

on Tariffs and Trade, and now through the World Trade Organization. Without Japan's leadership and cooperation during the Tokyo Round, the Uruguay Round, and now in the Doha Round, it would have been difficult—if not impossible—to craft the important rules that govern world trade.

It is therefore with bitter disappointment that I stand here today on the Senate floor to draw attention to Japan's failure to play by the rules that it helped to create. Japan has banned U.S. beef from its market since December 2003. That ban—almost 2 years old—costs the U.S. cattle and beef industries hundreds of millions of dollars each month. That ban puts at risk jobs in American ranches. And that ban—with absolutely no basis in science—is unsustainable under international trade law.

In the 2 years since the ban was put in place, I have traveled to Japan to meet personally with Japan's trade and agriculture ministers to argue for lifting the ban on U.S. beef. I have met with the Japanese ambassador to press Japan to lift its ban. I have taken senior officials from Japan and other countries that ban U.S. beef to Montana, and fed them Montana beef on a Montana ranch, to encourage them to lift the ban. And I have urged President Bush, Agriculture Secretary Johanns, U.S. Trade Representative Portman, and other senior administration officials to make lifting the Japanese ban on U.S. beef a top priority.

At first, I was encouraged by what appeared to be steps that Japan was taking to lift this ban. The United States and Japan even signed an agreement in October 2004 to remove the ban. At that time and since, I was repeatedly assured by Japanese officials that, under this agreement, the Japanese government would set up a "scientific" process to determine when and how to resume imports of U.S. beef products.

It is now one year later, and still nothing. Instead, it now looks to me like that Japan's administrative process has become an exercise of smoke and mirrors. Japan says the right things. But its action—or actually inaction—has been far more telling.

Let me assure my Japanese counterparts, there is no higher quality, safer, or better tasting beef in the world. I eat it. My family eats it. Japanese visitors to the United States eat it. Japanese students living in the United States eat it. Many beef eaters around the world prefer and consume U.S. beef. Yet, despite scientific proof of the safety of U.S. beef, there has been no quality Montanan or other American beef imported into Japan in almost 2 years.

I can no longer accept assurances from the Japanese government that it will lift the ban. Montana's ranchers have heard enough vague promises during the last two years. We're fed up. The time for idle promises is over. It is now time for action.

I therefore call upon the United States Trade Representative to sanc-

tion Japan for maintaining its ban on U.S. beef. The United States should impose sanctions on Japanese products imported into the United States in an amount equal to the losses suffered by the U.S. beef and cattle industries.

This is a blunt instrument. But it appears to be the only recourse left. I will no longer sit by and watch Japan flout its international trade obligations behind the smokescreen that it is engaged in a lengthy "process" to lift the ban.

Sanctioning Japan without resort to WTO dispute settlement is not ideal. It's not how the WTO is supposed to work. But U.S. beef producers should not be forced to wait the years it would take to complete a WTO case. They have waited long enough. I will not wring my hands over legal niceties when the livelihoods of ranchers in Montana and across the United States are at stake.

In my experience, the only thing that will get the Japanese to act is leverage. And sanctions are leverage.

We have been here before. In the late 1980s, Japan kept its market almost entirely closed to U.S. beef. U.S. beef producers were permitted to export only six ounces per Japanese citizen per year, a piddling amount. The excuse then was that Japanese intestines were somehow "different" and therefore unsuitable to digesting American beef.

I didn't accept that ridiculous excuse. Instead, I pushed hard for legislation that would penalize Japanese imports. Soon thereafter, the Japanese opened their market to U.S. beef.

And I don't accept this excuse.

#### THE 15TH ANNUAL WALLENBERG MEDAL

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last Tuesday evening, the University of Michigan presented Paul Rusesabagina with its 15th Annual Wallenberg Medal. As my colleagues may remember, Mr. Rusesabagina was the subject of the movie "Hotel Rwanda."

The Wallenberg Medal is named for University of Michigan alumnus and humanitarian Raoul Wallenberg. After receiving his degree in architecture in 1935, he spent time in several jobs in South Africa and Palestine before moving to Sweden in 1941 to work for a Jewish Hungarian businessman named Kalman Lauer. Lauer operated an export-import firm which did business in Central Europe, a large portion of which took place in Hungary. As the Nazis continued to gain power in Europe, Lauer found it increasingly difficult to travel and turned over control of his foreign division to Wallenberg. In 1944, Wallenberg was approached by the American War Refugee Board to take part in a plan to assist Jews in Budapest who were in danger of falling victim to the holocaust.

Wallenberg agreed to take part in the project and was sent to Budapest as a representative of the Swedish Government. In Budapest, Wallenberg hired

several hundred Jews to staff his office, bringing them under the diplomatic protection of Sweden. Additionally, he created a new official looking Swedish passport, known as the "Schutzpass." Wallenberg gave the Schutzpass to thousands of Hungarian Jews and said that it granted the holder immunity from Nazi deportation. The Schutzpass deceived the Nazis and may have saved the lives of as many as 20,000 Jews.

Wallenberg is also known to have rented 32 buildings in Budapest, which he declared to be under the diplomatic protection of the Swedish Government. Using his architectural education from the University of Michigan, he took space designed to hold no more than 5,000 people and turned it into housing for more than 35,000 Jews. These "safe houses" provided a refuge of last resort for thousands who would have otherwise disappeared into Nazi death camps.

There are numerous stories of Wallenberg's courage and heroism throughout the last few years of World War II. Despite repeated threats and attempts on his life, he persevered and continued his work to save as many Jews as possible. Wallenberg is best known for skillful negotiation and fearless confrontation of Nazi soldiers who threatened the safety of those he was working to protect. Tragically, Wallenberg disappeared soon after Soviet soldiers took control of Budapest.

While the circumstances surrounding Wallenberg's disappearance are still unclear, the tens of thousands of Jews he saved from certain death will never forget his brave actions. The University of Michigan created the Wallenberg Medal in 1990 to honor his memory and recognize other outstanding humanitarian leaders. Each year the Wallenberg Medal is presented to an individual who has exhibited extraordinary respect for human rights on behalf of those subjected to persecution. Medal recipients are chosen to honor their self-sacrifice, integrity, and courage in standing up to an oppressive majority. Following the presentation, the Wallenberg Medal recipient is invited to address an audience of students, faculty, and members of the community regarding their experiences and humanitarian work. Past Wallenberg Medal recipients include the Dalai Lama, Nobel-laureate and holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel, civil rights leader and Congressman John Lewis, and other extraordinary humanitarians.

This year's Wallenberg Medal recipient Paul Rusesabagina has certainly exhibited qualities worthy of such a high honor. Rusesabagina was the manager of the Hotel des Mille Collines in Kigali, Rwanda in 1994 when the assassination of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana pushed an already tense situation in the country over the edge. Radical ethnic Hutus began rounding up and murdering their Tutsi rivals as well as other moderate Hutus who did not support their actions. It is estimated that nearly one million people

were killed in the violence in only 100 days.

Paul Rusesabagina did not stand by and watch as his countrymen were murdered. As a well-connected Hutu, Rusesabagina was spared persecution. However, his wife, a Tutsi, and his children were not safe. He moved them from his home to the Hotel des Mille Collines where he believed they would be safer. As the violence intensified, he opened the hotel to hundreds of other Rwandans, Hutu and Tutsi alike, who were seeking to escape the violence outside. In the following months, there were numerous attempts to force those at the hotel out into the streets of Kigali. Each time, Rusesabagina used his international connections through the hotel or with the Rwandan military in combination with keen negotiation skills to spare the lives of those he was caring for. Amazingly, no one who took shelter inside the hotel was killed in the violence. In all, Paul Rusesabagina and the Hotel des Mille Collines protected the lives of more than 1,200 people during the genocide.

Prior to the award ceremony last Tuesday, Paul Rusesabagina was reunited with one of the many who took shelter at the Hotel des Mille Collines. According to reports, Thomas Kamilindi was working as a journalist in Kigali when violence broke out in 1994. Kamilindi, his pregnant wife and young daughter stayed at the hotel for a month and a half until they were evacuated. Kamilindi credits Paul Rusesabagina with saving his life and the lives of his family. The meeting last Tuesday was the first since Kamilindi and his family were evacuated more than 10 years ago. Following their meeting, Kamilindi said, "It was very emotional for him and for me. I am still alive because Paul was there." Kamilindi is currently a Knight-Wallace Journalism Fellow at the University of Michigan where he is studying representations of violence in the media.

Paul Rusesabagina's courageous actions closely resemble those of Raoul Wallenberg 50 years before. Both men stood in the face of great adversity to protect those who were not able to protect themselves. Like Wallenberg, Rusesabagina provided a shelter of last resort to innocent civilians facing persecution, many of whom he did not know personally prior to the violence. In addition, both men fought off potential violence not by meeting force with force, but by using persuasion, influence, and negotiation instead.

I thank the University of Michigan for adding to the legacy of Raoul Wallenberg by recognizing the contributions of other great humanitarians like Paul Rusesabagina. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Paul Rusesabagina on this great honor.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### CONGRATULATING HAWAII'S NATIONAL SOCCER CHAMPIONS

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate our National Championship soccer team from Hawaii, the Honolulu Bulls Soccer Club ('88 Girls) team which won the U17-Girls U.S. Club National Cup in Stony Brook, NY, on August 8, 2005. In an exciting final match, the Bulls defeated the Boston Renegades, 1-0 at the Stony Brook Soccer Complex.

The Bulls advanced to the national championship tournament by winning a regional tournament in Las Vegas earlier this year. At the national tournament, the Bulls earned a spot in the championship game by going undefeated in pool play, beating teams from Georgia and Pennsylvania and tying with a team from California.

In the final match, the Bulls' precision game denied the opposing Boston team any serious scoring opportunities. Katrina Chong's goal in the first half off an assist by Alana Wall would be the game's only score.

The Honolulu Bulls Soccer Club ('88 Girls) team members are: Lucy Caires, CiAnna Chun-Ming, Kelsi Chan, Katrina Chong, Devin Council, Caycie Gusman, Allison Haines, Jaymie Honold, Ashley Kanda, Lauren Kanda, Sophia Merrifield, Marisa Schoen, Carly Wachi, Alana Wall, Lindsey Watanabe, Jordan Weeks, Jenna Wong, Kiani Wong, and Marie Yempuku. The team is coached by Phil Neddo, Craig Nosse, and Robin McCullough.

I congratulate the Honolulu Bulls Soccer Club ('88 Girls) on their thrilling run to the top of their sport, and I wish all of them the best in their future endeavors, in life and on the playing field. And I extend the same congratulations to all players and coaches who participated in this year's U.S. Club Soccer National Cup IV Finals on a job well done.●

##### LEVI LEIPHEIMER APPRECIATION DAY

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an outstanding Montanan. Today in the city of Butte, MT, citizens are taking to the streets in honor of Levi Leipheimer. In fact, October 20 is officially Levi Leipheimer Appreciation Day in Montana.

To say that Levi Leipheimer is a competitive cyclist is an understatement. Levi is an established leader in the world of cycling. Under his belt, he has three top ten finishes in the world's biggest cycling race, the Tour de France. This year, he placed sixth in the Tour, and also won the Tour de Germany. This is an incredible accomplishment. I am proud that Levi grew up riding on the hills of Montana.

Today, Levi is returning to Butte for the first time in roughly 4 years. The people of Butte are honoring him with a bike parade and street festival.

Levi is an inspiration to the next generation of Montanans, and today by riding alongside in the streets of Butte, he will show them that through dedication and hard work, anything is possible.

I am very proud of Levi Leipheimer and all that he has achieved. He has made both myself and the State of Montana very proud. We look forward to watching him compete in the years to come.●

##### IN MEMORY OF CORA GAY

• Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mrs. Cora Gay, a resident of Albany, GA, who passed away on September 25, 2005. Mrs. Gay was a devoted wife and mother who touched many lives with her positive and compassionate personality. She married the love of her life, Quincy Gay, on December 1, 1929, and they celebrated their 75th anniversary this past December. During their marriage, they raised three sons and a daughter. They also have 17 grandchildren, 18 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Gay graduated from Albany State University in 1948 with a degree in elementary education. She then spent the next 25 years of her career inspiring and bringing out the best in her students in the Miller and Dougherty County school systems. She was a member of many organizations while teaching, including: Dougherty County Teachers League; president of the Dougherty County 2nd Grade Educators; Georgia Association of Educators; National Education Association; Association of Classroom Teachers and the National Council of English Teachers. In 1962, she was named "River Road Elementary Teacher of the Year" and was named as an "Outstanding Elementary Teacher of America" in 1972. She retired from teaching in 1973 and had a youth award named after her in 1991.

Cora's passions were cooking, sewing, reading, playing scrabble, and helping others. She was always there to provide comfort and strength to members of her family and others in her community when they were in need. On September 25 we lost a truly fine Georgian and great American. I commend her to her family, friends, and colleagues as an example of a life fully and successfully lived.●

##### HONORING MARY BOURDETTE

• Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I am delighted today to honor Mary Bourdette, a woman who has dedicated her working life to improving the lives of disadvantaged children and families.

Over the past three decades, Mary has served as a tireless and extremely effective advocate for our Nation's most vulnerable children. Our country is in her debt, and for her passion, commitment, service, and good humor, she will be dearly missed when she retires.