

illness. Today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and recognizing Kentucky's railroad entrepreneur, Mr. R.J. Corman.

TRIBUTE TO OWSLEY BROWN
FRAZIER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I pay tribute to an outstanding Kentuckian, fellow Louisvillian and friend, Mr. Owsley Brown Frazier. Owsley recently fulfilled one of his life-long dreams by opening a museum to showcase his collection of historic weaponry—the Frazier Historical Arm Museum. I was honored to join him at the grand opening to get a sneak peak at his impressive collection.

The Frazier Historical Arms Museum is more than guns in cases and maps on walls. Inside this \$32 million, 100,000-square-foot museum weapons are displayed based on the stories they tell. The museum is home to Teddy Roosevelt's "Big Stick," a rifle owned by George Washington, a bow and arrow used by Geronimo, and General George Armstrong Custer's Colt Navy revolvers. Not only does the museum house Owsley's collection of American artifacts but also holds collections on loan from the British Royal Armouries in the Tower of London. These artifacts are combined with guides dressed in period attire, short films, and interactive computer stations. It is definitely a "must see" while in Louisville.

Owsley wanted to give back to his hometown and the museum was his gift. The museum is a testament to his work ethic and his values. It reflects his philanthropic nature that he has contributed \$500 million to charities during his lifetime, including tens of millions for his biggest passion—education. He has used his own money, but also millions of dollars of contributions from his family's company to preserve historic buildings, build housing for low-income families and of course, support our local colleges and schools.

His friends describe him as a simple man who loves fishing at his Shelby County farm, breakfast at the Waddy Truck Stop, and would rather watch sports on television than attend cocktail parties. Owsley and I also share a special passion: University of Louisville Athletics. In fact, he once even skipped a family member's wedding because the Cardinals had a game that day.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this incredible man. Owsley has a genuine and sincere love for the city of Louisville, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and most importantly his fellow man. I can only hope he will inspire us all to share that same benevolent passion and commitment in our lives.

ISRAEL SECURITY FENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, they say good fences make good neighbors.

I do not know if that is always true, but I do know that the security fence

Israel is building along the West Bank has been good for the security in the region.

Already, the fence has resulted in a 90 percent drop in terrorism coming from the northern West Bank. In 2004, no Israeli nationals were killed or wounded by suicide bombings in areas protected by the fence, while 19 Israeli citizens were killed and 102 wounded by suicide attacks in areas without the fence.

So, it is clear that this fence is saving innocent lives.

Like so many others who know the region and have traveled to Israel and Palestine many times, I wish that a fence was not necessary. In an ideal world, neighbors would not need fences, and Israel and Palestine could have a more open border where goods, services and people move freely.

But that is not the world we live in, and that is not the position in which Israel finds itself. We know that terrorist organizations operating in the West Bank and elsewhere have sworn themselves to one main goal: the destruction of the State of Israel.

These murderers target innocent civilians, women and children in Israeli busses, markets and cafes. Since the start of the Intifada some 4 years ago, almost 1,000 Israelis have been killed. Every man, woman and child in Israel lives with the fear that a terrorist attack could be carried out at any time, on any given day, and in any given location.

When confronted with such threats, free nations look to their military, their law enforcement personnel, and above all else, they look to the rule of law.

A commitment to the rule of law separates free nations from dictatorships. It separates democracies from corrupt and dangerous regimes. It is what binds people together under common values, shared principles and an agreed framework to live in peace.

Israel has a right to live in peace. It has a right, under law, to protect itself and to defend its people from attack. This is not only what the law allows, it is what the people are entitled to. Much of the United Nations Charter, in fact, is based on the inherent right to self-defense.

That is why the recent International Court of Justice, ICJ, advisory opinion on the security fence is so wrong, and why it sets a very dangerous precedent. It is yet another low point for this court and for the UN.

The ICJ declared itself "not convinced" that the barrier Israel is building is a security necessity. I suppose such judgments are easy to make when sitting in the opulence of the Hague some 2,000 miles away. Let the judges live along the Israeli border to the West Bank for some time, and then let them call the fence unnecessary.

Beyond the wrongness of the opinion, the court should never have taken the case to begin with.

The ICJ had no business interfering in the security of a sovereign nation.

Israel's democratic institutions and its commitment to the rule of law make it more than able to handle issues arising from the construction of the fence without interference from the ICJ.

Israel's supreme court, for example, ruled that a segment of the security fence must be re-routed to reduce the impact on the Palestinian population, even though the judges noted that "in the short term, this judgment will not make the state's struggle against those rising up against it any easier."

This is what democratic nations do; they act in accordance to the law. They make outside interference by the ICJ not only unwelcome and unnecessary, but even dangerous.

Although the ICJ opinion is non-binding, it could lead to the introduction of anti-Israel measures at the UN and strengthen attempts to isolate Israel.

This is why some 40 nations, including the United States, submitted briefs to the ICJ objecting to the court's consideration of the case.

This is why I, along with 78 other Senators, wrote the UN Secretary General, calling upon him to reject the ICJ's interference with Israel's right to self defense.

Unfortunately, the UN's action and the ICJ's opinion is another in a long line of anti-Israel positions they have taken. There have been some 400 anti-Israel Resolutions passed at the UN since 1964, while the terrorist atrocities committed against the Jewish people have never been investigated by the UN.

This is wrong, and it is an assault against Israeli sovereignty and its legal systems.

Israel's allies must continue to speak out against this wrong-headed action by the ICJ. This is why Senate has introduced and I have co-sponsored another bi-partisan resolution condemning the recent ICJ decision on the legality of Israel's security fence and urging no further action by the UN to delay or prevent the fence's construction.

We need to pass that resolution, keep the pressure on the UN, and continue to protect Israel's right to self defense. The law authorizes it, and the people of the region deserve it.

HONORING REV. MARION DANIEL
BENNETT SR.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Reverend Marion Daniel Bennett, Sr., on his recent retirement as pastor of the Zion United Methodist Church. It pleases me to be able to speak today of Rev. Bennett's tremendous contributions to Nevada's spiritual, civic, and political life.

Reverend Bennett's dedicated service and inspired leadership of the Zion United Methodist Church in Las Vegas has spanned over four decades. During his tenure, he oversaw the relocation of the Church to its current West Las Vegas site, and spearheaded the development of a much-needed day care center in the community.

Reverend Bennett's commitment to public service, however, has extended well beyond his West Las Vegas congregation. As president of the Las Vegas Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1963–1967 and 1971–1973, Rev. Bennett was among the foremost leaders in the struggle for civil rights in Nevada. He has continued to remain active in the Las Vegas NAACP as an executive board member for the past 30 years.

Reverend Bennett also served as a member of the Nevada State Assembly for 10 years. As chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee, he worked hard to ensure that the State's health care and social welfare services kept pace with Nevada's dramatic growth and development. In doing so, Reverend Bennett helped expand the opportunities available to Nevadans and improve the quality of life in the Silver State.

His lifetime of service to his church and community has been recognized by many organizations including the University of Nevada, which conferred upon him its Distinguished Nevadan Award.

I also want all within the sound of my voice to understand the quality of friend Reverend Bennett has been to me. The quality has been the best, for which I will always be grateful.

In short, Reverend Bennett has led a distinguished career and life. Please join me in congratulating him on his recent retirement from the Zion United Methodist Church, and wishing him health and happiness in the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOE TRUJILLO

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I honor a long-time member of my staff, Joe Trujillo. I usually call him Joseph, but my staff and most of those from my home State of New Mexico refer to him as "Joe T." I do not want misunderstanding—he is not retiring, because his work is not done. However, Joseph Trujillo has served as a member of my staff, in one capacity or another, for 25 years.

His always positive outlook is remarkable, and his smile is contagious. His jovial attitude and eagerness to deal with challenges is admirable. His keen understanding of people is tied to his own rich personality, and it is Joe's rich personality that I, and those from my home State, have come to know and love the most.

Joe is a New Mexico native. He grew up in Los Alamos, and graduated from Los Alamos High School in 1964. He was the first New Mexico Hispanic to be awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key at the University of New Mexico.

After graduating from UNM in 1968, he worked on a collaborative project to help Albuquerque's inner city poor. We first met in 1969, while I was chairman of the Albuquerque City Commission. Joe later became a City of Albuquerque employee. In 1976, he began working for

Albuquerque mayor, Harry McKinney, as the city's federal grants coordinator. Mayor McKinney dispatched him to work out of my office here in Washington, and after awhile I convinced him to become a member of my staff.

Right after coming to work for me in 1979, he became the member of my staff who dealt with Indian affairs. But he did much more. Over the past 25 years he has been given more responsibilities than I can count. From appropriations and budget, to banking, Indian affairs and economic development, and everything in between, Joseph has done it all. His wealth of experience is beyond compare. For all who know Joe, it has always been clear that his passion is working to help those who are less fortunate.

Joe has done more for Indians than most Senators. Through the years, Joe has been instrumental in bringing tribal leaders to the table to discuss their dilemmas. He arranged several economic summits in the State to help Indians develop their infrastructure and local economies. His hard work and dedication wrought a successful economic development strategy, along with an education and healthcare plan to help Indians in New Mexico and across the Nation.

In 2001, after 22 years in my Washington office, he returned to New Mexico to serve as a member of my State staff where he continues his fine work at the local level on Indian issues and rural development initiatives.

Joe Trujillo is loyal, and one on whom I trust and depend. He has been a member of my staff since June 19, 1979. In that time, we have accomplished much, and I am extremely proud of those accomplishments. Most importantly, he is my good friend. Joseph, for all you have done for me, and for all you have done for the people of New Mexico; you have my utmost respect and deepest gratitude. Thank you, and keep up the good work, amigo.

TIME FOR IRAN TO COME CLEAN

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, when historians look back on American foreign policy in the early 21st century, they will ask a few basic questions. One will be whether we used our immense military strength wisely. Another will be whether we took effective action to avert genocide in the world. But the biggest question will be whether we did all we could to avert the use of weapons of mass destruction, and especially a nuclear catastrophe.

The resolution before us addresses one of the most sensitive nuclear non-proliferation issues of our day, that of Iran. Over the last 2 years, public allegations and International Atomic Energy Agency inspections have uncovered nearly two decades of covert nuclear programs that Iran has pursued in violation of its obligations under safeguards agreements with the IAEA.

While Iran insists publicly that these programs are all peaceful, all the signs and much of the political rhetoric in Iran point to a nuclear weapons program that has been conducted under the cover of peaceful nuclear activities.

Nearly a year ago, Iran promised to come clean on its nuclear programs and to suspend all its uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities. But Iran has yet to comply fully with its commitment. Instead, it has hidden some of its activities and forced IAEA inspectors to pull teeth in order to get information about its programs; it has delayed inspections and, at times, suspended all cooperation; it has continued production of components for uranium enrichment centrifuges; and it has announced an intent to test its uranium conversion facility in a manner that will produce feed material for uranium enrichment centrifuges. All those actions are violations of Iran's legal and political commitments.

More importantly, those actions suggest that Iran still has something to hide. They relate to nuclear activities that are difficult to explain as peaceful programs. Some of those actions relate to programs involving the same criminal network that aided Libya and provided it with a nuclear weapon design. And they are accompanied by political statements that suggest Iran may well want to develop nuclear weapons. If Iran wants to gain the confidence of the international community, that is certainly not the way to go about it.

I do not believe that Iran poses an imminent threat of testing or deploying nuclear weapons. There is hence no need at this time to threaten or undertake military action, and the resolution before us does not threaten, encourage or authorize such action.

Some journalists interpreted a similar resolution in the House of Representatives as authorizing military action, despite the denials of those who supported that resolution, including its co-author, Representative LANTOS of California. That is because the House resolution used the words "all appropriate means," which sounded too similar to previous resolutions on other issues that did authorize the use of force. To make it absolutely clear that the resolution before us does not do that, the authors of the substitute amendment have deleted the word "all" from that phrase. We do not intend this resolution to encourage the use of military force by any country.

Neither can any concurrent resolution authorize the use of force by the United States. Under our Constitution and under the War Powers Resolution, only legislation signed by the President can do that. A concurrent resolution has no legal effect and cannot do so.

What we do intend by this resolution is to encourage all countries to help convince Iran that its national security is best served by giving up the urge to develop a nuclear weapons capability. An Iran with nuclear weapons—or with the ability to produce