

The cause was complications of a stroke, said Paige Otwell, a friend.

For nearly 50 years, while at the Harvard School of Law and then the University of Georgia School of Law, Professor Sohn served on commissions and organized conferences around the world, championing disarmament, human rights and increased powers for the United Nations.

He called for the creation of a permanent United Nations peace force. He wanted nations with nuclear arsenals to hand them over to the United Nations and use their military budgets for relieving poverty. He campaigned to have the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights accepted as a legally binding document, rather than a statement of principles. In 1968, the General Assembly adopted that premise.

Those proposals and others were seized upon by American isolationists to attack the United Nations. Professor Sohn called them "the minimum requirements for peace, not a utopian scheme for a perfect world community."

Louis Bruno Sohn was born on March 1, 1914, in what was then Lwow, now Lviv, then part of Poland but now in Ukraine. He graduated from John Casimir University there and then earned a law degree in 1939.

Professor Sohn's parents, Isaak and Fredericka Sohn, were doctors. His father, taken to an internment camp after the invasion of Poland, barely survived World War II. His mother died of pneumonia that first winter.

Two weeks before the invasion, at the invitation of a Harvard law professor who read one of his legal treatises, Professor Sohn had boarded a ship to the United States to become a research fellow. In 1941, he married Betty Mayo, a Radcliffe student; she is his only survivor.

At Harvard, he became an assistant to Manley O. Hudson, a judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, which was established by the League of Nations but suspended during the war. Judge Hudson was the Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard. Professor Sohn succeeded to the Bemis chair in 1961 and held it until 1981.

In the summer of 1945, Judge Hudson and his assistant traveled to San Francisco for the United Nations charter conference. There, they helped draft the statute establishing the International Court of Justice, or World Court, as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In an interview in 1977, Professor Sohn recalled how Harvard had asked him to teach a course on the United Nations after his return from the charter conference, "because nobody else would teach anything so crazy."

In 1958, Professor Sohn was a co-author, with Grenville Clark, of "World Peace Through World Law" (Harvard University Press), which examined proposals to transform the United Nations into a world government. The book envisioned a time when the United Nations budget, then \$55 million, would surpass \$35 billion, with \$25 billion set aside to mitigate "the worst economic disparities between nations."

The authors also called for the elimination of all armaments in 12 years and envisioned that the United Nations would then have a monopoly on military force and would maintain a peace force of 400,000 soldiers.

In 1967, Professor Sohn wrote a report for a committee of international law experts, urging the United Nations to study the threat to individual freedom posed by computers, eavesdropping devices and genetic engineering. The report, submitted to the United Nations as part of the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, said the concept of national data banks "raises

the specter of a government which knows all."

"Arrangements have to be devised," it said, "to control the precious few who run the machines, and on whose wisdom and impartiality the fate of mankind may depend."

In 1977, Professor Sohn was a delegate to a United Nations-sponsored conference that drafted the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which the General Assembly adopted in 1982.

In 1981, after 35 years at Harvard, Professor Sohn accepted an invitation from Dean Rusk, who had been secretary of state under President John F. Kennedy, to join him in teaching international law at the University of Georgia.

TRIBUTE TO THOSE KILLED BY BOMB ATTACKS ON INDIAN COMMUTER TRAINS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my condolences to the families of those who were killed in today's terrible bomb attacks on several Indian commuter trains. Reports indicate that these deadly attacks have claimed the lives of at least 135 people and injured more than 250 Indian citizens. My thoughts and prayers and those of many Americans are with the families of those affected. These attacks were perpetrated for an unknown reason but, of course, there can be no good reason or justification. I hope that United States officials will assist the Indian Government in tracking down those who are responsible.

It was just over a year ago that a deadly terrorist bombing shut down London's transportation system. In March of 2004, similar bombing attacks ripped apart the morning commute in Madrid, killing 192 innocent civilians. We have been fortunate in the United States not to experience similar terrorist attacks on our railways. We must not be lulled, however. It is long past time to take the steps necessary to keep the traveling public as safe as possible.

In this moment of grief, we must stand with our longtime friend and support her and all the Indian people.

WAR RESISTER NORMA BECKER FOUGHT FOR PEACE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly outstanding woman, Ms. Norma Becker. A teacher, civil rights activist, and promoter of peace, Norma touched the lives of everyone who came in contact with her. On June 17, 2006, at the age of 76, we lost Ms. Becker to lung cancer.

Norma Becker started out her tremendous career as a schoolteacher in New York City. However, she soon moved to the South to teach, after hearing about Birmingham, AL, Sheriff "Bull" Connor's use of dogs against civil rights protesters. During that time, Norma could not help but feel the growing anti-Viet-

nam war sentiment that surrounded her. But instead of idly watching others, Ms. Becker took some of the biggest steps a single person could. She helped to start the Peace Parade Committee, a peace protesting movement in New York City.

Norma's efforts did not die with the Vietnam war, but rather her energy and intensity rose. In 1977, she helped create the Mobilization for Survival, which helped to bridge the broad antiwar movement with the intensifying anti-nuclear power sentiment.

However, Norma's favorite endeavor was the War Resisters League, of which she served as chairwoman from 1977 to 1983. Staff members of the league have praised Ms. Becker for her outstanding leadership. Others commended her always present energy. She had an innate ability to work well with everyone.

Peace activists across the country are devastated by this loss. But Norma's spirit remains with us and encourages us to continue the fight for peace. I enter into the RECORD with pleasure a piece by the War Resisters League as a reminder of the tremendous impact Norma Becker has had on our country. It is critical that we keep her memory alive so that many generations to come will know who Ms. Becker was as well as all the great things she accomplished. She set an example that we should all be proud to mimic.

ANTIWAR LEADER NORMA BECKER DIES

Norma Becker, teacher, civil rights activist, and towering figure of the peace movement during the Vietnam War, died of lung cancer in her New York City home June 17. She was 76.

A founder of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, which drew tens of thousands to protest the Vietnam War, and a founder of the Mobilization for Survival coalition, she was crucial to the antiwar movement. She served as chair of the pacifist War Resisters League from 1977 to 1983.

"One of the truly great has passed," said longtime War Resisters League staffer David McReynolds on hearing of her death. "As much as any, and more than most, she provided leadership in hard times and for the long and horrific years of [the Vietnam] conflict."

Becker was a New York City schoolteacher in 1963, when, as she said later, she was "recruited into the civil rights movement by Sheriff 'Bull' Connor of Birmingham [AL]." Appalled by media accounts of Connor's use of dogs to subdue civil rights demonstrators, Becker went South to teach in the summer Freedom Schools.

Over the next couple of years, Becker—and the burgeoning movement against the war in Vietnam—found that she was as gifted an organizer as she was a teacher. In 1965, she helped to start the Peace Parade Committee, which organized massive antiwar protests in New York City. Wendy Schwartz, a younger WRL activist who came to the antiwar movement during those years, adds, "It was Norma's energy, intelligence, and charm that helped make those demonstrations so large and so peaceful. She worked as well with the disparate peace movement factions as she did with the police."

In 1977, after the Vietnam War had ended, Becker helped create the Mobilization for Survival, which linked the emerging movement against nuclear power to opponents of nuclear weapons and the wider antiwar movement.

But whatever other organizations she worked with, Becker also remained involved with the War Resisters League. Only a week

before she died, at the annual WRL dinner, the organization paid tribute to Becker's profound influence on the struggle for peace. WRL and peace activists across the country mourn her loss and send condolences to her daughter and son-in-law, Diane and Stephen Tosh, her daughter-in-law Anita Becker, and her four grandchildren, Sarah, Nicholas, and Katrina Tosh and Alicia Becker.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND
WILLIAM J. SHAW

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an enduring and rightfully honorable man, Dr. William J. Shaw. His dedication as pastor to the White Rock Baptist Church has provided the community with exemplary guidance for 50 years. His commitment to preaching is recognized both nationally and internationally.

Reverend Dr. Shaw will be honored as a true Living Legend July 2006 in Dallas, TX, by The E.K. Bailey Ministry. A well-respected pastor and family man, Dr. Shaw has most recently been a recipient of the Unitas Award given by Union Theological Seminary and the T.B. Maston Foundation Christian Ethics Award given by Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The Reverend has continually provided outstanding leadership with consistent community involvement throughout his lifetime. A native Texan, Dr. Shaw was baptized by the age of seven. He gave his first sermon at the youthful age of 11 and was ordained as a Pastor of the Oak Hill Baptist Church in Texas by the age of 17.

Presently, Dr. Shaw is serving a second term as President of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. In addition, he has served on a multitude of boards, allowing him to guide the convention's efforts.

On behalf of the Dallas, TX, community, I commend the Reverend's many years of exceptional service.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF FLUSHING:
ALL DUE TO IMMIGRANTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an article titled *Changing Face of Queens: From Small Asian Shops to High-End Stores* from the June 28 edition of the *New York Times*. The article, by Alison Gregor, describes the economic development of Flushing and the large-scale mixed use condominiums that are being built in the area. It is evident that ethnic tradition and culture are the driving force behind these developments.

There is a huge Asian population in Flushing that has disposable income that is currently shopping in Manhattan or even in Manhasset on Long Island. The retail potential of the neighborhood has attracted commercial developers and big-name businesses. The presence of the thriving immigrant community

is the lure that is drawing the developers and spurring the revival of the desolate West Flushing neighborhood.

In fact, Queens Crossing, a 12-story office condominium project, is being built by Mr. Michael Lee, president and CEO of TDC Development L.L.C. and a longstanding resident. With the added convenience that Flushing has to offer, Queens Crossing is going to be a destination for shopping, food, entertainment, education, medical and business services. Queens Crossing is only the first in the line of many development projects that are going on in Flushing. The Flushing Commons, under the direction of TDC Development and the Rockefeller Development Corporation, an even more ambitious project, is expected to be completed in about four years. Lastly there is the Flushing Town Center of the Muss Development Company, the largest mixed-use development project in New York City.

The United Nations has recently reported on the beneficial effects of the immigrant population to their newly adopted countries. The renewal of Flushing is a real example of such an effect, repeating what the immigrants are doing to all our New York City to improve our communities. We are experiencing a wonderful revitalization of New York City because of our traditional role as a welcoming city for the pursuit of the American dream.

I wish to draw the attentions of my colleagues to the redevelopment of Flushing neighborhoods and remember the positive aspects of immigration.

CHANGING FACE OF QUEENS: FROM SMALL
ASIAN SHOPS TO HIGH-END STORES

(By Alison Gregor)

If you're looking for cafes serving bubble tea or herbalists offering dried lotus blossoms or purveyors of waving-cat trinkets, downtown Flushing, the city's second-biggest Chinatown and the largest urban center in Queens, has them in large quantity. But in the next few years, the area may also welcome a host of more mainstream retailers.

Almost 1.3 million square feet of retail space is planned in at least three major mixed-use developments—about the same area as at the renowned Mall at Short Hills in New Jersey—and a few hundred thousand feet of office space is also being developed. The first new stores are to open by the end of this year.

Flushing is already a pan-Asian enclave that is a first stop for many immigrants from China, Korea and Malaysia, among other countries.

Developers are hoping it will soon be a stop for American shoppers. "You have to make this area a destination," said Michael Meyer, president of TDC Development L.L.C., which is involved in two of the mixed-use projects.

Mr. Meyer is relatively new to the community. But the chairman and chief executive of TDC, Michael Lee, an immigrant from Taiwan, arrived in Flushing two decades ago and has purchased a substantial portion of the area's properties. TDC is a subsidiary of the F&T Group, a real estate company.

Mr. Lee owns the Flushing Mall, a long-standing collection of boutique shops and restaurants on 39th Avenue, where signs are in Chinese and Korean. He also developed the nearby Prince Center in 2003; it is a complex of ground-floor retail space, now full of restaurants, and office condominiums that netted about \$500 a square foot.

Office condos are fairly unusual for New York City, but the market is receptive in Flushing. "What drives a lot of this is the whole ethnic tradition and culture; the Chinese mentality is very much an ownership mentality," Mr. Meyer said.

Mr. Lee is building another office condominium project: Queens Crossing, a 12-story building being framed at the corner of Main Street, Flushing's main shopping artery, and 39th Avenue. It will have 190,000 square feet of office space in about 80 office condominiums, and 86,000 square feet of parking.

The building has a waiting list of more than 200 businesses, Mr. Meyer claimed. "Queens Crossing sales, on a net square footage basis, are now estimated at \$750," he said.

The development will also have about 110,000 square feet of retail space, which has not yet been leased. It will open by the end of this year. "We're looking for mainstream retailers like bookstores and health clubs and restaurants and apparel stores," Mr. Meyer said.

But Queens Crossing would be dwarfed by another proposed development a block away called Flushing Commons, which envisions having a total of almost two million square feet. Flushing Commons is expected to be completed in about four years on the site of a municipal parking lot that now has space for about 1,100 vehicles.

That development, with 500 residential units and about 350,000 square feet of retail space, will aim to attract more upscale retailers than currently operate in Flushing. While the city has given approval to the general concept of this project, it is still going through public hearings.

Thus far, the developers of Flushing Commons—Mr. Lee and a partner, the Rockefeller Development Corporation—envision that much of the retail space will be used by a multiscreen cinema, a national-chain bookstore and a supermarket like Whole Foods, along with some smaller stores. Roughly 15,000 square feet of space dedicated to office condominiums is being envisioned for professionals like doctors and lawyers.

Flushing Commons will also include a 200-room hotel, where developers would like to see a Westin, Mr. Meyer said.

Alan L. Stein, a senior vice president at Rockefeller, said the developers, which won a bid to develop the city-owned property a year ago, had promised not to introduce any "big box" stores into the complex.

Robin Abrams, an executive vice president of the Lansco Corporation, a commercial real estate brokerage firm that consulted on the project, said she envisioned retailers like Scoop, Cole Haan and Sephora setting up shop in the development.

Stores like those "are all over Manhattan, but don't have a presence in Flushing," Ms. Abrams said. "Frankly, the thought is there's a huge Asian population that has disposable income that is currently shopping in Manhattan or even in Manhasset" on Long Island.

Mr. Meyer said that some retailers might be intimidated by the ethnic nature of the market, but that the developers believed they could convince them that they had nothing to fear.

Also, retailers that already have outlets in Asia would be comfortable in downtown Flushing, said Josh Segal, owner of the Segal Realty Group, a commercial real estate firm that also consulted on Flushing Commons. "It's like Shanghai on the Flushing River," he said.

Already going in alongside the Flushing River is one of the largest mixed-use developments. The Muss Development Company is building 1,000 residential units in several towers on a 14-acre site. The \$800 million project will also include an 800,000 square-foot shopping center anchored by national retailers.

The first phase of the project will not be completed until 2008 at the earliest, said Jim Jarosik, a senior vice president at Muss.