

Though the reconstruction efforts in Japan and Rwanda contrasted in many aspects, society can learn many of the same lessons from them. First, both wars present evidence that reconstruction must include an effective system of justice. An international group, such as the United Nations, must establish a permanent world court that reviews major war crimes. This court should consist of judges from numerous nations and serve as the authority over post-war justice. Impartiality must be maintained. Along with this, the reconstruction government must establish lesser courts within the damaged country to deal with lesser criminals. Only justice can suppress victims calling for revenge and remove insurgents opposing peace. Hence, a system of justice allows for a smoother rebuilding process.

Along with a system of justice, one major authority should control reconstruction, although numerous others should have an input on large decisions. Through this branching system, reconstruction becomes more effective and efficient. When one government enforces policies and bears the final authority decisions avoid delays in arguments. The other players, however, must choose the country or NGO to become the primary force. This chosen group must seek to benefit the war-torn country and its people. Similarly, the ultimate goal of the main regulator must focus on plans for a peaceful future as well as reconstruction of structures and government.

Finally, the players must institute a reasonable and impartial government. Though the major authority should assist the new government, the ruling body should consist only of natives. This prevents opposition to outside governments and eventually encourages self-rule. In conjunction with this, the new or revised government must recognize the needs and wants of the citizens. Governments must also establish fair laws as well as democratic elections and processes. If at any time the reconstruction leaders feel that the new government is failing, then they should have authority to revise or remove it. Through an evenhanded government, a country can reestablish itself while protecting the rights of its citizens.

With the implementation of a primary reconstruction leader, an operative system of justice, and an impartial government, post-war countries can begin to rebuild more effectively. Though numerous others aspects will also dictate the ultimate success of the process, these three areas will only benefit the reconciliation. Assuredly reconstructions will remain a part of society in the future because countries will continue to fight numerous wars and battles for years to come. Though conflicts will continue to arise, mankind can learn from the past in order to protect peace for the future.

IN MEMORY OF JACQUELINE
ALTMAN MALLORY

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a good friend, a community leader, a wonderful wife and mother, and devoted American, Jackie Mallory.

Jacqueline Altman Mallory of New Smyrna Beach, Florida died June 23, 2004, in Port Orange, Florida. She was born in Homestead, Florida on August 27, 1936.

She was a graduate of New Smyrna Beach Senior High School. She received a degree in

early childhood elementary education in 1957 from Florida State University. She was a member of the Delta Gamma sorority and was a member of the theater dance group. She taught school in Boston, Massachusetts and Sanford, Florida.

In 1974, Jackie earned a nursing degree from Daytona Beach Community College and worked as a registered nurse.

Active in civic affairs, Jackie was on the Board of the Southeast Volusia Hospital District at the time of her death. She also served in that capacity under Governor Bob Martinez. Recently, a building at Bert Fish Medical Center was designated to be named in her honor.

She was a member of the Smyrna Yacht Club; a member and past president of the Southeast Volusia Republican Club; a former member of the Volusia County Republican Executive Committee; a former board member of the Visiting Nurses Association, the Volusia/Flagler Red Cross, and the Space Coast Lung Association. She was active in numerous American Cancer Society Fund Raisers; was on the founding committee for the Atlantic Center for the Arts and Images; and was a cheerleading coach for the Southeast Volusia Athletic Association. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

She is survived by her husband, Peter, a son, Peter and his wife Sherri of Panama City; a daughter, Betsy Visconti and her husband Joseph of Titusville; a brother, Vernon Altman and his wife Mary Lee of Palo Alto, California; a sister, J'neese Strozier and her husband Thomas of Miami and New Smyrna Beach; and two grandchildren, Mallory Marie Pumphrey of Titusville and Mary Christine Mallory of Panama City.

Florida and the New Smyrna Beach area have lost a community leader. The Mallory Family has lost a loved one. I have lost a special friend whom it has been my honor and privilege to know.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK VALENTI

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute today to one of Texas' favorite native sons, Jack Valenti, the head of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) for 38 years, who announced that he plans to retire in a few months.

Born in Houston, Texas, Mr. Valenti was the youngest graduate from high school at age 15 in the city. He began work as an office boy with the Humble Oil Company now Exxon located near my Congressional district.

As a young pilot in the Army Air Corps in World War II, Lieutenant Valenti flew 51 combat missions as the pilot-commander of a B-25 attack bomber with the 12th Air Force in Italy. He was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with four clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with one cluster, the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars.

He graduated with a B.A. from the University of Houston and from Harvard University with an M.B.A. In 1952, he co-founded the advertising and political consulting agency of

Weekley & Valenti, which was in charge of press during President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson's eventful visit to Texas.

Mr. Valenti was in the motorcade (six cars back of the president) in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Within an hour of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Mr. Valenti was aboard Air Force One flying back to Washington with the new president as the first newly hired special assistant to President Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, it was almost 38 years and 22 days ago today that Mr. Valenti retired from his post as special assistant to Lyndon Johnson and became the President of MPAA.

In his position as President and Chief Executive Officer of the MPAA, Mr. Valenti has presided over tremendous worldwide changes in the industry. New technologies, the rise in importance of international markets, and the tyranny of piracy have radically changed the landscape of the American film and television industry. It is Mr. Valenti's leadership and personal efforts that led the confrontation with these global dangers, problems and opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, our communities and our country have always relied on the contributions of those individuals who have the ability to rise above and beyond the call of duty to make a difference in the lives of others, both personally and professionally. Jack Valenti has demonstrated an unflinching and tireless commitment to the betterment of the U.S. movie industry and the entire Nation.

Indeed, we need more people with his vision and energy to tackle the vast challenges we all face. It is reported in the print media that Mr. Valenti will continue his distinguished service to the people of this Nation as the president of a new Washington, DC-based not-for-profit group aimed at supporting the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

When someone leaves a post of importance, it is often said that his or her shoes will be hard to fill. But I can say without hesitation that, in Jack Valenti's case, this is an understatement. In addition to his excellent work on behalf of the movie industry, his influence has been felt far and wide—from the leaders of nations abroad, to young generation here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I would like this opportunity to thank one of Texas' favorite native sons, Jack Valenti for his years of contributions and dedicated service to the industry and the Nation. I wish him well on his future endeavors.

REVISING THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AS IT APPLIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, budgeting is all about priorities. I strongly believe that we can invest in those priority programs important to people in western Wisconsin and throughout the nation, while reducing the record deficits that threaten our economic prosperity.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, I worked with my colleagues to draft an

alternative budget proposal that would have done just that. Our alternative provided important funding for chronically underfunded education programs such as No Child Left Behind and IDEA. The federal government promised that when these programs went into effect, it would provide funding to carry them out. Under the President's budget and the Majority's budget, we are not meeting this promise, and it is hurting local school districts.

Our alternative budget also provided increased funding to meet the demands on our local first responders, provide more for veterans' health care needs, and improve the quality of life for our armed service members. Further, by making tough choices on spending and taxes, we provided more tax relief for middle income Americans while reducing the record federal budget deficits. We can do this if we can work in a bipartisan manner. Unfortunately, the budget resolution narrowly passed by the House earlier this year failed to make these key investments while still leading us down the road to the largest budget deficits in the history of our nation.

Today, we have been given the opportunity to address our budget shortfalls. The resolution offered by Congressman OBEY targets increased funding toward ten top priority issues, while providing \$4.7 billion to reduce future taxes on our children resulting from the these current budget deficits.

The Obey resolution:

Restores funding for training and equipment needs of state and local fire fighters, police, paramedics, public health officials, and emergency managers.

Fully funds veterans medical care at levels advocated by the bipartisan House Veterans Affairs Committee. Veterans organizations expressed outrage at the inadequate healthcare funding levels included in the Majority's budget.

Adds funding for military housing needs to help the families of our armed service members. The Department of Defense notes that over 120,000 service members do not have decent housing.

Funds the No Child Left Behind program.

Meets the minimum funding necessary to meet promises for special education.

Increases Pell Grants to more closely resemble inflation increases, helping lower income student afford college.

This is by no means unnecessary or wasteful spending. It simply restores cuts to programs important to the people of western Wisconsin and provides adequate levels of funding to meet government promises.

It is also fully paid for. As I mentioned earlier, budgeting is about tough choices, and included in this resolution is a reasonable trade off. In order to provide this important funding for military service members, students, veterans, and local first responders, the resolution propose reducing future tax relief for those wealthiest Americans with over \$1 million in annual adjusted gross income. The tax packages of 2001 and 2003 included enormous benefits for the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans. The Obey proposal will keep many of these tax provisions in place. In fact, those with annual adjusted gross incomes over \$1 million will still get around \$24,000 in tax relief if this resolution is passed.

Contrary to the rhetoric coming from the other side, this will not hurt the vast majority of small business owners. This resolution only

impacts those with over \$1 million in adjusted gross income. I know and work with many business owners in western Wisconsin, and this resolution will provide more help to them and their communities.

Mr. Speaker, we need a new approach to help our local communities and this resolution provides important funding to meet critical priorities. I urge my colleagues to support the Obey resolution.

RECOGNIZING AND ENCOURAGING
ALL AMERICANS TO OBSERVE
40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
DEATHS OF ANDREW GOODMAN,
JAMES CHANEY, AND MICHAEL
SCHWERNER, CIVIL RIGHTS OR-
GANIZERS

SPEECH OF

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 21, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the 40th anniversary of the deaths of Mr. James Chaney, Mr. Andrew Goodman, and Mr. Andrew Schwerner. I submit the following speech by former Mississippi Secretary of State Dick Molpus published June 25, 2004, in the *Clarion-Ledger Newspaper* of Jackson Mississippi.

To the families and friends of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Mickey Schwerner we issue a heartfelt welcome. You and yours are forever linked with all of us. We are honored today by your presence.

Also, as I look across this audience I see people I know from across Mississippi and the United States. I am lifted up by your presence, as well.

This is an historic day for a number of reasons. First, we are seeing a remarkable display of unity and connection from the citizens of Philadelphia and Neshoba County. In the June 2 edition of the *Neshoba Democrat* I saw a picture of Leroy Clemons, president of the NAACP, with Jim Prince, editor of the *Neshoba Democrat*, saying clearly this community has come together and it was time for the "sun to shine through the clouds."

There is no doubt that the work of the Philadelphia Coalition is nothing short of a miracle. I watched with pride as Mayor Rayburn Waddell of Philadelphia spoke for the Philadelphia City Council in passing an unequivocal resolution calling for justice and as the Neshoba County Board of Supervisors, led by James Young, issued their own clear call. The power of human understanding has been shown to us by the 30 individuals who have met every Monday night for two months to plan this event and authored their own eloquent and moving tribute to Messrs. Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman. I am more proud of the leadership in my hometown than at any time in my life.

I believe, however, until justice is done, we are all at least somewhat complicit in those deaths. I recognize that only a handful of hate-filled men actually committed the murders, but we are all, to some degree, implicated. Some will say, "How can that be? Why can't we just move on?" Most weren't members of the Klan, those of you under 40 weren't even born and many of the baby-boomers, myself included, were teenagers. Many of our older citizens would never have ridden the dirt roads to terrorize and they don't condone murder.

But all us who are Neshoba Countians or Mississippians have to acknowledge and face

our corporate responsibility in this tragedy and I'm not talking about some fruitless and useless intellectual effort to assign guilt or blame.

The debate about who could have or should have done what in 1964 could go on forever. It's a discussion that carries us no where—there is no resolution. But that does not mean we can move on by ignoring where we are in 2004.

One fact is absolutely clear. Hear this: For 40 years, our state judicial system has allowed murderers to roam our land. Night riders, church burners, beaters and killers deserve no protection from sure justice.

Our district attorney, Mark Duncan, is elected by Neshoba citizens and those in four adjoining counties. Jim Hood, our attorney general, is elected by all Mississippians. Our U.S. attorney, Dunn Lampton, is appointed by the president of the United States, an election we all vote in. These are not weak, timid or cowardly men. They have all voiced their support for bringing charges with proven evidence that will lead to a conviction.

But our local responsibility for what happens in the future is also heavy. Clearly, we need to encourage and support those prosecutors. But those of us with local roots must do more.

By most accounts there were 20 men from Neshoba and Lauderdale Counties involved in the planning and actual executions. A number of them have taken to their grave their knowledge of this crime. They have already had their judgment day. Others, however, certainly told wives, children and buddies of their involvement.

So there must be witnesses among us who can share information with prosecutors. Other murderers are aged and infirm and may want to be at peace with themselves and with God before their own deaths. They need to be encouraged to come forward. Now is the time to expose those dark secrets.

When we have heard murderers brag about their killings but pretend those words were never spoken, when we know about evidence to help bring justice, but refuse to step forward and tell authorities what they need to know ... that's what makes us in 2004 guilty. Pretending this didn't happen makes us complicit. We must provide the help prosecutors need to bring closure to this case.

But justice by itself is not enough. These three young men died while urging people to vote and participate in our democracy. James Chaney, Mickey Schwerner and Andy Goodman were American patriots. Their murderers were domestic terrorists.

The end of this saga, however, should not be about cowardly racists finally brought to justice. The final chapter should be about redemption and about moving on—moving on to a better life. The most lasting tribute we can make to these fallen heroes is to move on and to honor their cause.

This is 2004, not 1964. Many of the demons we face today are similar to the ones 40 years ago. True, African Americans have the right to vote, but too few of our citizens—black, white, Indian, Asian or Hispanic—use that right. Public schools were segregated in 1964. With the growth of segregation academies and white flight, many remain that way now. Few politicians today use outright race-baiting, but we see the symbols some use and the phrases they utter and everyone knows what the code is—what really is being said.

In 1964 there was a dependence on low-wage jobs in manufacturing plants. Forty years later, most of the plants are gone, but too many still scrape by on dead-end jobs to make ends meet. Black, white and Choctaw Indian communities here in Neshoba County and Mississippi struggle with the scourge of school dropouts, teen pregnancy and drug