

never be forgotten." I ask all of my colleagues and fellow Americans to join me in fulfilling that promise of remembrance. We must remember John and his comrades who have fallen, their lives, and their sacrifices; for a Nation that forgets her heroes will lose her direction, her strength, and her spirit.

NURSE ANESTHESIA PROGRAM

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, so often we talk about collaboration between the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Defense. Today, we have a terrific example of such sharing. I specifically want to call attention to an innovative training program for nurse anesthetists. In an attempt to maximize scarce resources, VA and the U.S. Army have pulled together their resources to help prepare VA for fields in anesthesia.

Out of this joint VA/DOD effort has transpired one of the top Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist programs in the country. The program offered at the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School at Fort Sam Houston, TX, has been said by its students to provide top of the line Army training in the field of nurse anesthesia. This type of training can be carried over to VA and will promote a seamless transition for those servicemembers that need continued treatment upon return from active duty.

In addition to the clinical training, during the second phase of the program, the students also receive invaluable lessons that simply cannot be taught in just any training facility. By sitting side by side with Army and Air Force classmates, the students are able to gain a greater appreciation and understanding for the different branches of the armed services and the culture of the military. Knowing that they are being cared for by someone who understands their background and by someone who speaks their language, veterans are provided with a level of comfort that can only be beneficial as they receive health care treatment.

This VA/DOD nurse anesthesia training program only provides a glimpse of the strides VA is making and hopefully will continue to make in training and educating current and future health care workers—despite budget constraints. I applaud VA for its leadership to the health care community and for its collaborative efforts to ensure quality health care. As ranking member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, I will continue to fight for veterans and make sure that they receive the health care that they deserve.

CHINESE TARIFFS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on April 6, 2005, I voted against a motion to table amendment, No. 309, otherwise known as the Schumer amendment, to the fiscal year 2006–2007 Foreign Affairs authorization bill. Upon careful consideration of this issue I have come to the

conclusion that this amendment will be ineffective at best and harmful at worst. As it is currently written, the Schumer amendment will impose a tariff on all Chinese imports. Sponsors of the amendment claim this measure is necessary in order to compel the Chinese Government to revalue its currency.

I am a supporter of free trade. I also believe that the benefits of free trade must be weighed against any harm that could be done to vital American interests. Understandably, there is considerable angst over the expanding trade deficit between the United States and China. Still, this body should not be hasty to repeat a mistake of the 106th Congress when it acted to support a similar amendment to the 2000 China trade bill.

Similar to what the Schumer amendment proposes, provisions in the China trade bill allowed the Federal Government to impose a de facto tariff in the form of dumping penalties against foreign companies. The collected penalties were distributed to the companies that filed complaints in the U.S. It should be noted that the WTO defines "dumping" as a situation where goods are sold below price normally charged in home market. By contrast, and to the consternation of our trade partners, domestic American companies have thought of dumping as goods being sold below price normally charged in the U.S. market. Over the past 4½ years since the bill was enacted, American companies have collected over \$1 billion in penalties from suits filed in the United States.

While that might not seem like such a bad thing, other governments have been busy filing complaints with the World Trade Organization. They are now determined to impose 15 percent tariffs against American exporters as punishment for the American "dumping" penalties. The costs of these tariffs will be borne by all sorts of American manufacturers and exporters. These tariffs will also punish American workers by making their work products uncompetitive in the global market.

I raise this parallel because it reveals to us the dangers of not seeking resolution through an agreed-to and effective framework provided by the WTO. The strength of the American economy has always been based on the openness of our markets. Unilaterally imposing tariffs on Chinese imports will act as an unfair tax on American exporters and that is a price we cannot afford to pay.

FREEDOM TO TRAVEL TO CUBA ACT OF 2005

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, on Monday, April 25, I introduced a bill, S. 894, with Senator DORGAN that will make a small change in Cuba policy. It deals only with travel provisions to Cuba.

I have been watching Cuba since the 1960s. I went to college at George Wash-

ington University and was there at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. I have had the opportunity to watch what has happened with Cuba through the years and I am reminded of something my dad used to say: If you keep on doing what you have always been doing, you are going to wind up getting what you already got.

That is kind of been the situation with Cuba. We have been trying the same thing for 40 years—over 40 years—and it has not worked. So I am suggesting a change to get a few more people in there to increase conversation for people that understand the way the United States works and the way Cuba works and how they ought to drift more rapidly towards where we are.

Castro's cruelty to his own people has tempted us to tighten the already strong restrictions on the relations between our two countries, and we did. We need to be successful in bringing about a better way of life for the Cuban people.

When we stop Cuban-Americans from bringing financial assistance to their families in Cuba, and end the people to people exchanges, and stop the sale of agricultural and medicinal products to Cuba, we are not hurting the Cuban Government, we are hurting the Cuban people. We are diminishing their faith and trust in the United States and reducing the strength of the ties that bind the people of our two countries.

If we allow more and freer travel to Cuba, if we increase trade and dialogue, we take away Castro's ability to blame the hardships of the Cuban people on the United States. In a very real sense, the better we try to make things for the Cuban people, the more we will reduce the level and the tone of the rhetoric used against us by Fidel Castro.

As I mentioned before, it seems foolish to do the same thing over and over again and expect different results. That is what we are doing in Cuba. We are continuing to exert pressure from our side and, as we do, we are giving Castro a scapegoat to blame for the poor living conditions in his country in the process. It is time for a different policy, one that goes further than embargoes and replaces a restrictive and confusing travel policy with a new one that will more effectively help us to achieve our goals in that country.

The Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act is very straightforward. It states that the President shall not prohibit, either directly or indirectly, travel to or from Cuba by United States citizens or transactions incident to such travel.

In 1958 the Supreme Court affirmed our constitutional right to travel, but the U.S. Government then prohibited Americans from spending money in Cuba. We simply said, OK, you have a right to travel, but try traveling without spending a dime.

One of the reasons I became involved in this issue is because a Cuban-American from Jackson, WY, had been in Cuba visiting his family, doing his one

visit a year. As he left and was on the plane coming back to Wyoming, one of his parents died. He could not go back there for a year. Under the recent changes, he now would be unable to go back for 3 years. This is not a good situation for any family.

I must ask my colleagues why we are continuing to support a policy that was basically implemented 40 years ago. Why are we supporting a policy that has had little effect on the government we oppose? Why don't we improve our policy so that it will improve conditions for the Cuban people and their image of the United States?

The bill we are introducing makes real change in our policy toward Cuba that will lead to real change for the people of Cuba. What better way to let the Cuban people know of our concern for their plight than for them to hear it from their friends, and extended family from the United States. Or let them hear it from the American people who will go there. The people of this country are our best ambassadors and we should let them show the people of Cuba what we as a Nation are all about. One thing we should not do is to play into Castro's hands by continuing to enact stricter and more stringent regulations and create a situation where the United States is easy to blame for the problems in Cuba.

Unilateral sanctions will not improve human rights for Cuban citizens. The rest of the world isn't doing what we are doing. They are being supplied by the rest of the world for everything that they need. Open dialogue and exchange of ideas and commerce can move a country toward democracy.

What better way to share the rewards of democracy than through people to people exchanges. Unilateral sanctions stop not just the flow of goods, but the flow of ideas. Ideas of freedom and democracy are the keys to positive change in any nation.

Some may ask why we want to increase dialogue right now, why open the door to Cuba when Castro behaves so poorly. No one is denying that the actions of Castro and his government are deplorable, as is his refusal to provide basic human rights to his people. But if you truly believe that Castro is dictator with no good intentions, how can you say we should wait for him to behave before we engage. He controls all the media in Cuba. The entire message that is coming out unless we have people interacting is his message. Keeping the door closed and hollering at Castro on the other side does nothing. Let's do something, let's open the door and talk to the Cuban people.

I encourage all of my colleagues to take a look at S. 894 and join me in this effort.

COMMEMORATING HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, in light of the upcoming Holocaust Remembrance Day, I want to pay tribute

to the men, women, and children who suffered and were murdered at the hands of the Nazis in the death camps across Europe. In 1951, the Israeli Knesset designated an official day on the Hebrew calendar, called Yom ha-Shoah, to commemorate the Shoah or Holocaust. This important day falls on May 5th.

"Shoah" is the Hebrew word meaning "catastrophe," which speaks to the tragic destruction of nearly the entirety of European Jewry during World War II. Perhaps no other place has been so linked to the Shoah than Auschwitz, the liberation of which was solemnly marked earlier this year.

Auschwitz now symbolizes the horror suffered by millions in an expansive network of camps and sub-camps that stretched throughout much of Europe. Millions of people were deported to these camps throughout the war. Many were summarily executed. Others were worked to death. Some were subjected to sadistic medical experimentation.

The death camp at Auschwitz was at the heart of the "final solution," the slaughter of innocents for no other reason than that they were Jews. In addition, Poles, Roma and other minorities were transported to Auschwitz and elsewhere for elimination. To put this staggering human suffering into some scale, the equivalent of roughly half the current population of my home State of Kansas was murdered at Auschwitz alone.

I have had the privilege of visiting Yad Vashem in Jerusalem to honor the memory of the victims of Shoah. The legacy of the Holocaust encompasses the memory of those that perished as well as those who survived. The testimonies of those who survived Auschwitz and other death camps attest to the capacity of evil. At the same time, the lives of the survivors underscore the resilience of the human spirit and the fact that good can and must prevail over evil.

Six decades after the smoldering flames of the Shoah were extinguished, we are still confronted with reality that the embers of anti-Semitism could today be fanned into a consuming fire. As chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I am committed to confronting and combating manifestations of anti-Semitism and related violence at home and abroad. I look forward to the upcoming OSCE conference in Cordoba, Spain, as it will assess what measures countries are or are not taking to confront anti-Semitism. As a member of the Senate, I have and will continue to support the vital educational work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and other institutions.

While the world professed shock at the scope of the atrocities and cruelty of the Holocaust, it has not prevented genocides elsewhere, Bosnia, Rwanda, and now Darfur. We I can best honor the memory of those killed during the Holocaust and the survivors by giving real meaning to "never again."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DAN TANG—SBA SMALL BUSINESS OWNER OF THE YEAR

• Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Dan Tang, who has been named by the Small Business Administration the Small Business Owner of the Year.

Dan was born in China in 1962 and was raised in Canton, China. At 19 years of age, Dan was forced to escape China. After eleven months in a refugee camp, he finally received a visa to travel to the United States. His dream of becoming an American citizen began in California. He worked hard, saved his money and found his way to Colorado.

After moving to Aurora, CO, he met up with some friends who owned a local Chinese restaurant. He accepted a job offer to be the dish washer and began working his way up in the business. He went from washing dishes, then bussing tables and eventually was promoted to become a cook. Always working long days and saving his money, Dan was eventually able to open his own restaurant in 1990. The opening of the Heaven Dragon was an enormous achievement for him and his family.

Today the Heaven Dragon is one of the best known family owned restaurants in the Denver metro area. His reputation is so well known that on a recent visit to Denver, President Bush requested his speciality, Peking Duck.

Dan Tang is a true American success story. He is a role model for hard-working small business owners across the country who are creating their own American dream. •

TRIBUTE TO CONSTABLE BILL BAILEY

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, there is something in the Texas soil that produces colorful characters. From Judge Roy Bean, the law west of the Pecos, to Admiral Chester Nimitz, to racecar driver Richard Petty, Texas has raised up men and women whose achievements and personal flair have made our world not only a better place, but more interesting.

One of Texas' most popular people is Harris County constable Bill Bailey. Constable Bailey heads up a big operation, with 77 employees and a \$4.3 million annual budget. He has been a constable for 21 years, whose leadership was recognized when he was named president of the Texas Association of Counties.

This is a big achievement for anyone. But Bill Bailey is not just anyone. Born Milton Odom Stanley, he was always a gregarious attention-seeking youth. Before he graduated from high school, he landed his first job on a radio station in Temple. He called himself "The Lone Wolf."

When he graduated from high school in 1957, his career began to take off. He