

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

Business and Professional Woman of the Year, and to proclaim October 18–22, 2004 National Businesswomen's Week.

Working women now number 62.7 million strong in America's workforce and strive to serve their communities, their states, and their nation in professional, civic and cultural capacities. In particular, I acknowledge the significant contributions of the Business and Professional Women of Buckhannon, West Virginia, to their city, state, and nation.

Women-owned businesses account for over one-third of all firms in the country and employ one in four American workers. Major goals of business and professional women are to promote equality for all women and to help create better conditions for businesswomen through the study of social, educational, economic, and political problems.

All of us are proud of women's leadership in these many endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Valerie Williams as Buckhannon Business and Professional Woman of the Year and in proclaiming October 18–22 National Businesswomen's Week.

IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Presidio of Monterey and its historic status for our nation, and for the State of California. This month the Sons of the American Revolution will be honoring the Presidios of San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Francisco as historical sites for their role in the American Revolution.

Indeed, many of our fellow citizens are unaware of the role of Spain in our founding as a new nation, but it was an important part of the global politics of the time. On June 21, 1779, King Carlos III declared war on England in support of the American colonies, a declaration that affected not only the Iberian Peninsula, but also the Spanish colonies in the New World. Monterey was one such colony.

In order to assist the militias and people of the united colonies, King Carlos requested that all citizens and residents of Alta California donate money to the struggle. These donations, when gathered together by Father Junipero Serra, totaled 2,683 Spanish silver dollars, a sizable amount that no doubt greatly assisted the funding and financing of this new nation. Besides the local assistance provided by the residents of the Presidio and surrounding missions, Spain's contributions to the fight for independence were of vital importance in bringing about the eventual defeat of the British army and the Treaty of Paris.

Mr. Speaker, most of my constituents already know the Presidio of Monterey well, because it is still an operating military base today. While the fact that it is still a major training center for today's military may mask its historical importance overall, it is recognition such as this month's presentation by the Sons of the American Revolution that keep that history alive. I commend them for their work in highlighting this important institution, and thank them for continuing to remind us of how important our national history is to us all.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KEN REYHER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ken Reyher, colorful storyteller, author, and performer from Olathe, Colorado who educates his fellow citizens about the history of the America's beginnings in the West. Ken is an excellent teacher who stimulates his listeners interest in our Nation's history, and it is my privilege in recognizing his service and passion for history before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Ken is an avid historian, and former school-teacher who reenacts the Western lifestyle by hiking the old trapper trails in authentic clothing from the 1830's. He shares his experiences and understanding of Western Colorado in a couple of performances every month, including using his own cowboy poetry and costumes. Additionally, Ken has published several books and magazine articles on the subject. Growing up on a cattle ranch in Southeast Colorado as a kid, Ken has always had a passion for the West and believes that it is important that history is passed on from generation to generation.

Mr. Speaker, Ken Reyher is a man who has developed his passion into a wonderful learning tool for children and adults of all ages that yearn to discover the mysteries of the American West. I am honored to recognize such a dedicated teacher and storyteller before this body of Congress and this Nation. Thanks for your passion and your service to Colorado, Ken, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

VALIANT HEROES

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, as we come together as a nation to celebrate Veteran's Day, I would like to honor two American patriots who are receiving long-overdue medals commemorating their service to our country. The sacrifices that these heroes made to protect our country and defend freedom will never be forgotten.

Mr. David Matthew Bielski, a Vietnam War veteran from Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been awarded with the Silver Star and the Army Commendation Medal. From April 25th to April 26th, 1968, in the A Shau Valley of Vietnam, David gallantly fought enemy soldiers, and located trapped and wounded American troops. During his service, David was wounded three times, which he received the Purple Heart. In addition to these two high honors, David has also been awarded with the Vietnam Service Medal with 4 Bronze Service Stars and the Good Conduct Medal.

Mr. Miland W. Bills, a World War II veteran from Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been awarded with the POW Medal. During his service to our country, Miland was a POW in Germany from December 31, 1943 to May 3, 1945. In addition to the POW Medal, Miland has also received the Air Medal, Good Conduct Medal,

American Defense Service Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with 1 Bronze Service Star, World War II Victory Medal, and the Honorable Service Lapel Button, WWII.

The sacrifices that these two individuals gave to our country are immeasurable—they both answered their country's call to serve with great honor. I wish I could have been present to celebrate these awards with both Mr. Bielski and Mr. Bills. However, on behalf of the Sixth District of Michigan, I would like to extend my greatest wishes and tribute to these valiant heroes.

COMMEMORATING JUDGE WILLIAM M. MARUTANI

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss of the Honorable William M. Marutani, who recently passed away at the age of 81. He will be fondly remembered for his contributions to civil rights and social justice issues, and for his tenure as a distinguished Judge. I am honored to stand before Congress to recognize his significant accomplishments.

During World War II, Judge Marutani and his family were among the numerous U.S. civilians of Japanese descent who were wrongfully forced into internment camps in 1942. Following his incarceration, he and his two younger brothers served on the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.

In the landmark case *Loving vs. Virginia* (1967), Judge Marutani became the first Japanese American to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court. Representing the Japanese American Citizens League as an amicus curiae petitioner, Judge Marutani urged the reversal of the anti-miscegenation laws in 17 states. As a result of *Loving vs. Virginia*, the 17 states were forced to reverse their laws, and interracial marriages became legal.

Judge Marutani was a practicing attorney in Philadelphia until his appointment as a Judge on the Common Court of Pleas. He was appointed by Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania in 1975, and was elected for a full ten year term in 1977. He served as the first Pennsylvania Judge of Asian American descent.

In 1981, Judge Marutani served as a Presidential appointee and sole Japanese American commissioner on the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The Commission's recommendation prompted Congress to pass the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which issued a formal apology as well as symbolic payments to surviving individuals incarcerated during the war. In this victory and throughout his career, Judge Marutani was instrumental in fighting for the civil rights of Japanese Americans.

Earlier this year, the Asian American Bar Association of the Delaware Valley commissioned a portrait of Judge Marutani, which is displayed in Philadelphia's City Hall. This honor was conferred for his dedication to the Asian American legal community, ensuring that its voice was heard and well-represented.

Judge Marutani's passion for human rights and the advancement of social equality in our