

Unless a safe and effective vaccine was developed quickly, the United States expected another outbreak within the decade. In 1969, Merck developed the first vaccine for rubella, and millions of doses were distributed through our Nation's strong vaccination programs. Fortunately, another epidemic never occurred, and by the end of 1979 only 12,000 cases of rubella were reported in the United States.

According to the CDC, since 2001, the annual numbers of rubella cases have been the lowest ever recorded in the United States: 23 in 2001, 18 in 2002, seven in 2003, and nine in 2004. Outside the United States, approximately 100,000 cases of CRS are reported each year. In our global society, diseases do not stop at the border. Therefore, we must remain vigilant, continue to invest in our vaccination system, and do our part to address the remaining international challenge.

Our ability to protect our Nation's health from certain infectious diseases depends on a vibrant and innovative vaccine industry. As we emerge from recent vaccine shortages and exits from the vaccine business, we are fortunate that Merck, for example, has chosen to build new vaccine production capacity in Durham, North Carolina. The continued dedication and commitment of our vaccine manufacturers are essential if we are to make once-feared diseases a thing of the past.

RECOGNIZING SEAN DAVID HUNTLEY FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Sean David Huntley of Platte City, Missouri, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Sean has been a part of Troop 351 for 5 years, and during that time period he has served in a variety of leadership positions. He has served his troop as Assistant Patrol Leader, Patrol Leader, Scribe, and Librarian. During that time period, he earned 43 merit badges and the God and Church Medal. In addition to the numerous leadership positions and merit badges, Sean is a Brotherhood Member in the Order of the Arrow, a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say, and spent 5 years at the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation. Sean also participated in Junior Leader Basic Training, Snorkeling, and National Camping. Sean also has 46 service hours, 99 nights camping, and 78 miles hiking. He is truly an exemplary Scout.

For his Eagle Scout project, Sean reconstructed an outside prayer area for United Methodist Church in Platte City, Missouri. Sean redesigned the fire pit, mulched the area, and then rebuilt the outside cross structure. He also constructed a trail and steps as a path to the prayer area.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Sean David Huntley for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DETECTIVE SERGEANT JAMES ALLEN

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of Detective Sergeant James Allen of Johnston, Rhode Island. After graduating from the police academy in 1978, Detective Sergeant Allen served on the force of the Providence Police Department for 27 years, until he was tragically murdered in his own police station while questioning a suspect on April 17, 2005.

Detective Sergeant Allen was first and foremost a family man, and he leaves behind his wife Marguerite and two teenage daughters, Jennifer and Caitlin. In addition to his work on the police force, he held down a part-time job to help pay for his daughters' tuition at private school. He was a fixture at St. Thomas Catholic Church in his Fruit Hill neighborhood, where he had regularly attended services since fourth grade. The Reverend Francis Kayatta said, "He was absolutely devoted to God and to his Catholic faith. He was absolutely devoted to his wife and his family. And he was absolutely devoted to the community that he gave his life for."

Detective Sergeant Allen followed his father Captain Lloyd Allen to the Providence Police Department. One of the longest-serving members of the force, James was a respected and well-liked member of the Department. Over the years, he had worked on some of the biggest cases in Rhode Island. In 1987, Allen evacuated several sleeping people from a burning tenement house. He received the Chiefs Award in 1989 for outstanding acts in the line of duty. In 2003, Detective Sergeant Allen played a key role in investigating a shooting at the Mount Hope Police Station, not far from his own office at the Providence Police Station. His affable demeanor, photographic memory, and attention to detail helped apprehend criminals and make Rhode Island a safer place to live.

In America, one law enforcement officer is killed every 53 hours, and Rhode Island is not immune to this tragic statistic. Detective Sergeant Allen is the ninth Rhode Island officer killed in the line of duty since 1952, and the fourth since 1994.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Michael Crugnale and his dispatcher for Yellow Cab. Their quick thinking helped apprehend the suspected murderer shortly after the shooting.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family, friends, and colleagues of Detective Sergeant Allen. Over the last quarter century, Detective Sergeant James Allen made a difference while protecting the people of Providence, and his absence will leave a large void in Rhode Island.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DELIA MOLINA, JUAN SEGUIN PRE-KINDERGARTEN TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the many accomplishments of Delia Molina, Juan Seguin Pre-kindergarten Teacher of the Year.

Delia Molina received a Bachelor of Science and a Masters in Education from Southwest State University. She has taught in Austin, San Marcos, and Seguin Texas; along with her time spent teaching in Fort Knox Kentucky. Highly experienced in her field, Mrs. Molina has also served as Director of the Army Child Development Center in Germany.

She has over 21 years of teaching experience; her last eight years have been spent teaching at Seguin Independent School District. Mrs. Molina currently works with our district's youngest students, teaching bilingual pre-kindergarten to our kids. Over the years she has also served as a bilingual teacher supervisor, counselor, and curriculum specialist.

I am proud to have had the chance to recognize Juan Seguin Pre-kindergarten's Teacher of the Year, Delia Molina. Mrs. Molina has spent her life in the service of our kids, and her hard work has insured that our bilingual students receive the special attention that they deserve.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, over the past several years I have had the privilege and challenge of serving on both the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Terrorism, Non-proliferation and Human Rights, and the House Judiciary Committee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security.

As a member of these panels, I have closely watched the work of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction. That is why I was very pleased to see the commission, chaired by former Senator Robb and Judge Silberman, recently present its final report. As someone who works daily to try and formulate the best policies to augment American security both at home and abroad, I have found a number of the conclusions and recommendations contained in this sweeping report to be of great interest.

Those who have seen the news coverage of this report are aware that it serves as a broad analysis of the intelligence leading up to the war in Iraq. But those who have fully read the report know that it puts forth a helpful and needed blueprint for the continued reshaping of our intelligence community to meet the requirements of the 21st Century.

In particular, I'd like today to briefly discuss one of the most crucial areas of the commission's report, and one that has a substantial relationship to the work I've done on both of the committees I mentioned earlier—counterintelligence.

The commission report lays out, quite frankly, a rather bleak picture of U.S. counterintelligence over the past decade. To quote the report, ". . . since the Cold War . . . while our enemies are executing what amounts to a global intelligence war against the United States, we have failed to meet the challenge. U.S. counterintelligence efforts have remained fractured, myopic, and only marginally effective." The report states that these circumstances have produced "a cycle of defeat that cannot be indefinitely sustained."

Thankfully, the report suggests a number of what I believe are good, solid recommendations for working our way out of this counterintelligence "wilderness." Like the other changes that are already slated to take place throughout the intelligence community, these reforms will not be easy. But I agree with the commission members in their conclusion that systemic changes are required to prevent the kind of counterintelligence failures we've seen in the past—failures that I fear in the future could have even more devastating consequences.

The commission recommends that:

"The National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX)—the statutory head of the U.S. counterintelligence community—become the DNI's Mission Manager for counterintelligence, providing strategic direction for the full breadth of counterintelligence activities across the government. In this role, the NCIX should also focus on increasing technical counterintelligence efforts across the Intelligence Community;"

"The CIA create a new capability dedicated to conducting a full range of counterintelligence activities outside the United States;"

"The Department of Defense's Counterintelligence Field Activity assume operational and investigative authority to coordinate and conduct counterintelligence activities throughout the Defense Department;" and

"The FBI create a National Security Service that includes the Bureau's Counterintelligence Division, Counterterrorism Division, and the Directorate of Intelligence. A single Executive Assistant Director would lead the service subject to the coordination and budget authorities of the DNI."

Each of these changes can play an important role in repairing and enhancing our current counterintelligence structure and capabilities. But I feel the first recommendation—related to empowered, centralized, strategic leadership in the counterintelligence community—is particularly important, and worthy of additional comment.

As the rest of the intelligence community as a whole begins to adjust to the new structure we've all read and heard so much about, it's important to note that some considerable progress has already been made in working to centralize leadership and stimulate change within the microcosm of the counterintelligence community.

Last month, President Bush approved the first National Counterintelligence Strategy of the United States—a document that sets forth a clear and unified direction for our nation's counterintelligence activities. This document

further advances the importance of undertaking counterintelligence as a strategic venture—a venture that ought to be incorporated into our overall national security policy just as is any other substantial instrument of national power.

In the context of this discussion of strategic counterintelligence, I am especially encouraged to see a new commitment by senior U.S. policymakers to shift our counterintelligence efforts away from the "defensive" activities of the past to a more robust, "offensive" endeavor as we look toward the future. From our many successes in the War on Terrorism, we have learned that an offensive approach—taking the battle to our enemies before they can bring it to us—is essential to success. Each of the commission's recommendations serve the achievement of that goal.

Mr. Speaker, it's my hope that the report of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction will not only assist in reshaping our future overall intelligence structure, but will also further enable the realization of many reforms that are already underway in our counterintelligence community. I look forward to working with President Bush and my colleagues in this body to fully consider these changes and help make them a reality.

RECOGNIZING MATTHEW KUEHL
FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF
EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Matthew Kuehl of Platte City, Missouri, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Matt has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. During the 4 years Matt has been involved with Scouting, he has worked his way through the ranks and earned 30 merit badges. Matt has held a variety of leadership positions within his troop, serving as Librarian, Quartermaster, and Scribe. Matt is also a Brotherhood Member in the Order of the Arrow, a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say, and attended H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation for four years. Matt participated in Junior Leader Basic training and World Conservation, has 101 service hours, spent 53 nights camping, and 26 miles hiking. He is truly an exemplary Scout.

For his Eagle Scout project, Matt purchased and planted three trees at the Platte County Fairgrounds in Platte City, Missouri, mulched and tied the trees for wind resistance, and watered the trees for 4 months to ensure proper growth.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Matthew Kuehl for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING THE LATE FRED
TOYOSABURO KOREMATSU

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the late Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, a man who through quiet determination and an unwavering belief in justice became one of the icons of the American Civil Rights movement of the 20th Century. As we reflect on Mr. Korematsu's remarkable life and his wonderful legacy, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting this true American hero.

The son of Japanese immigrants, Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu was born in Oakland, California on January 30th, 1919. After graduating from high school, Fred went to work as a welder, a job that Fred would keep until war broke out between the United States and Japan. In February of 1942, 120,000 residents of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens, were ordered out of their homes and into camps following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Fred, at the age of 22, watched as his parents vacated their home, but he decided to defy the order and remain behind because he felt it was wrong for innocent and loyal citizens to be rounded up at once.

In May of 1942, Fred was stopped by police and charged with violating the military's exclusion order. Fred was ultimately turned over to the FBI, and convicted and jailed for failure to report for evacuation. During his imprisonment, Fred was visited by Ernest Besig, the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California at the time. Mr. Besig, who was seeking for cases to test the constitutionality of the internment, posted \$5,000 in bail to free Fred, but the military police would not oblige. Fred was eventually transferred to a camp in Topaz, Utah, where he was generally ostracized by his fellow inmates for having attempted to dodge internment.

Fred's case against the government's internment of Japanese Americans was ultimately heard and struck down by the Supreme Court. Justice Frank Murphy, one of three dissenting Justices, called the internment order "legalization of racism." Fred tried his best to lead a normal life as he worked as a welder in Salt Lake City toward the end of the war.

At the end of the internment in 1944, Fred returned to the San Francisco Bay Area, where he and his wife, Kathryn, raised a daughter, Karen, and a son, Ken. Fred had a long career as a draftsman, but he could not get a job at a larger firm or government agency because of his prior felony conviction.

Legal historian and author Peter H. Irons discovered the government had lied to the high court while researching a book on wartime internment in the early 1980s. This discovery caught the attention of civil rights attorney Dale Minami. Mr. Minami, along with a team of dedicated attorneys, petitioned the U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco to correct the error that was made before the court, which was that government prosecutors suppressed, altered and destroyed material evidence during its prosecution of the original case. After an arduous 2½-year process, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated Fred's original and wrongful conviction on November 10, 1983.