

Edgar Bronfman, in a "Progress Report" issued in October 1999. The commission called the Gold Train "a mysterious example of a single egregious failure of the United States to follow [its own] policy" regarding restitution of Holocaust victims' property after World War II. Now, however, in its recent filings in Federal court, the Justice Department claims that the PCHA somehow retracted or backed away from its findings. However, I recently received a powerful letter from Edgar Bronfman, the chairman of that commission. Mr. Bronfman makes plain that the commission stands by its report, which, as he points out, is still prominently displayed on its website. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Bronfman's letter be made part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN,
New York, NY, August 25, 2004.

Hon. HILLARY R. CLINTON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR: I have been reading your efforts as a member of the United States Senate to address some of the open but extremely important issues in the arena of restitution for living victims of the Holocaust and their heirs. In particular, I am aware, as was reported in the recent edition of The National Journal, that you have taken on a leadership role in seeking a fair and rapid settlement of the Hungarian Gold Train matter.

As you know, I had the privilege of serving as the Chairman of the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States ("PCHA") from its inception in 1998 through its conclusion in December 2000.

PCHA was established by act of Congress (P.L. 105-186) in 1998, the enabling legislation directed PCHA to "conduct a thorough study and develop a historical record of the collection and disposition of the assets" taken from victims of the Holocaust by Nazi Germany or by the governments it controlled, "if such assets came into the possession or control of the Federal Government" at any time after January 30, 1933. As part of its task, PCHA was directed to file such interim reports with the President as it deemed appropriate, and to submit a final report to the President containing any recommendations for legislative, administrative or other actions it deemed necessary or appropriate.

Pursuant to its Congressional mandate PCHA issued one such interim report on October 14, 1999, the Progress Report On: The Mystery Of The Hungarian Gold Train ("Progress Report"). The Progress Report is a comprehensive and in-depth historical analysis of the Gold Train story and is, in my view, an accurate account of the United States' handling and disposition of the "Gold Train" property. Tragically, that report made public the long-concealed facts that the United States mishandled the Hungarians' property and disposed of it in violation of our laws, a blemish on an otherwise magnificent record at that time.

When I learned that the Department of Justice has criticized the Progress Report, and attempted to minimize its significance in the current Federal court litigation, I wanted to contact you about this urgent matter and state my position as the former PCHA Chairman.

In December 2000 PCHA issued its final report as required by P.L. 105-186. This report,

Plunder and Restitution: The U.S. and Holocaust Victims' Assets ("Plunder and Restitution"), did not repeat all the findings of the Progress Report. There was no need to repeat all of the specific findings because they had already been made public and remained available. Rather the findings were summarized along with many others in the final report. In no way, however, did PCHA intend to retract or retreat from the findings of the Progress Report. In fact, for years the Progress Report remained prominently displayed on PCHA's web site and it remains there today at <http://www.holocaustassets.gov/>.

I hope this clarifies the historical record and addresses any questions your colleagues may have on this point.

Yours sincerely,

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN.

Mrs. CLINTON. It is time for the Justice Department to do the right thing. It is time to stop the delay and stop hiding behind legalisms and technicalities. The Government should work with the survivors to pay fair, timely and long overdue restitution. As my colleagues and I wrote in May, for these survivors, justice delayed is justice denied.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

40TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH AND SERVICE AGENCY

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize a significant service agency in my home State of Colorado.

Forty years ago in Denver, CO a small group of visionaries worked to achieve their dream of eliminating the disparities that existed between Latinos and the mainstream community.

Prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act on July 2, 1964, these visionaries incorporated the first 501(c) 3 non-profit agency in the Nation to address the specific needs of Latinos. On March 3, 1964, the Latin American Research and Service Agency was born. Working with these visionaries was an enlightened philanthropic organization that was the first in the Nation to take a risk of giving a significant grant to a Latino based agency. That agency at the time known as the United Fund is today known as the Mile High United Way.

Much has happened over the past four decades since attorney Roger Cisneros first wrote the incorporation papers for LARASA. In November of 1964 Mr. Cisneros became the first Hispanic elected to the Colorado Senate since the early 1900's. Bernard (Bernie) Valdez, the first Hispanic appointed to a Denver Mayor's Cabinet was the first Chairman of LARASA's Board of Directors. Ms. Lena Archuleta who was the first Hispanic to serve as a school principal in the Denver Public Schools system was the first Secretary of the Board. Also serving on the first board of directors was Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales a leader in the Chicano Move-

ment and Herrick Roth former leader of the Colorado Labor Movement and founder of the Colorado Forum.

Today LARASA continues to provide leadership in the areas of health, education, public policy, leadership development and community outreach. On the occasion of their 40th Anniversary I am proud to recognize their significant achievements by entering this statement into the RECORD.●

RECOGNIZING IOWA EDUCATORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE NA- TIONAL HISTORY DAY 2004 SUM- MER TEACHER INSTITUTE, POLI- TICS AND THE PRESS: THE IN- FLUENCE OF THE MEDIA ON HIS- TORY

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to congratulate two Iowa educators, Kelly Smith Arickx, a teacher at Rockford High School in Nora Springs, IA and Naomi Peuse, an educator at the State Historical Society of Iowa in Des Moines, IA. They were part of a group of 25 educators selected from across America to participate in the National History Day 2004 Summer Teacher Institute, "Politics and the Press: The Influence of the Media on History." The institute took place from July 25 to July 30, 2004, at the University of Maryland in College Park, Maryland.

This select group of participants from across the country had the opportunity to work with prominent journalists and historians. They were exposed to an array of resources, including oral histories and discussions, learning about various primary source materials that can be incorporated into teaching.

I am pleased to recognize Kelly Smith Arickx and Naomi Peuse for their accomplishment in having been selected to participate in the National History Day Summer Teacher Institute. I am proud to have had them representing my home State of Iowa.●

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words today about the significance of observing September 14, 2004 as National POW/MIA Recognition Day, which honors the memory of the POWs and MIAs who have served in our Nation's wars.

As my colleagues know, the United States has fought in numerous wars and thousands of Americans who served in those wars were captured by the enemy or listed as missing in action. In 20th Century wars alone, more than 147,000 Americans were captured and became Prisoners of War; of that number more than 15,000 died while in captivity. When we add to this number those who are still missing in action, we realize that we cannot do enough to remember their service.

As a veteran who served in Korea, I personally know that the remembrance

of another's sacrifice in battle is one of the highest and most noble acts we can perform. Remembering demonstrates our indebtedness and gratitude for those who served that we might live in freedom.

Many of us have visited one or more of the military academies that train America's future military leaders. These academies have varied missions and yet all of them share in the critical task of developing leaders for their particular branch of service. On the grounds of each academy is a chapel, spectacular places that are easily identifiable as places of worship.

In each chapel, a place has been reserved for those prisoners of war and the missing in action from each particular service. A pew has been set aside and marked by a candle, a powerful symbol that not all have returned from battle. These hallowed places have been set aside so that all POWs and MIAs are remembered with dignity and honor. It is a moving and emotional experience to pause at these reserved pews, to be encouraged by the burning candle, to recall the valor and sacrifice of those soldiers, sailors, marines, and pilots and to be inspired today by what they have done.

Yet, I believe we can and should do more to honor the memory of all the POWs and MIAs who have so gallantly served our Nation.

The display of the POW/MIA flag is a forceful reminder that we care not only for them, but also for their families who personally carry with them the burden of sacrifice. We want them to know that they do not stand alone, that we stand with them and beside them, as they remember the loyalty and devotion of those who served.

Mr. President, I believe that those who have been captured or are missing in action in the Nation's wars deserve to be honored with dignity and devotion. So today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these Americans and their families by remembering their sacrifice and declaring that it will never be forgotten.●

TRIBUTE TO COACH SAMMY DUNN

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I pay tribute to a great Alabamian who has made it his life's work to teach our youth about being great athletes, fair sportsmen, and strong members of their community.

Mr. Sammy Dunn, baseball coach of Vestavia Hills High School, was recently inducted into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame and named the National High School Coaches Association baseball coach of the year. He has dedicated his life to coaching young men, not just on the athletic field, but in life's lessons.

For 27 seasons, Coach Dunn served as head baseball coach at Vestavia Hills High School, where he built a nationally recognized program. He won more games than any baseball coach in the history of Alabama and has a 621-159

record, a staggering .796 winning percentage. From 1991 to 2000, he led the Vestavia Hills Rebels to 10 State titles, including a record 7 consecutive titles between 1994 and 2000. In 1998, the Rebels were voted national champions by Baseball America and the Baseball Coaches Association. In 2000, Vestavia Hills High School named its baseball field in honor of Coach Dunn.

Throughout Coach Dunn's tenure, more than 100 players signed baseball scholarships, and some went on to play professionally, including veteran Oakland Athletic's pitcher Chris Hammond, Cincinnati Red's pitcher Josh Hancock, and New York Yankee pitching prospect Colter Bean. Moreover, his leadership inspired a handful of his former players to pursue coaching careers, including his son Casey, who is the head coach at Samford University.

Coach Dunn's lifelong devotion to young people and the sport of baseball made him an outstanding coach and much deserving of these recent accolades. He is a devoted husband to Linda, dedicated father to Casey, father-in-law to Marty, and grandfather to Sam. I wish him my sincerest congratulations on all of his achievements.●

TRIBUTE TO WCAX TELEVISION

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I pay tribute today to WCAX Channel 3, the CBS affiliate based in South Burlington, VT, which will reach a milestone this month when it marks its 50th year of broadcasting.

WCAX has documented many changes in my home State during that half-century, some for the better, some not. But Channel 3's crucial role in chronicling history cannot be overstated. From its coverage of high school baseball to State House politics, Channel 3 gives Vermonters the news they need. The station's patriarch, Stuart "Red" Martin, is as much a part of the Vermont fabric as the State's dairy farms and dirt roads.

Vermont had the distinction of being the very last State in the Nation to have its own television station when WCAX aired its first broadcast from a transmitter at the top of Mount Mansfield, according to the authors of the recently released book, "Freedom and Unity: a History of Vermont."

In this book, the authors write, "By then, the image of Vermont both within and outside the State as an isolated, rural, museumlike, homogeneous, and unchanging society was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain." Indeed it was, and Channel 3 was there to broadcast Vermont's changing image into living rooms from one end of the State to the other.

Today, Channel 3 has a little more competition than it did back in 1954, but it maintains the distinction of being "Vermont's Own." Over the years, Channel 3 has amassed a variety of impressive awards too numerous to list. But suffice it to say that many a

political career has risen or fallen based on Channel 3 news coverage, and some of us are better off for it. Now if they would just purge that old file tape!

Thank you, Channel 3, for being there through all these years of public service—from helping farmers through the Agriculture Extension Service to the advent of satellite hookups—to capture Vermont's rich and unique history.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 5:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1318. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, as the "Thomas P. Noonan, Jr., Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic".

H.R. 2400. An act to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam.

H.R. 2457. An act to authorize funds for an educational center for the Castillo de Sam Marcos National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3056. An act to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P.

H.R. 3478. An act to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

H.R. 4027. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make available to the University of Miami property under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on Virginia Key, Florida, for use by the University for a Marine Life Science Center.

H.R. 4481. An act to amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4632. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Services located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the "Archie Spigner Post Office Building".

H.R. 4836. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Amarillo, Texas, as the "Thomas E. Creek Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center".

H.R. 5008. An act to provide an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 through September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 363. Concurrent resolution expressing the grave concern of Congress regarding the continuing gross violations of human rights and civil liberties of the Syrian and Lebanese people by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

H. Con. Res. 407. Concurrent resolution saluting the life and courage of the late Commander Lloyd "Pete" Bucher, United States Navy (retired), who commanded the U.S.S.