

the U.N. in Iraq as a means of bringing U.S. troops home.

However, I believe that on the heels of the Oil for Food scandal, we must send a strong signal that reform at the U.N. must proceed. I am voting yes today because the current structure and operations of the U.N. must be reviewed, as just about every speaker on the floor today has acknowledged. Even the U.N. leadership itself has acknowledged the need for reform and, to its credit, has put forward a number of useful proposals for consideration.

Like many bills we consider in the House, I do not like every aspect of this legislation. I am particularly concerned for how it would affect peacekeeping activities. But this legislation importantly calls for a more focused and accountable U.N. budget, one that reflects what should be the true priorities of the organization. I am hopeful that the prospect of this bill will force the U.N. to implement the kinds of changes we all agree are necessary to make the body more effective and efficient.

Mr. Chairman, voting yes today sends a strong signal that we are serious about ensuring a strong United Nations for the future. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 2745.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY JUDGE
CLYDE WRIGHT

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, today, I pay tribute to Little River County Judge Clyde Benton Wright. Judge Wright passed away on June 10, 2005 at the age of 63. I wish to recognize his legacy and lifetime of dedication to public service.

Judge Wright was born on October 30, 1941, in Little River County. Graduating from Foreman High School in 1959, he began a career in the United States Marine Corps with assignments that included Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Judge Wright specialized in and instructed escape and evasion tactics and trained Navy Seals.

Following a distinguished career in the military, Judge Wright moved to Los Angeles and began a career that spanned over two decades with the Los Angeles Police Department, where he earned a prestigious Detective III rank. Following a special request from the government, Judge Wright also taught courses to new Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

In 1984, Judge Wright returned with his family to Little River County. In 1988, he was elected to the post of Little River County Judge, and served in that post for more than eight consecutive terms. As Judge, he helped to secure funding for improvement of local roads and the hospital, and furthered industrial development in Little River County.

Judge Wright led a lifetime of devotion to his family, to public service, and to the betterment of the lives of others. I am honored to have known him and counted him as a friend.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Barbara Lampenfeld Wright, their sons, Lonnie Benton Wright of Little Rock and Marshall Alan Wright of Forrest City, their daughter-in-law, Kristen Collier Wright, and six-week old twin grandchildren, Collier and Syble, and his father, Bud Wright.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JAIME CARDINAL SIN

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Jaime Cardinal Sin, a leader of the Roman Catholic Church of the Philippines. Cardinal Sin was a great man, a strong leader, and a tireless fighter of injustice in his home country of the Philippines and throughout the world for decades. His passing is indeed a significant loss.

Born on August 31, 1928, Sin was ordained a priest in the Archdioceses of Jaro on April 3, 1954. He was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Jaro on March 15, 1972, and on October 8, 1972, he assumed the office of Archbishop of Jaro, thus assuming full control of the archdiocese. On January 21, 1974, Sin was appointed Archbishop of Manila, and on May 25, 1976, Sin became the youngest member of the College of Cardinals, a distinction which he held until 1983.

As the spiritual leader of the largest concentration of Catholics in Asia, Cardinal Sin held a great deal of influence over a substantial number of people. Rather than be content to simply influence the spiritual lives of his people, Cardinal Sin worked to affect change in the political and social arenas. Cardinal Sin was the central figure around whom the Philippine people rallied during both the People Power movement which restored democracy to the Philippines and the recent reformist movement. He was an outspoken critic, and his support of democratic reform helped to facilitate peaceful transition.

Despite his retirement on September 15, 2003, Cardinal Sin remained a popular and beloved figure in the Philippines. He was a leading voice against abortion and the death penalty. He was outspoken against inequality and immorality, and his three decades of service to the Philippine people have left an indelible mark in history.

Because of its geographic proximity and its large Filipino population, my district of Guam has traditionally held a very close relationship with the Philippines. I join the millions of Filipinos on Guam, in the Philippines, and throughout the world in mourning the passing of this great man.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION TO REVIEW DETAINEE ABUSES

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been over a year since the photographs of prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib shocked the nation and the world. Since then, the allegations of mistreatment, abuse, and torture of detainees in U.S. custody have multiplied.

In just the past few weeks, new evidence emerged of the desecration of the Koran at Guantanamo Bay, the involvement of Navy Seals in beating detainees in Iraq, and the

gruesome, ultimately fatal torture of Afghans at the U.S. detention center at Bagram Airbase in Afghanistan.

The reports of detainee abuse are undermining one of our Nation's most valuable assets: our reputation for respect for human rights.

And they are endangering our armed forces and inciting hatred against the United States. As Senator JOE BIDEN said, Guantanamo is the "greatest propaganda for the recruitment of terrorists worldwide."

Our national interest demands a thorough independent review of the detention system. We need answers to basic questions: What happened? Who is responsible? And how do we move forward?

The Pentagon's internal investigations certainly do not meet this standard. The resulting reports have contained conflicting conclusions, and some have been little more than whitewashes.

And in Congress, we have ignored our fundamental constitutional responsibility to investigate.

When the Abu Ghraib photos surfaced, the House held a mere five hours of public hearings. The Senate review was more extensive but stopped far short of assessing individual accountability up the chain of command.

Our troops deserve better. Our nation deserves better.

Some of the allegations that have been replayed repeatedly around the world may not be true. President Bush calls them "absurd."

But we won't know what's true and what's not true unless we investigate. And when we refuse to conduct thorough, independent investigations, the rest of the world thinks we have something to hide.

The independent commission established by the bill we are introducing today would address this huge oversight gap. It would establish a 10-member bipartisan commission modeled on the successful 9-11 Commission.

The Commission would conduct a thorough review of the extent of the abuses, what individuals are responsible for the abuses, and what policies facilitated the abuses. The Commission would also make recommendations on legislative and executive actions necessary to prevent future abuses.

The bill already has 172 cosponsors, and it has the support of key leaders in Congress like NANCY PELOSI, the Minority Leader; STENY HOYER, the Minority Whip; IKE SKELTON, the ranking Democrat on Armed Services; and JANE HARMAN, the ranking Democrat on Intelligence. I commend these senior members for their leadership.

And I urge my other colleagues to join us in demonstrating that our system of checks and balances still works and that we are a nation committed to respect for human rights.

CONGRATULATING MARGARET ELLOR ON RECEIVING THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD GOLD MEDAL

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Margaret Ellor, who has earned The

Congressional Award Gold Medal. On June 22, 2005, Ms. Ellor will receive the award, which honors individuals who have completed over 400 hours of community service in a two year span, 200 hours of both personal development and physical fitness activities, and a four-night expedition or exploration. This award is bestowed upon only the most deserving of America's youth. Based on her record of personal and community service, Ms. Ellor certainly deserves this honor.

Eighteen-year-old Margaret began volunteering for the Girl Scouts in Naperville, Illinois when she was five years old. Motivated by a desire to aid her fellow Americans living in rural West Virginia, she led a thirty-person crew into her community to collect donations, clothing, books, sporting goods, and other items for West Virginians in need. She then went to The Mountain State to personally deliver the items. She also spent one week in each of the past three summers remodeling and rebuilding homes in poor communities closer to home.

When not helping others, Maggie has devoted time to improving her public speaking and musical abilities. In addition, she has undertaken intense training in Tae Kwan Do, swimming, and cross training. She undertook a three year study of the German language and culture, which included three weeks living abroad with a German family. She could have spent this time with friends or working in a local business. But instead, she sought to broaden her horizons while helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Margaret Ellor is an exceptional young woman. Her warm heart and sharp mind have proven, at her young age, to be of great value to her fellow citizens. Her good deeds in her home town are the sign of a good spirit and an even better soul. As the late tennis champion Arthur Ashe once said, "True heroism is remarkably sober, very undramatic. It is not the urge to surpass all others at whatever cost, but the urge to serve others, at whatever cost." I can think of no better example of that heroic ideal than Ms. Margaret Ellor of Aurora, Illinois. I congratulate her on receiving The Congressional Award Gold Medal and I look forward to watching where her career takes her in the months and years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RENOWNED
SCIENTIST JACK ST. CLAIR KILBY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I rise to pay tribute to the life of Jack St. Clair Kilby of Dallas, Texas. After living a remarkably accomplished life that spanned 81 years, Dr. Kilby passed away on June 20, 2005.

Nobel laureate Jack St. Clair Kilby who set off the high-tech revolution with his invention of the semiconductor chip in 1958, graduated from University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign in 1947 with a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering.

Kilby joined Texas Instruments in 1958. That summer, the idea for the integrated circuit first came to him. Kilby and fellow TI offi-

cial put the first circuit to the test on September 12, 1958, marking the invention that transformed the industry.

Dr. Kilby held several engineering management positions at TI between 1960 and 1968 when he was named assistant Vice President. In 1970, he became Director of Engineering and Technology for the components group, before taking a leave of absence to become an independent consultant. Kilby officially retired from TI in 1983, but continued to do consulting work with the company.

In addition to his TI career, Kilby held the rank of Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering at Texas A&M University from 1978 to 1984. In 1990, he lent his name to The Kilby Awards Foundation, which commemorates "the power of one individual to make a significant impact on society." In addition to the Nobel Prize, Kilby received numerous honors and awards for his contributions to science, technology and the electronics industry.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. If this is the measure of worth in life, Dr. Kilby's family, colleagues and friends can attest to the success of the life he led.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the House to join me in paying tribute to the life of Dr. Kilby. He touched our lives and our hearts, and he will be greatly missed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2863) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

The Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006 funds our military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, among many other things. It is very similar to the Defense Authorization bill that I supported in the Armed Services Committee and on the House floor.

In general, the bill fully funds military pay, benefits, the pay raise for the base force, and all military readiness programs, including all requested increases for Special Operations Forces.

The bill also includes \$45.3 billion of unrequested emergency supplemental funding (the "bridge fund") to cover contingency operations and personnel costs during the first six months of the fiscal year that begins on October 1st. This comes on the heels of the \$75.9 billion FY05 supplemental funding bill that the Congress passed only a month ago.

I think this is realistic and necessary, because we must support our men and women in uniform, but I also believe the administration must begin to take responsibility for the full cost of the war in Iraq and consider these costs through the regular appropriations process. There is no "emergency" here—we know

that since this bridge fund would take us only halfway through FY06, we should be expecting another request of about \$40 billion before the year is over. The American people deserve greater candor from the administration about both the predictable costs as well as the anticipated benefits of our undertakings in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Once this bill is signed into law, defense spending in FY06 will total about 55 percent of the entire Federal discretionary budget. Overall defense spending, in real terms, will be more than 20 percent higher than the average Cold War budget. The administration needs to clearly recognize these realities and be open with the American people about its spending priorities.

I want to briefly discuss a few other specific parts of the bill.

I am pleased that the bill does not include funding for earth-penetrating nuclear weapons, which a recent National Academy of Sciences report found would destroy military targets underground but also cause massive casualties above ground. The bill strikes a compromise, providing \$4 million for the Air Force for work on a conventional (non-nuclear) version of the bunker buster.

Importantly, it also includes cost-containment measures on a number of weapons systems that have yet to be fully funded. This is critical at a time when costs of our military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan are also increasing exponentially.

In the area of operation and maintenance, the bill provides important funding for added fuel costs and body armor, and \$147 million for Army National Guard recruiting. The measure contains \$2.9 billion for various procurement accounts, including \$170 million for up-armored Humvees, \$20 million for bolt-on armor kits for trucks, and \$35 million for roadside bomb jammers.

The bill also provides \$8 billion in extra funding for military personnel accounts, including funds for incremental wartime costs of pays and allowances for active-duty and reserve personnel, for recruiting and retention, and for an expanded death gratuity.

I am pleased that the Appropriations Committee accepted and the House approved an amendment on the floor to lift the \$500 million cap in the bill on training the Iraqi National Army. Since the timing of the draw-down of U.S. forces is linked to the ability of Iraqi troops to defend themselves and their country, we shouldn't impose an arbitrary limit on this funding.

I am also pleased that the bill provides the president's request of \$416 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, known as CTR or Nunn-Lugar, to assist in the denuclearization and demilitarization of the states of the former Soviet Union. The total is \$6 million more than the current level.

Finally, I would like to comment on amendments offered by Representatives DUNCAN HUNTER and DAVID OBEY.

As it came to the floor, the bill included language approved by the full Appropriations committee expressing the sense of Congress that the expression of personal religious faith is welcome in the U.S. military, "but coercive and abusive religious proselytizing at the U.S. Air Force Academy by officers assigned to duty at the academy. . . . as has been reported, is inconsistent with the professionalism and standards required of those who serve at