

Mr. Speaker, at this time I think it is appropriate that we honor and congratulate Marvin Shanken for the success of the New York Wine Experience and its immeasurable contribution to the American and global wine industries. I wish Mr. Shanken and the Wine Spectator well as the New York Wine Experience prospers for another 25 years.

CONGRATULATING ED LUCKS ON BEING INDUCTED INTO THE COLORADO SKI AND SNOWBOARD HALL OF FAME

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Ed Lucks on his induction into the Colorado Ski & Snowboard Hall of Fame for 2005. Mr. Luck's accomplishments have greatly impacted the lives of Coloradans, and he deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made to his community.

Ed Lucks' passion for skiing is matched by his gift of sharing it with others. In 1966, Mr. Lucks began teaching skiing at Arapahoe Basin and discovered his life-long mission to share the sport with disabled people. Working with doctors from an Army hospital, Ed began teaching disabled Vietnam veterans and soon included kids from Children's Hospital in Denver. In 1969, he moved to Snowmass Village and started the adaptive ski program at Aspen where he taught for over 26 years. Mr. Lucks practiced skiing on one leg and skiing blindfolded to see what methods and techniques would work best with his students. If he found a way that a piece of adaptive ski equipment could be improved, he'd spend countless hours modifying it for his students. He has selflessly shared his knowledge and teaching with instructors and volunteers throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Lucks for contributing to his community in far-reaching ways. We recognize his accomplishments in bringing freedom and confidence through skiing to thousands of people with disabilities through his pioneering techniques and effective experimentation with equipment. I'm proud to offer warm congratulations to Mr. Lucks on his well deserved honor in entering the Colorado Ski Museum's Hall of Fame.

IN HONOR OF C. LYONEL JONES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF CLEVELAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of C. Lyonel Jones, upon his retirement as Executive Director of the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland. Fortified with a law degree and a deep commitment to protect the legal rights of the poor, Mr. Jones grasped the torch of legal justice in 1966,

passed to him by the Legal Aid Society's first attorney, Isador Grossman.

Mr. Jones began working at the Legal Society in the summer of 1966, in a dilapidated building in Cleveland's Hough neighborhood. He witnessed the struggle for civil rights right outside his office door, as the historic Hough Riots had begun just three days earlier. After the rioting had ceased, Mr. Jones united with U.S. Congressman Louis Stokes, Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes and the NAACP to rebuild the eastside neighborhood. He also provided legal defense to those who were erroneously charged during the riots.

Mr. Jones' kind and humble nature veil his high intellect and legal savvy. His focus on providing quality legal services to those who otherwise could not afford legal representation served to lift the lives of thousands of families and individuals into the light of legal protection and justice. Moreover, Mr. Jones was a champion on behalf of the Legal Aid Society, always finding avenues to raise funds and garner community support.

Throughout the past four decades, Mr. Jones' vision and leadership guided the Legal Aid Society through a significant expansion in staff and services, yet he ensured that the Society's mission remain constant—to provide compassionate and competent support to those unable to afford legal representation, and also to advocate on behalf of vital issues facing our community.

From advocating for the restoration of the Hough neighborhood in the 60's, to winning cases that improved the lives of those living in psychiatric facilities and nursing homes, to advocating on behalf of battered women, to forcing Republic Steel to comply with the EPA's Clean Air Act, Mr. Jones's efforts continue to have far-reaching, positive effects that extend miles beyond northeast Ohio.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of C. Lyonel Jones, whose integrity, commitment and leadership has given a voice to those who were silent and has offered protection and solutions to those who had neither.

Mr. Jones' thirty-nine year tenure at the helm of the Legal Aid Society brought critical societal issues into the light of day, and his efforts, framed by heart, conviction and an unwavering focus on human rights issues, will exist as a brilliant example for all those who will follow. The work of Mr. C. Lyonel Jones has strengthened the foundation of justice upon which others will continue to build upon; a foundation fortified by their hopeful and courageous efforts focused on the day when these historic words will ring true: ". . . and justice for all."

KIM BROWN, A SALUTE TO HURRICANE VOLUNTEERS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute those individuals and organizations that opened their hearts and dedicated both financial and emotional support to the evacuees of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. All of the states along the Gulf Coast have endured terrible hardships during this hurricane sea-

son, and I know that the generosity of North Texans played a vital role in bringing some peace into their lives.

Today, I want to specifically thank one woman for her creditable contribution. Kim Brown has done an outstanding job as the Shelter Operations Director for the Gainesville Red Cross shelter for the Katrina Hurricane survivors.

As the Shelter Operations Director, Ms. Brown coordinates acquisition and distribution of food, clothing, laundry services, transportation, donations, computers, medical care, prescriptions, activities and volunteers for everyone at the shelter.

I stand here today to sincerely thank Kim Brown for her hard work. It is people like Kim that I am proud to call a fellow Texan. Through her contribution, she not only stands as a devoted and giving American citizen, but she serves as an inspiration to others.

H.R. 1409, THE ASSISTANCE FOR ORPHANS AND OTHER VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ACT: PROTECT OUR CHILDREN, PROTECT OUR FUTURE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 1409, the Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act. This bill will provide assistance for the most vulnerable children in the poorest of nations for basic care, HIV/AIDS treatment, school food programs, education and employment training assistance, and protection of inheritance rights. This bill also establishes the position of Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children within the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to better coordinate the task of helping these children.

As a mother and as a grandmother, I will not stand by while millions of children all over the world suffer through the most abject, hostile, and inhumane conditions. In the last decade alone, more than one million children were orphaned or separated from their families as a result of war. As of July 2004, there were more than 143 million children living in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean who were identified as orphans, having lost one or both of their parents. Of this number, approximately 16 million children were identified as double orphans, having lost both parents—the vast majority of whom died from AIDS. According to a joint report of UNAIDS and UNICEF released in July 2004, every 14 seconds a child is orphaned by AIDS worldwide. Even orphans who are adopted continue to live a life of poverty and disadvantages due to the lack of proper infrastructure and the large poverty-stricken population. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), orphans are less likely to be in school and more likely to be working full time. We must help and protect these children from a life of disease, crime, and uncertainty.

I support H.R. 1409 because a child should be receiving a balanced diet, not worrying whether there will be food to eat the next day.

A child should live in a secure and safe environment, not in such poverty-stricken conditions that they become victims to the sex trade. Every second, more of tomorrow's leaders are orphaned. We must do all we can to ensure that the world has the opportunity to see and benefit from their leadership, their potential. Over 33 humanitarian, NGO, and child care organizations support the passage of this bill. The valuable programs in H.R. 1409 can make a world of difference for orphans, proving them shelter, medical care, food, and, eventually a new home.

Families across the United States and around the world are willing to welcome and adopt orphans from around the world. This means a new chance at a bright new future for the most vulnerable in our society. We need to do everything we can to make those possibilities a reality. I urge my colleagues to protect our children and our future by voting "yes" on H.R. 1409.

ON THE LIFE, AND VOICE, OF THE
LATE AND GREAT BILL KING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Holy Toledo, we've lost another great American voice.

Sadly, I rise today to commemorate and celebrate the life of Bill King—a close personal friend—and his legacy as a sports radio personality in the San Francisco Bay Area.

I was deeply saddened when I heard news of the death of this distinguished man. Over the course of the last half century Mr. King grew to become a regular presence in the lives of so many people in the Bay Area. His trademark phrase, "Holy Toledo," remains a household expression across several generations of sports enthusiasts.

Mr. King, a native of Bloomington, Illinois, began his broadcasting career with the Armed Forces Radio Network, while he was stationed on Guam following World War II. He came to the Bay Area in 1958 and worked on the San Francisco Giants broadcast team, and also for Cal football. Throughout his career he did the play-by-play for numerous historic events.

He became the first lead broadcaster for the NBA Warriors franchise when they moved to San Francisco from Philadelphia in 1962. He remained with the Warriors until 1983 and has the distinction of broadcasting through the only championship season (1974–75) in the franchise's history since moving to the Bay Area. Starting in 1966 Mr. King began a 16-year tenure broadcasting for the Oakland Raiders.

From 1981 until his passing he was the lead broadcaster for the Oakland Athletics Baseball franchise. This era included the famous 1989 "Bay Bridge" World Series between the San Francisco Giants and Oakland Athletics. The series, which the A's eventually won, was delayed for 10 days after the Loma Prieta struck the region just minutes before the start of game 3.

The Bay Area and the entire Nation will truly miss Mr. King. For so many people he was the voice that brought our national pastimes to life, play-by-play, one game at a time. I extend my sincere condolences to Mr. King's family,

including his wife Nancy Stephens, his step-daughter, Kathleen Lowenthal, his stepson, John Stephens, and his grandchildren, Julia and John Lowenthal.

THE RENEWED JUDICIAL ASSAULT
ON MIKHAIL TREPASHKIN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I would like to reiterate my concerns regarding the rule of law, or the absence of it, in the Russian Federation today. The case of Mikhail Trepashkin, which I raised in the House last November, highlights the shortcomings and corruption that plague the Russian legal system.

Trepashkin, an attorney and former Federal Security Service (FSB) officer, was arrested on October 24, 2003, just one week before he was scheduled to represent the American relatives of a victim of the 1999 bombings of two Moscow apartment buildings. He was charged with unlawful possession of a firearm. Trepashkin, at the behest of a Russian parliamentarian, had been investigating the bombings and was expected to present findings that suggested the involvement of elements of the FSB in the crime. Russian officials, however, had been quick to characterize the bombings as terrorist attacks, and blamed Chechen separatists. Trepashkin had publicly announced that his research had left him with many suspicious findings, including a statement by the landlord of one of the buildings that the FSB had forced him to falsify the identity of a basement apartment tenant, the suspected source of the blast. In addition, Trepashkin charged that a bomb discovered in an apartment building in the city of Ryazan and safely detonated before it was set to explode, was admittedly placed there by FSB officers who were reportedly conducting a "readiness exercise."

The weapon possession charge against Mr. Trepashkin fell apart in court as witnesses reported seeing a gun only in the hands of the arresting officer. However, the FSB seemed intent on derailing Trepashkin's independent inquiry, and subsequently claimed that Mr. Trepashkin had revealed classified material to unauthorized persons during the course of his investigation. In May 2004, a closed Moscow Military District Court found him guilty of divulging state secrets and sentenced him to four years in a labor camp.

Mr. Speaker, it still seems that Mr. Trepashkin was prosecuted in order to prevent him from releasing potentially damaging information regarding FSB complicity in the bombings. In other words, the security services have apparently manipulated the Russian judicial system to "get its man." As the U.S. State Department expressed it diplomatically, "The arrest and trial of Mikhail Trepashkin raised concerns about the undue influence of the FSB and arbitrary use of the judicial system."

Even though the United States and others had called for an honest and open investigation into the circumstances surrounding the case of Mr. Trepashkin, his situation remained unchanged until August 2005. Suddenly he was released early for good behavior after

completing almost half of his original four-year sentence. Regrettably, his reprieve ended as abruptly as his release. Trepashkin was detained at his home and on September 16, 2005 the regional court of Sverdlovsk overturned the lower court's early release decision. The local prosecutor who assented to Mr. Trepashkin early release has now been fired.

Trepashkin had written about the horrible jail conditions of his earlier imprisonment: hunger, sleep deprivation, withholding of medicine, and a substandard, lice-infested cell. It is now reported that conditions after his re-incarceration have become even worse. Apparently his comments to journalists during his brief release, detailing the poor jail conditions aroused the resentment of the prison guards and the administration. Trepashkin is reportedly in poor health, recently suffering an acute asthmatic attack.

Mr. Speaker, the Trepashkin case appears fraught with blatant corruption by Russian law enforcement and unacceptable manipulation of the rule of law to satisfy political vendettas. If the FSB cannot endure criticism from outside and exposure of possible malfeasance within its ranks, how effective can it be in investigating and preventing genuine threats to Russia and beyond? I believe the Russian judiciary system would be better served if the court were to adhere to its original decision to release Mikhail Trepashkin from his unwarranted confinement and allow him to return to Moscow without fear of further reprisals. Persecution of those who seek the truth is not only a violation of an individual's human rights; it further erodes Russia's already weakened democracy.

RECOGNIZING THE NAPA VALLEY
MASONIC LODGE NO. 93 OF NAPA
VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 28, 2005

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Napa Valley Masonic Lodge No. 93 of Napa Valley, California as it celebrates its 150th anniversary this Saturday, October 29, 2005.

The Napa Valley Masonic Lodge No. 93, which was founded by Napa Valley historical mason George Yount, is an institution in the Napa Valley. The first meeting was held at the Caymus Lodge in Yountville, California. In 1867, the masons of Lodge No. 93 relocated to St. Helena, my hometown, where they continue to meet today.

Since 1855, Lodge No. 93 has helped to forge a stronger brotherhood among the men of the Napa Valley. What was once a group of 13 men now boasts a membership of nearly 200. Men from all walks of life, including farmers, businessmen and doctors have joined this fraternity in an effort to not only better themselves and their families, but to also better the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my fellow colleagues I would like to congratulate the Napa Valley Masonic Lodge No. 93 upon its 150th Anniversary. I wish the organization all the best in its future endeavors.