

violence in the United States and its devastating effects on families.

Rollcall vote 495: I would have voted “aye” on H.R. 438, a bill to name a postal facility in Berkeley, California, after Maudelle Shirek. Ms. Shirek has provided a significant service to this country fighting against injustice, poverty, and housing discrimination.

Rollcall vote 494: I would have voted “aye” on H.J. Res. 66, supporting the goals and ideals of “Lights On Afterschool,” a national celebration of after-school programs.

IN HONOR OF GARY ANUND  
KNUTSON

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank Gary Anund Knutson, a dedicated public servant. Mr. Knutson, County Auditor-Controller of Santa Cruz, will retire after 35 years of public service, 19 of which were spent as the County Auditor-Controller. Mr. Knutson will be retiring on December 30, 2005, bringing an end to nearly four decades of outstanding service.

Mr. Knutson, who has spent a great deal of time maintaining a great working environment in his office, has decided to pursue other ambitions. His retirement will be enjoyed spending time on other personal activities. Mr. Knutson has done an exceptional job and his service is truly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, when he retires, Gary Anund Knutson will be leaving behind 35 years of excellence and professionalism. I applaud Mr. Knutson for his work and contributions. He has left a lasting impact on his community, and we would like to wish him well in his upcoming retirement.

ON THE OCCASION OF TAIWAN’S  
NATIONAL DAY OF CELEBRATION

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China (Taiwan) will be celebrating its National Day this October 10, and I wish to express my congratulations to Taiwan President Chen Shuibian and the people of Taiwan.

Over the years, Taiwan and the United States have enjoyed strong trading relations. Trade between our two countries have been growing steadily. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee, I notice that Taiwan is one of our best buyers of agricultural products and services. Last month, Taiwan sent an agricultural goodwill mission to the United States and it pledged to purchase more than three billions dollars worth of U.S. corn, wheat, soybeans and hide in the next two years. I will encourage farmers in my home state of North Carolina to take advantage of Taiwan’s “Buy American” program.

Also, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I am hopeful that there will be permanent peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait in the very near future.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to praise the good work of Taiwan Representative David Tawei Lee. He is a fine diplomat who has kept us informed and well briefed on all of the latest developments in Taiwan.

Happy Birthday to Taiwan.

RECOGNITION OF DR. KERRY  
CLEGG

HON. HOWARD P. “BUCK” McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Dr. Kerry Clegg, a school board member for the Sulphur Springs Union Elementary School District in my district, for his service as the 2004–2005 President of the California School Boards Association.

As a sixteen year member of the Sulphur Springs Union Elementary School District board of trustees, Dr. Clegg served three terms as president. In addition, Dr. Clegg served as president and secretary-treasurer for the Santa Clarita Valley School Trustees Association.

His contributions to the California School Boards Association have distinguished him as instrumental in answering the needs of California schools. In addition to his role as president this past year, Dr. Clegg served as a representative in CSBA’s Delegate Assembly and as an active member of CSBA’s Board of Directors for four years. Among Dr. Clegg’s further contributions to the CSBA are his roles on CSBA’s Budget Committee, Nominating Committee, Policy Platform Committee, Federal Issues Council, K-Higher Education Remediation Task Force, and as a site validator for CSBA’s Golden Bell Awards. In 2004, Dr. Clegg also chaired CSBA’s Legislative Committee, and this year, he is chairing the Joint Task Force on Science, the Education Legal Alliance Steering Committee, and the Superintendents Council. His contributions are currently reaching a national level as he serves as a delegate to the National School Boards Association.

Dr. Kerry Clegg graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles with a doctorate in Biology. Outside of his California School Boards Association duties, Dr. Clegg is a biological research manager for Sepulveda Research Corporation, and is also the CEO of a local Federal Credit Union. He and his wife, Rosanna, have five children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. Kerry Clegg for his service to the Sulphur Springs Union Elementary School District and for his service as president of the California School Boards Association.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
UNITED STATES CAPITOL PAGE  
SCHOOL CLASS OF 1981 ON THEIR  
REUNION

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, it is great pride that I rise to congratulate the United

States Capitol Page School Class of 1981 on their upcoming 25th anniversary. The Class of 1981 served the Congress honorably both in this chamber and in the other body.

Over the past 25 years these young men and women have started families and become leaders in our society.

As they gather in our Nation’s Capital for their reunion this weekend, I offer my congratulations on behalf this body and ask all of my colleagues to welcome them back to the hallowed halls of Congress.

HONORING NATIONAL SCHOOL  
LUNCH WEEK

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize National School Lunch Week. This year, the event is being held during the week of October 10–14, 2005. In honor of this event, I would like to take a moment to share with you a few facts relating to the National School Lunch Program:

President Harry Truman established the National School Lunch Program in 1946 in response to the large number of World War II recruits that were rejected due to malnutrition.

Today, the school lunch program serves more than 28 million students each day.

Just over half of those students who participate in the school lunch program receive their lunch free or at a reduced cost.

Over 92 percent of all students nationwide have access to school lunch and about 58 percent of those students participate on a given day.

The school lunch program operates in 99 percent of all public schools and 85 percent of private schools. That’s a total of 99,538 public and non-profit private schools.

The National School Lunch Program is the largest of the federal child nutrition programs both in terms of spending and children served.

In fiscal year 2005, \$6.8 billion was appropriated for the school lunch program.

For some children, a school lunch is the only healthy meal they eat all day. School lunches can contribute positively to children’s health, and can improve academic performance by increasing children’s learning capacity and lengthening their attention spans. The National School Lunch Program plays an important role in protecting the health and well-being of many of the nation’s school-age children.

I commend the nation’s dedicated educators, food service professionals, and most of all, parents who work to ensure the ongoing success of the National School Lunch Program, and to ensure that children have access to nutritious and balanced meals at school.

A TRIBUTE TO TIBOR (TED)  
RUBIN—RECIPIENT OF THE CON-  
GRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to

Tibor (Ted) Rubin, who received the Medal of Honor from President George W. Bush at a ceremony in the White House just a few days ago for his heroic and extraordinarily selfless acts during the Korean War. His story is inspirational and his deeds are stirring and should be known by all Americans.

Mr. Rubin was born between the First and Second World Wars in Paszto, Hungary, a small Jewish village of only 120 people in 1929. At age 13, he was shipped to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria, where he spent 14 months. When he was liberated by American troops, he was starving and on the brink of death. Although Tibor survived, both his parents and two of his sisters perished in the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, Tibor Rubin immigrated to New York in 1948 where he worked first as a shoemaker and later as a butcher. When he attempted to enter the U.S. Army butcher's school in 1949, he was denied admission after failing the English test, but in 1950 he passed. By July of that year, he was assigned to the infantry and stationed on the front lines in Korea. Mr. Rubin volunteered for missions that no one else would undertake. On one occasion, he secured the retreat route for his company by single-handedly defending a hill for 24 hours against waves of North Korean soldiers.

In October 1950 a massive Chinese attack was mounted across the border into North Korea. The offensive surprised Americans troops, including Tibor Rubin's unit. After most of his regiment had been wiped out and he was severely wounded, he was captured and spent the next 30 months in a prisoner of war camp. The Chinese offered him food and a chance to go back to Hungary throughout his ordeal, but he refused to leave his American brothers. Mr. Rubin would sneak out of his prison every night and steal food from Chinese and North Korean supply depots and feed the rest of his fellow POWs with the food he found. His fellow prisoners felt that he single-handedly kept 35 men alive.

He became an American citizen after returning from Korea in 1953. Tibor was found to be 100 percent disabled by his war-time injuries by the Veterans Administration. He tried to return to his profession as a butcher, but his injuries prevented that. Today, Mr. Rubin lives in Garden Grove, California, with his wife of 42 years, Yvonne, a Dutch Holocaust survivor, and they have two children—a son, Frank, an Air Force veteran, and a daughter, Rosalyn.

Mr. Speaker, for his outstanding military service, Tibor Rubin was recommended four times for the Congressional Medal of Honor by his commanding officers and comrades, twice for the Distinguished Service Cross and twice for the Silver Star—but he did not receive any of these honors, though he did receive two Purple Hearts. Tibor's immediate superiors recommended him for the Medal of Honor, but before the paperwork could be processed these officers were killed, and a sergeant who might have sent the papers up refused to do so because Tibor was Jewish. "Not on my watch," he reportedly said.

Because of his remarkable bravery and courage in Korea, private bills were introduced in the Congress on a number of occasions to give him the honor he deserved. Finally, just a few days ago, the long-delayed but richly-deserved Medal of Honor was presented to Tibor Rubin by the President.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the heroism of Ted

Ruben, and extending to him our gratitude for his service to our country—service that was well above and beyond the call of duty.

#### WHAT EMANCIPATION MEANS TO JAMAICA

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 167th anniversary of Jamaican Emancipation, established on August 1, 1838.

On August 1, 1838, when the enslaved Jamaicans found out that they were freed, tears flowed incessantly, while shouts of freedom rang from every direction. The sentiment of the day was jubilance; however, there was an underlying reverence for the freedom of hundreds of thousands enslaved men, women, and children. They had been freed from the oppressive social and economic system to which they had been subjected to for generations.

Similar to the Quakers in the United States, the Quakers of Jamaica were very instrumental in aiding the fight for the abolition of slavery. Many of them started campaigns against the slave system, one of which was led by the "Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade". This community of abolitionists believed that slavery was against the will of God and a denial of civilization. Freedom and only freedom was and is the true natural state of man. The booming rise in the sugar industry quickly fostered economic excuses in favor of slavery, which quashed the Quaker's efforts within the 17th century.

However, entrance into the 18th century, and the initial decline of the sugar industry ushered in much opportunity that encouraged a resurgence of the abolitionist movement within Jamaica. In 1807, abolitionists gained their first victory through the "Total and Immediate Abolition of the Slave Trade" in the British Parliament, ending Jamaican involvement in the Trans Atlantic Slave Trade, cutting off their human cargo from Africa and the influx of more potential slaves. Meanwhile, enslaved Jamaicans were taking their freedom into their own hands through the many slave revolts staged across the island. The most famous revolt took place a few days after Christmas in 1831. Reverend Samuel Sharpe, who was a leader of a secret society of slaves, and is today recognized as a national hero of Jamaica, planned that the slaves should simply stop work, present their demand for freedom, and then hold fast in resistance until the demand was met, which was one of the first acts of organized civil disobedience, prior to our modern day examples. However, the slaves still armed themselves, in case they needed to defend themselves, as of course they did. The strike turned into a running series of fights, which accumulated and spread, to over two hundred plantations. Slaves did not take the initiative in attacking their white masters, but they did systematically destroy plantation houses and equipment. Within a short time, they had control over settlements and communications in virtually all the western end of the island. This 10 day rebellion mobilized some 60,000 slaves, numbers that quickly got the attention of Parliament.

With the possibility of a general uprising looming, the idea of abolishing slavery was once again proposed to Parliament. In 1833, it decided that slavery was no longer an effective economic system. The Emancipation Act of 1834 declared that all enslaved peoples under the age of six and those born after the enactment of the bill were legally free. Those who were older were forced to become apprenticed to their former masters up until August 1, 1838, after which they would be free. Indeed, in 1838 all those who were once enslaved were made free.

Emancipation Day is celebrated across the island within churches and town squares where there are a variety of all night vigils that take place. Then at midnight, there is a nation wide celebration of drumming, pealing of bells, and much more which carry on into the dawn of the "First of August". All this is done to simulate or re-create the atmosphere that existed during that morning when slavery was abolished. The celebration of Emancipation Day is of the utmost importance to the historical integrity of Jamaica. It not only pays homage to those millions of Africans that were subjected to one of the worst crimes against humanity, it provides a historical foundation for the country to evolve from. As Rev. Dr. Burchell K. Taylor, Pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, states "an event as significant as the Emancipation of our people from slavery and all it signifies in terms of human cruelty, suffering, sacrifice, folly, courage, deception, greed, triumph of the human spirit and faith and hope, cannot be allowed to slip from our collective memory. There are lessons to be learned that are of lasting value. Remembering Emancipation can itself be an ongoing liberating experience."

I submit to you an editorial written by the Honorable P.J. Patterson, Prime Minister of Jamaica, found in the August 9th edition of the CaribNews newspaper, addressing the people of Jamaica and the significant lessons that this celebration brings with its 167th year.

There are many lessons that we, the U.S., can learn from Jamaica and its national and cultural acceptance of their past. We truly cannot know where we as a country are headed unless we first recognize, reconcile and then celebrate our history, all of our history. Emancipation is a celebration that should not be reserved for those who are descendants of slaves and abolitionists. As the Prime Minister suggests, "the abolition of slavery meant more than the emancipation of slaves. It also meant the emancipation of those who held them in bondage, at least from the burden of callousness and greed-factors that devalue human life and desecrate any society intended to nurture that life." We too must engage in similar reconciliatory celebrations and find strength in our past.

#### WHAT EMANCIPATION MEANS TO JAMAICA AND ITS PEOPLE

(By P.J. Patterson)

One hundred and sixty seven years ago, our forebears gathered in churches all over this island (of Jamaica) to give thanks for the release of some 400,000 former slaves into full freedom. On that day, a clear message was sent to the world that, as children of a Common Creator, no one could rightly, justly or morally be the property of another.

The assertive character of Jamaican has never allowed us to sit idly by and allow that part of our history to be either forgotten or ignored. It is our solemn duty to secure the gains won by the invincibility of the human