

who has persevered through near insurmountable physical challenges and provides inspiration to his fellow citizens. I am proud to stand here with my colleagues before this body of Congress and this Nation and recognize his triumph of will, and strength of conviction.

During Rick's early teens, it was discovered he had a brain tumor. Rick's condition continued to worsen, and doctors and family members feared he would not pull through. Eventually, Rick was diagnosed with a rare condition of adrenal insufficiency, and his hormone and hydrocortisone treatments have helped him finally turn the corner. After twenty-five years of illness, at age forty-three, Rick on the road to recovery, is taking therapeutic horseback riding lessons, a pastime that he enjoyed as a child growing up in Arkansas.

Mr. Speaker, Rick Hanson's unrelenting will and sheer determination has helped him to stave off illness in the face of the gravest of circumstances. His story of improvement is an inspiration to us all, and I am honored by the opportunity to recognize his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this Nation.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. (MIKE)
HENRY

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John M. (Mike) Henry who is retiring after a long and distinguished career of public service. A dedicated and selfless individual, Mike has served as County Coordinator for Berrien County for the past sixteen years. During his tenure, Mike assisted the citizens of Southwest Michigan in a number of capacities, all with great distinction.

Since 1988, Mike's contributions to our community have been tremendous. He has consistently received accolades and recognition for his inspired work. During his time as County Coordinator, Mike crafted, managed and executed budgets exceeding \$2 billion, had the unique ability to manage large sums of public funds—always meeting the highest level of auditing standards, and exhibited great competence and success in working with the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.

In addition to his remarkable service to Berrien County, Mike also served his country with great distinction. He served in the U.S. Army for 20 years, including two tours in Vietnam, flying attack helicopters. During his extraordinary years of service, Mike was awarded with, among others, the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Our community is in debt to Mike for his continued public service since 1988. I wish him and his family all the best in retirement. His service will be truly missed by the folks in Southwest Michigan.

A TRIBUTE TO IRIS S. CHANG

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in memory of Iris Chang, a courageous historian, author and champion of Asian and Asian American history, human rights and historical redress. During her brief yet remarkable professional career, Iris touched the lives of countless people, shedding light on past injustices and atrocities that had been forgotten or ignored. In her personal life, she was a loving wife and mother, a close friend and an inspiration to many. Iris is survived by her husband, Dr. Brett Douglas, her son, Christopher Douglas, her parents, Shau-Jin and Ying-Ying Chang, and her brother, Michael Chang.

Iris Shun-Ru Chang was born on March 28, 1968 in Princeton, New Jersey. She studied journalism at the University of Illinois, and received her Master's in Science Writing from Johns Hopkins University. While at Johns Hopkins, Iris was commissioned to research the life of Tsien Hsue-Shen, a Chinese American scientist who was deported to China during the Communist scare of the 1960s and subsequently founded China's ballistics program. Her research led to her critically acclaimed debut, *The Thread of the Silkworm*, which addressed the paranoia and racism of the McCarthy era.

As a historian and an activist, Iris fought passionately for historical justice and reconciliation. Her book, *The Rape of Nanking*, chronicled the horrific capture of Nanking during Japan's invasion of China in 1937, and was instrumental in educating the international community about Japanese military atrocities during World War II—human rights violations that had gone unwritten and unacknowledged for decades. Her efforts to seek redress for the crimes at Nanking brought her in conflict with the Japanese government and communities worldwide, but Iris was unwavering in her commitment to justice and truth.

In addition to her books, which decried social and historical injustices against the Asian and Asian American communities in the United States and internationally, Iris was also a member of the Committee of 100, a national nonpartisan organization of Chinese-American leaders who work to address issues important to the Chinese-American community. For her work, she earned the Peace and International Cooperation Award from John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and was named "Woman of the Year" by the Organization of Chinese-American Women.

Iris will be remembered for her work and service to the community. Certainly, the millions of people whom she touched through her writings and her activism will not forget the moral vision she brought on past injustices to the international community and the public impact of her work in promoting peace between peoples of differing races and backgrounds. Her fierce pride of her Chinese-American heritage empowered others with the certainty that they were truly Americans despite their ancestry. Our community has lost a role model and close friend; the world has lost one of its finest and most passionate advocates of social and historical justice.

ASSISTING THE PEACEKEEPING
EFFORT IN DARFUR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the ongoing crisis in Darfur, Sudan continues to be an issue of high concern to the American people. According to United Nations and U.S. officials, the situation in Darfur is the worst current humanitarian and human rights crisis in the world.

Out of a population of 7 million people, 1.2 million are internally displaced, 200,000 have been forced into exile, and an estimated 70,000 civilians have been killed. The crisis necessitates not only financial assistance, but also that of a military and logistical nature. A November 17, 2004 editorial in the *Washington Post* spoke to the current state of the Darfuri peacekeeping effort.

Despite widespread condemnation by the international community regarding the Darfur genocide, few in the West have been willing to offer troops or logistics to the peacekeeping effort. The African Union has attempted to fill the void through its seven hundred man observer force. However, the AU force is severely undermanned and underfunded.

The AU asserts it will need \$80 million just to sustain a force of 3,000 for one year. Many experts believe that an additional 30,000 to 60,000 troops will be needed to adequately secure the Darfur region. This is in addition to the need for logistical support and increased provision of military vehicles and aircraft.

The AU will no doubt need assistance in such an endeavor. America, as the greatest military power in the world, should not allow this deficiency to continue. Indeed, the U.S. currently has a contingent of 2,500 troops in nearby Djibouti, from which it can initially draw. The U.S. military airlifted several hundred African soldiers from Nigeria and Rwanda into Darfur last month, but this represents the only major U.S. logistical operation to date.

More can and must be done by the U.S. in providing military and logistic resources for the Darfur peacekeeping effort. The Administration has long cited the liberty and freedom of the Iraqi people as a rationale for its military commitment in that country. I know we all agree that the people of Darfur deserve the same, so I am hopeful that progress can be made on this important issue.

[From the *Washington Post*, Nov. 17, 2004]

DIPLOMACY AND DARFUR

A full arsenal of diplomatic tricks has been tried on behalf of Darfur, the western province of Sudan where the government is orchestrating genocide. A number of A-list statesmen—Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, U.N. Secretary, General Kofi Annan—have journeyed to Sudan to demand an end to the killing; still the genocide continues. Ceasefires, undertakings and protocols have been negotiated and signed; still the genocide continues. Two U.N. Security Council resolutions have condemned the government's behavior; still the genocide continues. Tomorrow and Friday, in a triumph of hope over experience, the Security Council will convene an extraordinary session in Kenya, hoping to shine the spotlight on Sudan's suffering. But unless the council members

stiffen their rhetoric with sanctions, they will spotlight their own impotence.

Sudan's pragmatic dictatorship has bowed in the past to determined external pressure. It expelled Osama bin Laden and negotiated an end to its long-running war with rebels in the south, both thanks to the threat of sanctions. But Sudan's rulers do not make concessions if they don't have to do so, and they believe they can exterminate tens of thousands of people in Darfur and get away with it. When outsiders wax especially indignant, the junta signs another protocol and makes a tactical concession. But its strategy remains unchanged: to cement control over Darfur by decimating the tribes that back various local rebels.

The first phony concession came in April. Sudan's government signed on to a cease-fire promising to "refrain from any act of violence or any other abuse on civilian populations." Since then the government has participated in unprovoked assaults on villages, murdering men, raping women and tossing children into flames that consume their huts. In July Sudan's rulers signed a communique with Mr. Annan, promising to "ensure that no militias are present in all areas surrounding Internally Displaced Persons camps." Since then militias have continued to encircle the camps, raping women and girls who venture out in search of firewood. In August Sudan's government promised Jan Pronk, Mr. Annan's envoy, to provide a list of militia leaders. No list has been forthcoming. Last week, in a concession that perhaps reflected nervousness about the approaching Security Council meeting in Kenya, the government signed two new protocols, committing itself among other things to protect the rights of Internally Displaced Persons." A few hours later, government forces stormed a camp for displaced people.

In sum, the considered judgment of Sudan's rulers is that they can flout international commitments with impunity. Unless that judgment can be changed, the Security Council session in Kenya will not achieve anything. Sudan's dictatorship must be credibly threatened with sanctions that target officials responsible for war crimes, and these officials must also be made to face the possibility of prosecution. Beyond that, outsiders need to recognize that there is little prospect of security for Darfur's people—and therefore little prospect of a return to destroyed villages, a resumption of agricultural production and an escape from starvation—without a serious peacekeeping force. Gen. Romeo Dallaire, the U.N. commander in Rwanda during the genocide a decade ago, has suggested that a force of 44,000 is needed. Charles R. Snyder, the senior State Department official on Sudan, has estimated that securing Darfur would take 60 to 70 battalions.

More than a year and a half into Darfur's genocide, the United States and its allies have proved unwilling to consider that kind of commitment. They have moved at a snail's pace to support a 3,500-strong African Union force, which in any case would be inadequate; the record of deploying underpowered peacekeepers in war zones is that the peacekeepers get humiliated. The allies are starting to discuss another U.N. resolution, but this seems likely yet again to lack a real threat of sanctions. Up to a point, this is understandable: Security Council members such as China are opposed to strong action, and the United States is conserving limited military and diplomatic resources for Iraq and the war on terrorism. But Darfur's crisis is so awful that the usual balancing of national priorities is immoral. Some 300,000 people may have died in Darfur so far, and the dying is not yet finished.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR.
SOLOMON EADDY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Rev. Dr. Solomon Eaddy, Pastor of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church of Timmonsville, South Carolina; and Elizabeth Baptist Church of Florence, South Carolina. And join with his congregations and community in wishing him well as he celebrates his 40th anniversary as pastor of Mount Carmel on December 4th.

Rev. Dr. Eaddy has made service to the church and his community a cornerstone of his life. He began his formal higher education at Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina from which he received a Bachelor of Theology. Later, he would receive an Honorary Doctorate from this same school. He also earned a Bachelor of Divinity at Morris College. He attended the Moody Bible Institute, and completed additional studies at Florence Darlington Technical College and McLeod Regional Medical Center.

As a young man, Rev. Dr. Eaddy was one of the first black policemen in the City of Florence, South Carolina. He served in that capacity for 15 years. It was during his tenure as a policeman that he founded the Boys Club of Florence that still thrives today. He also served for five years in the United States Navy as a Petty Officer, First Class. Rev. Dr. Eaddy's first church calling was as pastor of the Mount Tabor Baptist Church in Evergreen, South Carolina. He served at Mount Tabor for four years before being called to Elizabeth Baptist Church and Mount Carmel Baptist Church, both of which he still serves today. As Pastor of Elizabeth Baptist he has worked to rebuild the sanctuary and remodel the education building and fellowship hall. During this period, he worked with the young members of the congregation to organize a Junior Missionary Society.

Mount Carmel also saw remodeling and innovation under the pastoral guidance of the Rev. Dr. Eaddy. Here, too, he remodeled the church sanctuary. He also led in establishing a Sunday School Choir and a Junior Choir. Rev. Dr. Eaddy also established a Baptist Teaching Union not only at Mount Carmel, but also at Elizabeth and Mount Tabor Baptist Churches.

Rev. Dr. Eaddy has been honored with the South Carolina House of Representatives Service Award for 35 years of pastoral care in the Pee Dee area. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge #381 and an Eastern Star Brother. He also maintains membership in the Mutual Aide Lodge #5, where he once served as President and is now a Noble Father. He is also the moderator of the New Hope Union.

Rev. Dr. Eaddy is married to and shares his church service with Mrs. Susanna Law Eaddy. They have four children, and seven grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me and my fellow South Carolinians in honoring Rev. Dr. Solomon Eaddy for a lifetime of dedicated service to God and country.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. LEAH
GASKIN FITCHUE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me as I rise to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Dr. Leah Gaskin Fitchue.

Dr. Fitchue is the first woman to serve as President of Payne Theological Seminary, a 160 year old institution sponsored by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. She is the first African American woman president of the 244 Association of Theological Schools (ATS) and the first woman to serve as president of any historically black theological seminary.

As Dr. Fitchue is inaugurated, I am pleased that all her efforts have led to this most deserving position. It was my pleasure to know this promising young woman when she was an outstanding student at South Side High School (currently Malcolm X. Shabazz) in Newark, New Jersey where I served as faculty member. Dr. Fitchue was active in community and civic organizations and among her achievements was placing 15th in the NAACP Youth Council's Annual Oratorical Contest. Over the years, Dr. Fitchue has returned to Newark to visit her mother and to participate in various community events. We still count her as a Newarker.

A published author and a poet, Dr. Fitchue holds degrees from Rutgers University, the University of Michigan, Princeton Theological Seminary and Harvard University. Her motto for Payne Theological Seminary, "So High A Mission, So Holy A Calling" taken from founder Daniel Alexander Payne, depicts an ethos that centers on educating leaders in African American Studies, Biblical Studies, Historical Studies, Theological Studies, Practical Ministry and Supervised Ministry.

Dr. Fitchue's civic, community, professional and social affiliations include Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Founding Board member of New Jersey Coalition of 100 Black Women; Links, Inc.; Minority Arts Resource Council (MARC); Christian Community Development Association (CCDA); Sojourners; Call to Renewal; Association of African Theological Education and Ministry (AUTEM); Board of Regents for Northwest Graduate School of Ministry and International Urban Associates; American Academy of Religion and the Society for the Study of Black Religion.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will agree that Dr. Fitchue's historical election was well deserved and that she will serve Payne Theological Seminary well as its President.

TRIBUTE TO VALERIE WILLIAMS,
THE BUCKHANNON BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL WOMAN OF
THE YEAR

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Valerie Williams, the Buckhannon