

who lost their lives in the Holocaust, even when many in the world wanted to forget.

The Holocaust was an act of brutal genocide and unprecedented evil. But those such as Simon Wiesenthal remind us that the cause of justice is never lost.

**NATIONAL ADDICTION
COUNSELORS DAY**

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my support for National Addiction Counselors Day, today, September 20, 2005. As we recognize the tremendous success of treatment for addiction disorders during the entire month of September, we must also acknowledge the great work of addiction counselors.

A staggering 63 percent of Americans say that addiction to alcohol or other drugs has had an impact on them at some point in their lives. Recovery Month, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, focuses on helping individuals with addiction problems access treatment and support services, as well as promotes measures that make treatment more affordable, equitable, and available. As a co-sponsor of the Paul Wellstone Mental Health Equitable Treatment Act, I am working to end discrimination within the health insurance system against those with mental illness and addiction disorders. Unfortunately, lack of insurance coverage is only one of several barriers that prevent individuals from seeking treatment. In fact, of the 22.2 million individuals needing treatment for substance abuse disorders, 20.3 million have not received it.

No one is immune from addiction; it afflicts people of all ages, races, classes, and professions. The impact is felt not only by individuals and their families, but by society as well. Addiction costs our society and economy billions of dollars each year, in health care costs, property damage, and lost productivity. It also costs lives, and causes immense amounts of grief and pain. The professionals who treat this destructive disease are a dedicated, knowledgeable group which has committed themselves to this serious health crisis. Today there are hundreds of thousands of clean and sober individuals living productive lives only because, in a moment-of-truth, a counselor was there and made the difference.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the valuable contributions of addiction counselors by honoring National Addiction Counselors Day.

**THE DENNISON FAMILY OF
FAIRBORN, OHIO**

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Dennison family of Fairborn, Ohio. The Dennison's are a wonderful family that has made many contributions to the community over the years.

Originally from West Virginia, Steve Dennison joined the Air Force in 1983 as a Munitions Systems Specialist. He served for 22 years and retired from the service on May 31, 2005 to go to work as a Conventional Munitions Specialist at the Headquarters of the Air Force Materiel Command, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

Steve and his wife, Tammy, had two children, Megan and Jacob. Unfortunately, these children were born with the lethal genetic childhood disease, ataxia-telangiectasia, or A-T for short. This disease causes the progressive loss of muscle control, cancer and immune system problems. Generally, the lifespan for children with A-T is 20 years. Unfortunately for the Dennison family, both of their children were born with severe symptoms of this already brutal disease.

In 2004, the Dennisons lost Megan at the age of 16, even as they worked night and day to keep her healthy and were greatly supported by the community. Jacob, age 16, whose mental capacity is sharp, like most children with A-T, misses his sister and is fully aware of what the future may hold for him.

In closing, the Dennison family's courage and strength and Steve's distinguished service to the country are an inspiration to us all. I wish the Dennison family the best in the future. For the Dennison family and all the other families with children suffering from this devastating disease, I wish for a cure.

**A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF
G. DAVID TOZZI**

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of G. David Tozzi; and

Whereas, G. David Tozzi will be remembered by his mother, Irene, his sisters Nancy and Jennie, his brothers-in-law Raymond and Thomas, and his beloved nephews Tommy and David; and

Whereas, G. David Tozzi was born in Bellaire, Ohio, and resided in St. Clairsville, Ohio; and

Whereas, G. David Tozzi was a dedicated employee of the First Energy Corporation, a devout member of the St. Mary's Catholic Church in St. Clairsville and a loyal member of the Bellaire Elks; and

Whereas, G. David Tozzi will certainly be remembered by all those who knew him because of his upright character.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of G. David Tozzi.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOLVAY PUBLIC LIBRARY, CELEBRATED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 2005

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th Anniversary of the Solvay Public Library located in the Village of Solvay, New York. The history of the Solvay Public Library actually began on January 14, 1903, with an endowment by steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. Along with this endowment, the assistance of Frederick Hazard, President of the Solvay Process Company, and the Village of Solvay led to the creation of the public library. In May of 1903, the University of the State of New York granted an official charter to the Solvay Public Library.

The Solvay Public Library officially opened its doors on September 25, 1905, with a collection of 2,042 books. Since then, the library has served as an integral part of the Village of Solvay and its community. Since 1906, the library has offered weekly story hours, which continue to this day. During World War I, the Solvay Public Library converted its Community Room into a lounge for soldiers camped at the State Fair Grounds. In 2001, the Solvay Public Library Board of Trustees initiated a "Preservation and Expansion" Campaign to make the building handicapped accessible and to outreach even further into the community.

On behalf of all who have benefited from the services of the Solvay Public Library, the citizens of the Village of Solvay, and the people of Central New York, I would like to extend my best wishes for many more successful years of service to this outstanding public library.

**HONORING DR. MARIE V.
MCDEMMOND**

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of Dr. Marie V. McDemmond, immediate past president of Norfolk State University and the 2005 Forever Upward award designee for her service and dedication to the cause of higher education in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Dr. McDemmond retired from Norfolk State University as president earlier this year, and while her indelible leadership skills will be sorely missed by all, I am pleased that Marie has chosen to continue to continue to serve NSU by teaching.

Dr. Marie McDemmond made great strides in 1997 when she began her presidency at Norfolk State University by not only being the first woman to lead the university, but also the first African-American woman to head a public, 4-year institution of higher education in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Under her leadership, Norfolk State University has developed into a vibrant institution with cutting edge programs and operations, and is poised to be a leader in information technologies and other

fields that significantly contribute to our Nation's economy.

Under Dr. McDemmond's leadership, Norfolk State University's reputation as a leading minority-serving institution has soared. Dr. McDemmond's vision has also helped to bridge both the digital divide and opportunity divide at several Historically Black colleges and other universities. Her innovative style, while working with other leading educators and government officials, contributed to these great successes will benefit the entire higher education community for many years to come.

I am pleased to rise in honor Dr. Marie McDemmond, a true education leader who embodies Norfolk State University's creed of "Achieving with Excellence."

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PANGERE CORPORATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. VISCLOSEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pleasure that I stand before you today to recognize the many accomplishments of the Pangere Corporation throughout its 100 years of service in Northwest Indiana. To commemorate this special occasion, the Pangere Corporation will be holding an anniversary celebration on September 24, 2005, at the Center for Visual and Performing Arts in Munster, Indiana.

John T. Pangere established The Pangere Corporation in 1905 as an industrial painting contracting company. He built the framework of a company that today offers a complete line of construction services. Because their roots are in Gary and they wanted to give back to the community what it had given them over the years, the Pangere family built its headquarters in the center of Gary, Indiana. Northwest Indiana has certainly been rewarded by the true service and uncompromising dedication this company has displayed to the community.

Throughout its growth and expansion, the officers and owners of the Pangere Corporation have strived to maintain the corporate culture and values of being a family business. The Pangere family recognizes the need and importance of community involvement. The company contributes financially to many charitable and community organizations and its employees are encouraged to participate in community events. Steve Pangere has given his time and efforts selflessly to the people of Northwest Indiana. He serves as a board member of several charitable organizations and he has taught his employees the true meaning of service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating the Pangere Corporation on their 100th Anniversary. This company has contributed to the growth and development of the economy of the First Congressional District. Their service and devotion deserves the highest commendation, and I am proud to represent them in Congress.

MEETING OF THE IRANIAN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY CAUCUS

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, please submit the following transcript from the June 25, 2005 meeting of the Iranian Human Rights and Democracy Caucus for the RECORD.

Congressman Tom Tancredo: We are going to be talking about the election in Iran and the aftermath of the election. According to reports the mullahs employed a variety of methods to get Mahmood Ahmadinejad elected and including the use of 5 million national ID cards of the deceased, voting with unofficial ID cards, voting with both passports and birth certificates outside of Iran to allow the mullahs men to write in their votes twice, paying \$15.5 million 300,000 members of the parliamentary Bassij force in support of a particular candidate, buying votes for \$35.00 each in many provinces, furthermore in recent years we have learned critical information about the mullahs of nuclear program. Since then the international community has come to better appreciate the extent of Iran's involvement in terrorist activity abroad, nuclear ambitions and interference in Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine. It would be a monumental error if we assume that the mullahs are reformable, can tolerate intellectually progress and regional or international peace. I look forward to the testimony of today's witnesses and I hope they can illuminate for us Iran's recent elections and their implications for the U.S. and the world.

Dr. Kenneth Katzman (Excerpt): Congressional Research Service—The twists and turns of the Iranian presidential election in 2005 might indicate that Iranian politics are more vibrant and less scripted than some experts, and some Administration officials appear to believe. On the other hand, Bush Administration criticism of the Council of Guardians' heavy hand in candidate selection—and eliminating of all women candidates from the competition—is accurate. . . . Although Iranian voters apparently did not vote for him because of his foreign policy positions, his victory has now ensured a hardliner lock on virtually all major institutions—the Supreme Leadership, the Council of Guardians, 6 clerics appointed by Khamenei plus 6 jurists appointed by the judiciary, the Majles, the Expediency Council, and now the presidency and government ministries. The 86-seat Assembly of Experts is elected. Reformists are now virtually shut out. . . . Potential alterations to Tehran's bargaining strategies at the nuclear talks with the so-called "EU-3", Britain, France, and Germany, are perhaps harder to judge. During his second round campaign, Ahmadinejad pointedly criticized the Foreign Ministry negotiators as too willing to make dramatic concessions in order to reach a deal with the EU-3. Those penalties will likely be the subject of discussion between the United States and its European allies.

Professor Raymond Tanter (Excerpt): Iran Policy Committee—With regard to the turnout in the June 2005 Iranian elections, a Council on Foreign Relations analyst referenced Iran's notorious Ministry of Intelligence and Security to validate the regime's announced turnout numbers. . . . I think if disinformation means anything it means that you don't go to the Ministry of Intelligence and Security to find out what the turnout is! I've heard reports from some of the smaller cities in Iran that the opposi-

tion-led boycott was very effective. The turnout was between 10 percent and 20 percent not the regime's inflated figure of over 50 percent. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out that the lower the turnout rate, the less the legitimacy of that government. . . . In addition, the so-called election was actually a "selection" because the Supreme Leader Khamenei handpicked candidates in advance of the vote. He started nearly two years ago to have the revolutionary guards take control over all organs of the regime. This power play did not begin a month before the June elections. There was some internal dissent, and Khamenei thought it was important for him to control all organs of power. . . . President Bush deserves credit for condemning the "sham selections" and hence de-legitimizing them in advance.

Here is a three-point plan of the Iran Policy Committee to facilitate regime change in Iran. First, remove the Mujaheddin-e Khalq from the Foreign Terrorist Organizations list. Secondly, expand U.S. funding for Iranian opposition groups and nongovernmental organizations committed to democratic change in Iran, including the Mujaheddin-e Khalq and related groups. Thirdly, invite Iranian opposition leaders to the White House and to the Congress; these leaders would include leaders of the Mujaheddin-e Khalq and members of the National Council of Resistance of Iran.

Congressman Tom Tancredo: It does seem, listening to you, there is a ray of sunshine and you both have just let shine on this because, would we be Pollyannaish to think that it is good that he is going to disavow any foreign investment and therefore any internationalization of the economy, those oil revenues will be less effective perhaps and the mischief making, then they otherwise would be if the economy were to thrive under a more expansive or more open arrangement.

Congressman Tom Tancredo: I would like to recognize a member who has joined us, congressman Clay.

Congressman William Lacy Clay: I appreciate hearing from Dr. Tanter and the other witnesses here, defined out their take on the recent elections in Iran. Let me also say that it's OK to mention Florida, you can also mention Ohio. This is a bipartisan committee [laughter] I'm delighted to be here, it's a pleasure, thank you.

Ilan Berman (Excerpt): American Foreign Policy Council—. . . A great deal of think has been spilt in recent weeks in an attempt to game the Iranian elections. The art of predicting have the next president is going to be has been elevated to high drama, certainly on the editorial pages that we've all read. Also I think it's important to note that most of this analysis has been spectacularly wrong, not just wrong but spectacularly wrong. . . . The power centers within the Islamic Republic are fully consolidated under the leadership of the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei. In the past, the outgoing President Mohammad Khatami had succeeded on a very notable but very few and far between occasions on breaking with the clerical leadership and doing so publicly. With the rise of Mr. Ahmadinejad such descent is more than likely going to become a thing of the past. Given his political leanings and his revolutionary credentials he is likely to steer the Iranian presidency into the out right rubber stamp of the clerical leadership. That is the first implication. . . . Second is that Mr. Ahmadinejad's ascendance to power actually mirrors a deeper political shift that has taken place within that the Iranian politics