

The Moses and Aaron Foundation Special Fund for Children is dedicated to assisting children with disabilities and their families with a wide range of programs including social, physical, financial and wheelchair assistance, as well as counseling and guidance.

It also provides scholarship funding to educational institutions; collects; purchases; and distributes clothing for children in need and remembers them with presents at holiday time or when hospitalized.

In cooperation with Ballys Fitness Centers the Moses and Aaron Foundation under the direction of its President Rabbi Yaacov Kaploun, and Executive Vice President Yehuda Kaploun has been able to establish 27 physical fitness and therapy centers and has arranged for sound and musical equipment in other institutions.

The corporate and individual supporters of the Foundation, include Metropolitan Lumber, Bally Total Fitness, Mr. David Buntzman, Mr. & Mrs. Jarred Feldman, Mr. Robert Gans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gans, Mr. Avi and Dr. Laura Greenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. David Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rennert, Mr. Eli Rothman, Mr. Mark Selden, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Feldstein. We recognize the special support of Ashley and Liora Herschman, recipients of the Dr. Steven Stowe Acts of Kindness Memorial Award, who by their contributions and kindness have brought happiness and a smile to the faces of hundreds of special children.

On Saturday night July 31, 2004 at the Sullivan County Community College, Lock Sheldrake, New York, the Moses and Aaron Foundation under the Honorary Chairmanship of Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel, will sponsor its eighth Summer "Chazak—Strength" Concert honoring and paying tribute to special and outstanding children, and is produced by STB Jewish Music Productions. The Guests of Honor will be the Special and Outstanding children, many of whom will perform with the entertainers on stage. More than forty organizations and schools serving the physically and mentally disabled children will be represented.

The Chazak Concert and the Moses and Aaron Foundation's other programs demonstrate a caring and compassionate concern for the quality and dignity of life of others and merit the appreciation of all those who have benefited from its services.

The Moses and Aaron Foundation was founded in memory of Rabbi Dr. Maurice I. Hecht and Aaron Kaploun, both of whom led lives of exemplary community service. It is in this sentiment of communal dedication that the Moses and Aaron Foundation has devoted itself to serving the needs of a unique group in the community.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the Moses and Aaron Foundation, an organization which exemplifies the generosity of spirit in American society.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NORM D. COVELL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Mr. Norm D. Covell, a man with a great career in public service. For the past four decades, Norm has worked tirelessly to reduce air pollu-

tion and its affects on public health. Norm will soon retire from his current position as the Air Pollution Control Officer for the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. As Norm's friends, family, and colleagues gather to celebrate his distinguished career, I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding citizen of Sacramento.

After obtaining his bachelor of science degrees from California State University—Fresno, Norm began his environmental health and air quality career as a military preventive medicine specialist. Eventually, Norm would be appointed as the Assistant Director for the Fresno County Department of Health and Assistant Air Pollution Control Officer. During his two decades of service in Fresno County, Norm was instrumental in implementing a number of effective and innovative solutions to air quality management.

In 1984, Norm was named as the Air Pollution Control Officer for the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. During this period, Norm has been deservedly recognized as a visionary and dedicated leader at the local, state, and national levels of government for his efforts in advancing programs and policies that significantly improve air quality.

The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District works cooperatively to coordinate the efforts of local, state and federal government agencies, the business community, and private citizens to achieve and maintain healthy air quality for Sacramento. This vision recognizes that the AQMD alone cannot achieve healthy air for Sacramento, but that combined with its regulatory role and its lead role in development of innovative programs, it can encourage the cooperative inter-agency and public effort that will be required to improve air quality. As the Air Pollution Control Officer, Norm oversees a dedicated staff of 83 positions and an annual program budget of \$19 million.

Norm was an instrumental force in developing an innovative market-based incentive program to reduce regional mobile source emissions. This program eventually became the model for the very successful Mayor Program that has been adopted throughout California. Norm also played a crucial role in creating the Business Environmental Resource Center that helps regional small businesses understand and comply with air quality, hazardous materials and water quality regulations. Throughout his career, Norm has demonstrated a consistent ability to increase awareness of air quality issues. Therefore, it is no surprise that so many of Norm's projects and ideas have gained national recognition and replication.

As a result of his sterling reputation in the field of air quality management, Norm has served in a number of important leadership roles. Norm was the President of the California Environmental Health Association from 1977 to 1979. Norm served as the President of the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association from 1984 to 1986. From 1994 to 1995, Norm was the President of the National Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials. Norm's impressive resume is a testament to his status as one of California's most accomplished leaders in the field of air quality management.

In his retirement, Norm can look forward to spending more time with his family. Norm will

also devote more time to two of his favorite pursuits: fishing and his beloved San Francisco 49ers. I am confident that Norm would achieve great success and happiness in his retirement, just as he had throughout his professional career.

Mr. Speaker, as Norm's friends, family and colleagues gather to celebrate his great career; I am truly honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most honorable citizens. The Sacramento region has benefited greatly from having Norm's strong leadership. He will be missed greatly by all who worked with him. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in wishing Norm continued success in all of his future endeavors, wherever retirement may lead him.

THE SECURITY AND FAIRNESS ENHANCEMENT FOR AMERICA ACT

HON. WILLIAM L. JENKINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, a significant majority of Americans believes that current immigration levels need to be reduced, according to consistent polling results over the last decade. This country currently admits about one million new legal immigrants every year. An undetermined number come in illegally. Realistically, it will take several years to produce the comprehensive reforms that are needed. However, there is something that we can do now to improve the situation.

In 1990, immigration laws were changed to include a new diversity lottery program. The premise of this new program was to encourage more immigration from nations that were not already sending large numbers to the United States. Unfortunately, the current format for this lottery program are subject to fraud and abuse and leave our nation exposed to those who may seek to do harm on American soil.

Under this program, any applicant that applies under the current setup for this program may be chosen at random and given the status of a permanent resident simply based upon luck. We already have a tragic example of the potential for danger with the story of Hesham Mohamed Ali Hedayet, the gunman who killed two people at the Los Angeles International Airport in July of 2002. The investigation of this shooting revealed that the gunman had been in the U.S. illegally, but his wife won the visa lottery. This enabled the husband to apply for permanent status and remain in the country to commit his crimes.

There are also a number of stories of fraud and abuse that have been identified by the Inspector General of the State Department. Duplicate applications, identity fraud, and forged documents have been found to be commonplace in these reviews, leaving our national security at risk.

The current diversity visa program does a disservice to our immigration policy and to those immigrants who have moved through the more traditional process that allows them to lawfully reside in this country. Combining this with the clear threats to our national security, it is imperative that we take steps to reform this dangerous program.

Legislation has been introduced that I have cosponsored, H.R. 775, the Security and Fairness Enhancement for America Act, which

would eliminate the visa lottery program. The House Immigration Subcommittee has held a hearing on the proposal, and we should continue efforts to move it promptly through the legislative process.

DECLARING GENOCIDE IN DARFUR, SUDAN

SPEECH OF

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 467, a bill that declares genocide in Darfur, Sudan and I commend its sponsor for introducing it.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, genocide occurred in Rwanda. In a little over three months, 800,000 people had died and 2 million more had fled their homes while the U.S. and other nations stood by and watched, later promising that it would never let such a crime happen again.

Today, we have the opportunity to live up to our promise. We have the opportunity to perform our role as a contracting party in the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. We have the opportunity to prevent the continuation of the brutal murders that have already taken place in Darfur, Sudan. 30,000 civilians have already been murdered, 130,000 more have fled to neighboring Chad, and around 1,000,000 more have been forced into refugee camps.

If we do not act immediately, the death toll will continue to rise. Estimates say that within the next several months, the death toll could rise to 300,000 people or more. We cannot stand by, watch, and once again promise that we will never let such atrocities occur. We have the opportunity to support H. Con. Res. 467, thereby declaring genocide in Sudan and urging the President to act immediately to alleviate this terrible situation.

Mr. Speaker, we must act immediately. I ask that we unite and support H. Con. Res. 467 to end the furtherance of these atrocious crimes against humanity.

WARSAW UPRISING 60TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE SPEECH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 1944, the greatest armed uprising by underground Europe against the German occupant began in Warsaw. The Warsaw Uprising lasted for 63 days and cost the lives of about 250,000 people. These two months of heroic combat serve as a symbol of courage, chivalry, the price of independence, but also of the harsh reality of world politics.

The Uprising was started by the Polish underground Home Army, which at the beginning of August had only about 20,000 poorly equipped soldiers, but over time managed to actively involve over 400,000 men, women and children. It was largely thanks to young

Polish Boy Scouts that messages between fighting insurgents were spread, medications were delivered and symbols of independence were painted on walls of buildings to show the people—and the Nazis—that Poland was fighting and would not bow to the overwhelming force of German troops, tanks, airplanes and artillery. Even German war correspondents noted that the intensity and difficulty of combat in Warsaw could only be compared to the street battles of Stalingrad, which greatly attributed to the fall of the Germans on the eastern front. The United States recognized the valiance of the Polish insurgents by officially proclaiming them military combatants on August 30, 1944.

Although a quarter million people died in the Uprising and the city was leveled to the ground on Hitler's orders, which showed the world how high a price Poland was prepared to pay for its freedom, the Poles did not gain full independence until 1989, 45 years after the Uprising's end.

The Soviet dictator, Josef Stalin, had a vision of a communist Polish state with a vassal government long before the Warsaw Uprising started. During the conference in Teheran in 1943, Stalin managed to convince the United States and Great Britain to shift Poland's borders west, thus reassuring his strong position and the authority to make practically unilateral decisions about the future of Central & Eastern Europe. In July 1944, the Red Army was within fifty kilometers from Poland's capital, but though their primary objective was to crash the Wehrmacht, they did not mean to liberate Poland, but to install a quasi-Polish government that had already been prepared in Moscow to rule in compliance with Soviet principles and under Stalin's supervision. The Home Army was seen as a perilous force, as it sought independence, therefore the communist propaganda renounced the Home Army led uprising as a "reckless and irresponsible adventure" to which the Soviet government could not lend its support. In fact, soon after the collapse of the Uprising most of Home Army officers and many soldiers were prosecuted and sentenced for treason. Ironically, had the home Army's commanders decided not to rise against the occupant, they would no doubt have been accused of collaboration with the Nazis and of cowardice. Having made the tragic decision to take arms against the oppressor that not long before had controlled most of Europe, the leaders of the Uprising had every right to expect support from their western allies. And they did receive it.

Airplanes flew from Italy across half of Europe delivering arms and other provisions to the insurgents, sustaining heavy casualties, but were not allowed to land on the Soviet side of the front. Not until September 18, 1944, two and a half weeks before the collapse of the Uprising, were over one hundred B-17 American flying fortresses able to appear above Warsaw to drop arms, medications and other provisions and then land on the Soviet side of the front. Unfortunately, it was already too late, as the areas of Warsaw in the hands of the Home Army had significantly diminished when compared with the first half of August, making it possible for the Poles to collect less than one-third of the dropped cargo.

The Soviets entered eastern Warsaw lying on the right bank of the Vistula River in the middle of September, but did not move into the center of the city, where the insurgents

were still fighting, having decided to wait until those who were willing to sacrifice their lives for Poland's independence have perished.

On August 1, sixty years will have passed since the outbreak of the bloodiest battle in over 1000 years of Polish history and one of the most heroic combats in the Second World War. Rarely has the price of freedom and independence been so high and the fate of those who paid it so tragic. For fifteen years now Poland has been a free country, a member of NATO for five years and since May, a member of the European Union. Its successful transition from an oppressive regime to a peaceful democracy proves the determination of Poles to be a free nation. Such courageous events as the Warsaw Uprising show that it is freedom they deserve. They surely earned it.

HONORING RICK HOYT UPON RETIREMENT FROM FAYETTEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. JOHN BOOZMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Fayetteville's Chief of Police Rick Hoyt, who will be retiring from the department at the end of the month.

A graduate of the Fayetteville school system and the University of Arkansas, Rick joined his hometown police force in 1976. His second day on the job was almost his last as a drunk driver hit him while he was directing traffic. He was thrown 69 feet by the impact and spent several weeks in a full body cast in the hospital. Initially, nobody was sure whether or not he would survive. Rick surprised everyone when he was back on the beat in less than 3 months, a testament to his strong spirit and desire to serve the public.

His dedication to protecting and serving the people of Fayetteville led to a series of promotions within the department. In 2002, he was named Interim Police Chief while the city of Fayetteville conducted a nationwide search to find a permanent chief. Within a matter of months, that search was called off and Rick was given the job. As Mayor Dan Coody put it at the time, "We are so satisfied with Chief Hoyt that I don't think we could have done any better."

For the next 2 years, Rick did a tremendous job leading the Fayetteville Police Department. My constituents and I are extremely grateful for service over the 28 years that he worked for the Fayetteville Police Department. I ask my colleagues to join with me today in thanking Rick for his service and wishing him all the best as he enters into a new phase in his life.

HONORING THE INTERNATIONAL RULE OF LAW CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chairman BILL YOUNG and Chairman JIM KOLBE for including the International