

SAXTON, Congressman ANDREWS, and Congressman SMITH. Our nation's veterans answered the call without question when our country needed them, and it is our duty to provide quality, convenient health care for them when they need it. This issue is a top priority for me and I will continue to fight to ensure that all veterans have adequate access to the health care they have earned and deserve.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2005

Mr. MURTHA. Madam Speaker, the Intelligence Authorization Bill provides resources vital to the continuing effort to improve our nation's intelligence capabilities and to transform the intelligence community to ensure that we do everything possible to prevent another event like September 11, 2001. As such, I support this legislation.

In particular, I am gratified that this bill provides resources above the President's request to increase our human intelligence capabilities. This is an issue that has concerned me for many years and one that I have worked to correct. The House-passed FY 2006 Defense Appropriations bill includes substantial, new HUMINT resources, which I will make every effort to protect as we go into conference with the Senate later this year.

Additionally, the authorization bill includes provisions to strengthen Ambassador Negroponte's hand as he undertakes the tremendous responsibility of defining the role of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and transforming the intelligence community. I am hopeful that the authorizers and the appropriators can work together to support the DNI in this critical first year.

Certainly, there are areas of the bill, particularly some of the technical programs, where I am a little disappointed in the resource levels recommended by the Intelligence Committee. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the committee to find a mutually acceptable approach to meet the nation's space platform requirements. However, overall, I believe that this is a good bill that goes a long way to meeting the needs of the intelligence community.

HONORING THE NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES OF THE PACIFIC NORTH- WEST AND THE TREATIES OF 1855 BETWEEN THESE TRIBES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to honor the 150th anniversary of the 1855 treaties signed between the Native American Tribes of the Pacific Northwest and the United States of America.

This weekend marks the 150th anniversary of the treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, one of the many important treaties signed in 1855. The treaty emerged as a solution to tensions growing between the thousands of settlers flooding through the Columbia River region in the mid-19th century and the tribes that had inhabited the area for countless generations. By 1852, more than 12,000 white immigrants were journeying through the territory each year. Although most continued westward, the portion of settlers who chose to remain in the region eventually claimed Indian lands as their own. To settle the dispute, the Department of Indian Affairs for the Oregon Territory began work on the 1855 treaty.

The Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon ceded 10 million acres of Indian land to the United States government, including what have since become Wasco, Sherman, Hood River, Gilliam, Jefferson, Crook, Wheeler, Deshutes, Clackamas, Grant, Marion, and Morrow counties. The Tribes of Middle Oregon Treaties, were signed by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla, Deschutes, Walla Walla, Tenino, and Wasco.

These treaties helped guide and shape the management of land, water, wildlife, and fisheries of the Pacific Northwest now and into the future. These treaties were understood by their signers to ensure the unique quality of life of the native people in Middle Oregon. Unfortunately, the United States' history of honoring its commitments to Native Americans leaves much to be desired.

In honor of the anniversary of these treaties, we should reaffirm and support the promises made 150 years ago between the Pacific Northwest tribes and the United States of America. Together we have a rich legacy and a bright future to protect, and I urge my colleagues in joining me in supporting this resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO ELLA ADENE KEMP BAMPFIELD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Ella Adene Kemp Bampffield.

Mrs. Kemp Bampffield was born on June 29, 1905 in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Waynesville, North Carolina. She is the fourth of nine children born to Elijah and Lelia Kemp. However, she is currently the sole survivor.

Mrs. Kemp Bampffield attended elementary school in Waynesville. Then she enrolled in the high school division of Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C., and graduated as the valedictorian of her senior class. Following high school, she attended Fayetteville State Normal College, Howard University and Cortez Peters Business College.

Mrs. Kemp Bampffield's first marriage was blessed with one child, Admiral Dewey Dunn. Admiral Dewey Dunn, now deceased, had two sons: Anthony Dewey Dunn and Amiel Dunn. She later married Robert Smalls Bampffield of Beaufort, South Carolina, now deceased.

Mrs. Kemp Bampffield's career included teaching for 7 years in North Carolina. Upon moving to D.C., she was employed with the

U.S. Treasury Department Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. She retired on October 31, 1969 after nearly 29 years of service.

Since retirement, Mrs. Kemp Bampffield and her grandson, Anthony, have enjoyed traveling. They have visited most of the contiguous United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, the Caribbean, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, Mexico, Spain, Germany, France, Italy, Jerusalem, and England.

Mrs. Kemp Bampffield has been a faithful member of John Wesley AME Zion Church of Washington, D.C. since 1934. In addition, she and her grandson, Anthony, have resided in Washington, D.C. for the past 55 years. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Mrs. Kemp Bampffield's lifelong accomplishments and her upcoming milestone 100th birthday.

RECOGNITION OF STEVEN H. STEINGLASS FOR HIS YEARS OF SERVICE AS DEAN OF CLEVELAND MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW, CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Steven H. Steinglass for his years of service to the students of Cleveland Marshall College of Law at Cleveland State University, to the legal community for his scholarship and service, and to the Greater Cleveland community at large. After 9 years as dean of the law school, Dean Steinglass is stepping down from that position and returning to the law school faculty to continue his illustrious career as professor and legal scholar.

Since joining the faculty at Cleveland Marshall in 1980, Dean Steinglass has made presentations at continuing judicial and legal education programs in more than 20 states for such organizations as the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, the Federal Judicial Center, the National Judicial College, the Ohio Judicial Conference, and the Practicing Law Institute. Dean Steinglass has also twice argued before the United States Supreme Court.

Equally important to the people of Ohio's 10th Congressional District and its surrounding communities is his commitment to the local community. Currently, Dean Steinglass is serving as a Trustee for the Cleveland Bar Association, as a member of the Ohio State Bar Association Council of Delegates, on the Board of the Ohio Legal Assistance Foundation, as a member of the Advisory Board of the Greater Cleveland Drug Court, and on the Program Committee of the City Club, the nation's oldest continuing free speech organization. Dean Steinglass is one of those rare academics who is equally comfortable as a teacher, a scholar, and a practicing attorney. Although he leaves the deanship, I am pleased that he will remain on faculty.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognizing the invaluable service Dean Steinglass has provided to the Greater Cleveland community as dean, and to wish him the best in his continued service to Cleveland

Marshall School of Law and the people of Northeast Ohio.

HONORING THE 2005 GOLDMAN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIZE RECIPIENTS

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the winners of the 2005 Goldman Environmental Prize, the world's most prestigious prize honoring grassroots environmentalists.

Now in its 16th year, the Goldman Prize is annually awarded to environmental leaders from six geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Islands & Island Nations, North America, and South & Central America. The recipients are engaged in important efforts to preserve the natural environment, including protecting endangered ecosystems and species, combating destructive development projects, promoting sustainability, influencing environmental policies and striving for environmental justice. Goldman Prize winners often are figurative men and women from isolated villages and inner cities who are willing to endure great personal risks to safeguard the environment.

To be given the award is a great honor. It is a recognition of the outstanding work that the activists do to ensure social and environmental justice in their communities and around the world.

This year the recipient from Mexico is Isidro Baldenegro López. Mr. Baldenegro is a subsistence farmer and community leader of Mexico's indigenous Tarahumara people in the country's Sierra Madre mountain region. He has spent much of his life defending old growth forests from devastating logging in a region torn by violence, corruption and drug-trafficking. Tragically, Baldenegro is acutely aware of the grave risks involved in defending the forest. As a boy, he witnessed firsthand the assassination of his father who was killed for his opposition to logging. In the face of these serious risks and repeated threats against his life, Baldenegro has chosen to remain and defend the forest and ancestral lands his community has inhabited for hundreds of years. In 1993, Baldenegro developed a non-violent grassroots movement to fight the logging industry in the Sierra Madres. He later mobilized a massive human blockade which resulted in a special court order outlawing logging in the area. Following the blockade, Baldenegro was suddenly jailed on what later proved to be false charges of arms and drug possession. After 15 months of imprisonment, he emerged to establish an environmental justice organization, which currently has cases pending in the federal courts in Mexico. He has brought world attention to the beautiful, ecologically crucial old-growth forests of the Sierra Madre as well as the survival of the Tarahumara people.

Father José Andrés Tamayo Cortez, another Goldman Prize recipient, is a Catholic priest leading the struggle for environmental justice in the Olancho region of Honduras. He directs the Environmental Movement of Olancho, MAO, a coalition of subsistence

farmers and community and religious leaders who are defending their lands against uncontrolled logging in the region. Logging has already taken more than half of the region's 12 million acres of forest in one of the most biologically diverse forest ecosystems. Father Tamayo has worked to exert pressure on the Honduran government to reform its national forest policy. He has been harassed and violently assaulted, and has had a bounty put on his life for his work in his community. Father Tamayo is selflessly committed to the peaceful protection of the forests and the people of Honduras. He has said, "Natural resources and life itself are human rights; therefore, to destroy God's creation is to attack human life; our last remaining option is to defend life with our own life."

These are just two of the six leaders awarded the Goldman Prize this year, but I would like to commend all the winners for their incredible commitment to a better world for their communities. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring them today.

THE NEW G.I. BILL: PAYING A DEBT TO TODAY'S VETERANS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the G.I. Bill of Rights for the 21st Century.

This week, we commemorate the 61st anniversary of the G.I. Bill. The bill was enacted in 1944 to support our troops returning from World War II with educational benefits, home loans and medical assistance. This legislation greatly impacted my life.

I was a high school dropout when I first enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1948. After serving in Korea, where I was awarded a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star, I came back home in 1952 with no idea of what to do next. I had achieved the rank of Sergeant, but now I found myself frustrated, pushing hand trucks in New York's garment district, just as I had before I was deployed to Korea. Desperate for help, I went to the Veterans Administration where I learned the government would pay for my education under the G.I. Bill. I decided to finish high school and to pursue a higher education and a law degree. The rest is history.

Almost 8 million veterans went to college as a result of the original G.I. Bill and we owe today's veterans that same opportunity tailored to today's needs. Today, there are CHARLIE RANGELS from all over the country who don't know what they will be doing when they return from serving. They enlisted with the hope of a better way of life by getting an education through the G.I. Bill. More than one million men and women have served so far in Iraq and Afghanistan. These troops have put their lives on the line for our country, and we owe them nothing less than a new and improved G.I. Bill.

The new G.I. Bill recently introduced by Democrats in Congress, if passed, would improve benefits for our men and women serving today and meets the needs of veterans and military retirees.

To help our soldiers take part in our economy and help recruit new service members,

the new G.I. Bill would provide the full cost for college or job training for those who serve four or more years of active duty. It would also provide \$1,000 bonuses to the nearly 1 million troops who have been placed in harm's way in Iraq and Afghanistan. The new G.I. Bill also honors our National Guard and Reserve by expanding military health care to cover all reservists, making sure they do not suffer a pay cut while deployed and improving incentives for recruitment and retention.

For military retirees and the families of those who died in the line of duty, the package would eliminate the Disabled Veterans Tax, allowing disabled veterans to receive disability compensation along with their retirement pension. It would also do away with the Military Families Tax which penalizes survivors, mostly widows, of those killed as a result of combat from injuries sustained in service. These widows lose their survivor benefits if they receive compensation because their spouse has died of a service-connected injury. If passed, the bill would also improve veterans' health care.

Like me, most of today's volunteers are from economically depressed urban and rural areas with high rates of unemployment. Enticed by enlistment bonuses up to \$20,000, they look at the military as an economic opportunity. In effect, they are subject to an economic draft. This is why I appealed to President Bush to call on all Americans to share the burden of war.

I oppose the war in Iraq, whose justifications have all been proven false. I strongly support the troops, whose job is not to question the legitimacy of the war, but to follow the orders they are given. We must see to it that we show them how much we appreciate their sacrifice.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, on June 22, 2005 I was unavoidably detained during votes on H.R. 2985. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: on Rollcall vote No. 299, I would have voted "nay"; on Rollcall vote No. 300, I would have voted "nay"; on Rollcall vote No. 301, I would have voted "nay"; on Rollcall vote No. 302, I would have voted "nay"; on Rollcall vote No. 303, I would have voted "aye".

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREATY SIGNING BETWEEN THE TRIBES OF MIDDLE OREGON AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 150th anniversary of the treaty signing between the Tribes of middle Oregon and the United States on June 25th, 1855. I will have the honor this weekend