimes committed by Arab militias known as Janjaweed.

The dictionary defines genocide as "the systematic killing of a racial or cultural group." The U.S. government is reviewing whether Darfur qualifies for the designation.

"The Janjaweed are the government's militia, and Khartoum has armed and empowered

it to conduct 'ethnic cleansing' in Darfur," says Human Rights Watch. The Brussels-based International Crisis Group says Darfur can "easily become as deadly" as the Rwanda genocide of 1994. Then, soldiers, militia-men and civilians of the Hutu majority killed more than 500,000 minority Tutsis and politically moderate Hutus in 100 days. All along, Sudan has denied allegations of complicity with the Arab militias and has blamed rebels for rights violations.

In February 2003, the Zaghawa, Fur and Masalit black tribes rebelled against what they regarded as unjust treatment by the Sudanese government in their historic struggle over land and resources with their Arab countrymen.

Countless thousands of tribesmen have died in a brutal counterinsurgency. The conflict has uprooted more than 1 million, and the Bush administration believes this many could die unless a peace settlement is reached and relief supply deliveries are greatly accelerated. Sudanese cooperation has been limited but is improving.

The Muslim-vs.-Muslim conflict is separate from the 21-year war between ethnic Arab Muslim militants in northern Sudan and the black African non-Muslim south. That three-decade-long struggle may be ending thanks to peace accords signed last month.

A U.S. interagency review is aimed at judging whether the Darfur tragedy qualifies as genocide under a 1946 international convention that outlaws the practice.

"I believe what is occurring in Sudan approaches the level of genocide," says Rep. Jim Kolbe, R-Ariz., a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee. He and several colleagues are pushing for \$95 million in emergency assistance for Darfur's victims.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a group opposed to intolerance in all forms, says Washington could increase the pressure on the Sudanese government by issuing a "stern warning" that, in the U.S. view, it is "close to if not bordering on genocide." This would greatly impact international public opinion, said Hier, founder and dean of the center.

Mark Schneider, a vice president of the International Crisis Group, says Hier may have a point. He also cautions that a genocide designation by the United States could thrust the U.N. Security Council into prolonged debate, deflecting attention from Darfur's massive humanitarian needs.

A role for the United Nations is made clear under Article 8 of the Genocide Convention: "Any contracting party may call upon the competent organs of the U.N. to take such action under the Charter of the U.N. as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide."

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said he wasn't ready to describe the situation in Darfur "as genocide or ethnic cleansing yet," but he called it "a tragic humanitarian situation." For now, the U.S. administration seems to be tilting against the genocide label but is sticking with ethnic cleansing to describe the situation.

With so many in Darfur at risk of dying, "legal distinctions about genocide versus ethnic cleansing are going to seem rather hollow," says State Department deputy spokesman Adam Ereli. The focus, he says, should be on helping the needy. Humanitarian access remains a serious problem, the result of both government resistance and the remoteness of the Iraqi-sized province. The United States has been airlifting relief supplies to the region, a costly process.

Over the weekend, Sudan President Omar el-Bashir vowed to disarm the militias. Also, peace talks between government and rebel leaders opened in Berlin on Tuesday. U.S. officials are wary about the Sudanese gestures,

pointing out that Khartoum has routinely violated an April 8 cease-fire agreement.

# RECOGNIZING SUE HOLMAN AND SUSAN WEEKS

## HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two extraordinary women who have jointly been named the City of Sonoma's 2004 Alcaldesas, or Honorary Mayors.

For more than 10 years, Sue Holman and Susan Weeks have volunteered countless hours to Sonoma Valley's Meals on Wheels program. They work five days a week preparing two gourmet meals for housebound residents. A typical weekly fare is pork chops in mushroom sauce, spicy lamb logs, linguini and clams, tamale pie and roast beef. Over the past 10 years, they calculate that they have prepared a quarter of a million meals.

In addition to all of the food preparation, they prepare the menus, shop for groceries, do all of the baking, maintain inventory control and supervise the 90 volunteers who package and deliver the food and assist in the kitchen.

They recognize that many of the people they serve live alone and try to make each day special. Each holiday has a theme meal. Each client receives a personalized present or two at Christmas or Hanukkah and on their birthday plus a split of wine or champagne.

They are able to maintain a high quality of fare and bolster the spirits of the people they serve while running the only all-volunteer Meals on Wheels program in the State of California.

In recognition of their contributions, the City of Sonoma designated them "las dos Alcaldesas," following a 28-year-old tradition of selecting someone in the community who works selflessly on behalf of others. The Alcaldes/Alcaldesa reflects the town's Spanish and Mexican heritage and the "Honorary Mayors" will preside at all ceremonial functions on behalf of the city.

Susan Weeks settled in Sonoma 18 years ago following an international career that took her to Jerusalem, South Africa and Washington DC. In addition to Meals on Wheels, she has also been active in public safety and infrastructure issues, and works with the Verano Springs Association and the Sonoma Valley Citizens Action Committee.

Sue Holman is a retired investment banker who has been in Sonoma 11 years. An animal lover, she was one of the driving forces in the establishment of Sonoma's only dog park.

Mr. Speaker, Susan Weeks and Sue Holman provide an invaluable service to their community, and it is appropriate that we honor them today as Sonoma, California's 2004 Dos Alcaldesas.

# SUPPORT FOR A DEMOCRATIC UKRAINE

## HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. HINCHEY. I congratulate all Ukrainians in the United States and throughout the world

on the 40th anniversary of the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument. Taras Shevchenko was the hero of the national liberation struggle and an inspiration to many generations. He freed himself from serfdom and opened his mind to the vision of an independent Ukraine, free from Russian imperialism.

A democratic Ukraine in the midst of other European monarchies was Shevchenko's goal. He inspired the Ukrainian nation to take pride in its heritage and continued struggle for sovereignty and independence. His poetry and political activities were almost exclusively devoted to this goal and his work has ignited the hearts of Ukrainians for almost two centuries. His words inspired the people of Ukraine to persevere, attain independence and rebuild a prosperous and democratic Ukraine.

Four decades ago, the Ukrainian American community gathered before his monument to celebrate its unveiling, but more importantly, to inform the world of the horrific crimes that were being committed against Ukrainians. For the first time, the world heard the truth about the genocide inflicted on the Ukrainian nation by the totalitarian Moscow regime in 1932–1933, which claimed the lives of 7–10 millions of innocent people. Ukrainian Americans stood united in their cause to expose the truth and help their brethren in Ukraine lift the yoke of Soviet oppression.

Today, I welcome the initiative to unite the Ukrainians American community in order to help Ukraine make a final step toward true democracy. In light of the upcoming presidential elections, which will determine the future course of development in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Americans once again join together to send a clear message to the Government of Ukraine: the world is watching the pre-election campaign in Ukraine and expecting the government to ensure free and fair elections. Ukraine needs this final impetus to break with its totalitarian past and ensure a path toward democracy and a realization of Shevchenko's dream.

# IN RECOGNITION OF THE ARC OF CAPE COD'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

## HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Arc of Cape Cod. The Arc of Cape Cod was established in 1954, by a small group of dedicated parents with special needs children as a voluntary, non-profit organization to help improve the lives of Cape Cod residents with developmental disabilities and their families. The Arc of Cape Cod was an outgrowth of a wave of parent-sponsored organizations across the United States, banding together at the state and national levels to advance the quality of life of their children with special needs.

From its founding, the Arc has played an important role in advocating for changes to improve and enrich the lives of individuals with developmental disabilities. For the past 50 years, the Arc of Cape Cod has been an invaluable resource to individuals with disabilities and their families through its mission of empowering Cape Cod residents to identify,

choose and realize their goals of where and how they learn, live, work and play.

The Arc has an active adult social program that involves approximately 200 individuals every month in a wide range of activities of their choosing. The Arc also provides case management, skills training and other services that assist more than sixty individuals to live independently as active members of their communities across Cape Cod. In addition, the Arc of Cape Cod is a constant source of helpful information, referrals to services, and support for Cape Cod families.

In appreciation of their 50 years of devoted service, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in Congress to join me in honoring the Arc of Cape Cod.

# RECOGNITION OF THE 40TH ANNI- VERSARY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

## HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on the 40th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, let those who lived through that time recall and celebrate its powerful role in changing our lives and the life of our Nation by sharing that knowledge with those who came after. As we do so, let us remember that a major impact of that law was to give strength to ordinary people so that they might do extraordinary things to change the way the nation worked, responding with smoother voices and firmer advocacy for the civil rights of everyone, bringing about a broad expansion of equal opportunity across the life of the nation.

# IN RECOGNITION OF DR. C.O. GRINSTEAD

## HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. C.O. Grinstead, who will celebrate his 35th year as pastor to the congregation of Trinity Baptist Church, in Oxford, Alabama, on June 27, 2004.

During these 35 years, Dr. Grinstead has participated in evangelistic meetings and revivals in 43 countries around the world and served as music evangelist for the Tom Williams Evangelistic Ministries. He was moderator of the Southwide Baptist Fellowship, and he is now on the board of the Alabama Christian Education Association. Dr. Grinstead was instrumental in beginning Trinity Christian Academy, a Christian school of over 300 students, and two Christian radio stations reaching 24 counties.

Dr. Grinstead was born in Gary, Indiana, and in 1962, graduated from Tennessee Temple University in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He received his doctorate from Florida Bible College in 1989, and then served as Associate Pastor of Victory Baptist Church in Jacksonville, Florida for over seven years before moving to Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join the congregation of Trinity Baptist Church as they