

attempts to avoid any potential abuse of FISA "roving" wiretaps by providing a four-year sunset of this authority. This civil liberty safeguard will ensure Congress revisits this authority in four years.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR TOURETTE SYNDROME RESEARCH

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud Congress for including \$1.8 million for Tourette Syndrome research in H.R. 3010, Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006, and to encourage the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to continue its partnership with the Tourette Syndrome Association (TSA).

The Tourette Syndrome education program provides intensive training and education about Tourette Syndrome for the public, physicians, allied healthcare workers, and teachers. Its objectives are to increase recognition and diagnosis, decrease the stigma, increase the provision of and improve the nature of treatments, decrease negative impacts on families, and improve academic outcomes for children with this disorder.

In May 2004, Chairman REGULA indicated in a letter to the CDC Director that the money Congress was appropriating to help those with Tourette Syndrome should be sole-sourced to the Tourette Syndrome Association. He respected TSA's expertise, and I congratulate him for recognizing that they would be the entity best able to undertake the following kinds of successful and efficient use of the funds. It is my sincere hope that CDC will continue to work in partnership with TSA, so they can build upon the successes they have demonstrated to date.

TSA, in partnership with the CDC, completed the first year of the program on August 31, 2005 and began the second year on September 1, 2005. In the first year, TSA offered 25 expert medical education programs, as well as five major education-allied professional programs. The medical programs trained 2,149 physicians, nurses and medical-related allied professionals while the education programs trained 745 teachers and school-based allied professionals. These program sites were well distributed across the country.

An April 2005 analysis found that 73.5 percent of the physicians who responded to TSA's evaluation reported that over half of the material presented in the training was new to them.

The Tourette Syndrome Association also videotaped Dr. John Walkup's presentation on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Tourette Syndrome" which has been made available on TSA's website as the first of several Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs. To learn more about Tourette Syndrome or to view this presentation please, visit <http://tsa-usa.org>.

All ready for year two of this program, the Tourette Syndrome Association has scheduled twenty medical education programs and seventeen education programs. TSA also plans to videotape Dr. Jorge Juncos offering training

for neurologists in both English and Spanish for a future CME presentation on TSA's website.

It is in the best interest of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to continue its partnership with the Tourette Syndrome Association, so that this established program will continue to reach medical and education specialists across the country.

HONORING STEVE MONTGOMERY

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay public tribute to Steve Montgomery, an exemplary community leader, businessman and citizen from Kentucky's Second Congressional District. A charter member of the CORE Committee at Fort Knox, Steve is stepping down from his duties after 14 years of dedicated service marked by tremendous growth and success.

Steve Montgomery first came to Radcliff, KY in 1983 to buy and operate an auto dealership. He has remained in the community for 22 years, distinguishing himself as a business leader and good neighbor. As a charter member, Steve has served on the CORE Committee since its inception. One of Steve's first recorded duties was to arrange a meeting for the group with MG Foley, then Fort Knox Commanding General. MG Foley was briefed on the details of CORE activities and objectives at the congressional, state and Fort Knox levels. Following their initial meeting with Senator MCCONNELL in 1992, the CORE Committee was directed to devote primary focus on securing the future of Fort Knox. In this effort, the Committee has ably managed numerous challenges throughout the years that have followed.

In 1992, the Committee played a major role in the decision to relocate USAREC Headquarters to Fort Knox after Fort Sheridan closed. Soon thereafter, the CORE Committee began conducting informational briefings for local governments and business requesting monetary support. Steve Montgomery was elected Vice Chairman in 1993 and immediately worked to build a strong rapport with Kentucky's Congressional Delegation. Steve was elected Chairman of the CORE Committee in 1996. During his Chairmanship, Fort Knox has endured an especially active decade as the post adapted to a new security environment, carried on a wartime training mission, managed BRAC considerations and the significant administrative changes that have followed.

Under Steve Montgomery's leadership, funding was secured to modernize facilities, such as the new STARBASE barracks, significantly enhancing Fort Knox's future viability. Perhaps Steve's greatest legacy will be his tireless promotion of Fort Knox's military value during Base Realignment and Closure proceedings in 2005. Because of his critical contributions, working with the Governor, Members of Congress, and private consultants, Fort Knox remains open today, adapting to a new mission as a vital multi-functional home to operational Army forces and various administrative commands. Steve leaves the CORE

Committee having completed the mission he was assigned many years earlier in the committee's nascence.

It is my great privilege to recognize Steve Montgomery today, before the entire U.S. House of Representatives, for his example of leadership and service. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his invaluable contributions to the CORE Committee, Fort Knox, and the Greater Radcliff community. His unique achievements make him an outstanding American worthy of our collective honor and respect.

REMEMBERING THE SPACE SHUTTLE "COLUMBIA" CREW

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Ms. BORDELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the astronauts of Mission STS-107 who lost their lives on February 1, 2003, when our Nation lost the Space Shuttle *Columbia*. The crew included Rick Husband, William "Willie" McCool, Michael Anderson, David Brown, Laurel Clark, Kalpana Chawla, and Colonel Han Ramon.

Commander William "Willie" C. McCool was a son of Guam. Commander McCool, who attended Deddo Middle School and John F. Kennedy High School on Guam, was the pilot of the *Columbia* on Mission STS-107. He proudly carried the Guam flag with him on the mission. Commander McCool's life and service to our Nation and our world holds special meaning to the people of Guam.

STS-107, like other Space Shuttle missions, sought to broaden our understanding of the world in which we live and of the heavens beyond. That mission, and the work of STS-107, represents the best of human endeavor. Willie McCool understood this. On January 29, 2003, Commander McCool reported from orbit high above the Earth, "From our orbital vantage point, we observe an Earth without borders, full of peace, beauty and magnificence, and we pray that humanity as a whole can imagine a borderless world as we see it and strive to live as one in peace." Willie McCool gave his life in pursuit of that dream. It is a dream that should be honored, and one that should be an inspiration to us as well as our children.

For that reason, on February 11, 2003, I introduced H.R. 672, a bill to rename the Guam South Elementary/Middle School after Commander McCool. The President signed H.R. 672 into law on April 11, 2003. And today, as namesake to the Commander William C. McCool Elementary/Middle School, Willie McCool's dream of a borderless world of peace lives on.

Exploration of space is exciting and inspiring. Rocketing into the heavens and returning to Earth represents the best of American ingenuity and courage. Manned space travel was once only a science fiction writer's dream. Our Nation made it a reality. Landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth was thought to be impossible. Our Nation proved the critics wrong. Routine missions to space flown by the Space Shuttle were considered frivolous. But our Nation remains proud of the Space Shuttle program, the Astronaut corps, and the contributions to

science, to other fields of study, and the practical applications of technology that regular space travel have made possible. With the perspective that only orbiting the Earth can provide a man, Willie McCool was inspired to dream of a borderless world of peace. That dream makes me proud. And achieving this dream should be the foundation upon which future manned spaceflight is based.

Let us renew our commitment to space exploration and manned space flight on the occasion of the anniversary of this mission and the loss of the *Columbia* crew. We also honor the memory of the *Challenger*, Mission STS 51-L, and the *Apollo 1* crews, and all pioneers who have lost their lives in the mission to explore space.

HONORING A NATIONAL LEADER IN CHILD SAFETY: DR. ROBERT SANDERS

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our nation's most important voices in the fight to protect our children: Dr. Robert Sanders.

Today it is almost impossible to imagine but, as recently as the late 1970s, there were no laws requiring that young children be buckled into safety seats while traveling in a vehicle. Dr. Sanders, a soft-spoken pediatrician from my home state of Tennessee, had seen what happens to children in an automobile accident when they are not protected. He knew that so many of those injuries and deaths were preventable. And Dr. Sanders decided then and there that someone had to speak out on behalf of children and their safety.

Starting with the Tennessee General Assembly, Dr. Sanders and his wife Pat spent countless hours presenting medical data. Their facts and their passion overcame initial doubts. In 1977, thanks to the vision and determination shown by Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Tennessee became the first state in the nation to adopt a law mandating that all children under the age of 4 must ride in a safety seat. State by state, the rest of the nation followed. Today all 50 states require this protection for young children.

Dr. Sanders passed away on January 19th after a long illness. He leaves behind his wife, Patricia Pelot Sanders, and two children. And he leaves behind a legacy of fighting for the needs of others. Even after he had won the battle for child safety seats, he continued to speak out on issues such as the need for seat belt laws, health care reform and environmental protections. His work earned him the love and appreciation of his community and citizens across the state of Tennessee, as well as awards from groups including the Tennessee Medical Association, the Tennessee Public Health Association and the Tennessee Pediatric Society.

Dr. Robert Sanders believed that each citizen had a responsibility to help others whenever possible. Dr. Sanders lived his life doing that every day. In addition to his public policy work, he served as chief physician and director of the Rutherford County Health Department from 1969 until his retirement in 1991.

Dr. Robert Sanders will be missed in Middle Tennessee. He will be missed by many who, like me, had the privilege of working alongside him as he fought for better health care policies. And he will be missed by all of us who were fortunate to know him as a neighbor, a friend and an inspiration.

TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is an important date in America's history. On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, ending the Mexican-American war. I ask that my colleagues in Congress and all New Mexicans join me in commemorating this significant date.

In 2000, New Mexico's Senators BINGAMAN and DOMENICI requested a study by the General Accounting Office to investigate whether the United States fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty with regard to community land grants made by Spain and Mexico in what is now the State of New Mexico. I was proud to join in their effort because of the importance of this issue to many of my constituents.

In June of 2004 the General Accounting Office issued its final report in response to the requested investigation. The GAO also identified for consideration by Congress a range of possible options in response to community land grant concerns. Additionally, last month, a group of land grant community leaders submitted its own ambitious proposal to resolve this situation. I want to thank them for their efforts in drafting this plan, and I look forward to working with the New Mexico delegation and the land grant communities to consider all possible approaches.

Regardless of any individual's personal thoughts on celebrating the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2nd is a significant event in the history of the New Mexico and the United States. The Treaty is a living document in much the same way that the U.S. Constitution is. Many believe, however, that our Federal Government has failed to honor the commitments it made in the Treaty of 1848 in respect to the property rights of community grants. Many Mexicans who became American citizens as a result of the Treaty lost all right and title to much of their lands.

During the 107th Congress, I introduced H.R. 1823, the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty Land Claims Act, which would have established a Presidential commission to determine and evaluate the validity of certain land claims arising out of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 involving the descendants of persons who were Mexican citizens at the time of the Treaty. The GAO also recommended such a commission as one of their options for consideration by Congress.

For 158 years, descendants have been fighting to get the Federal Government to look into this matter. I am very proud to be part of the effort to bring justice to this issue. In order to move on, we need to close this sad chapter in our Nation's history. We have an obligation to do no less.

REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST WHILE FIGHTING ANTI-SEMITISM

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camps is often selected as the day to honor those murdered at the hands of the Nazis and their collaborators. More than one million people were killed at Auschwitz before the survivors were liberated on January 27, 1945. Appropriately, each January 27, individuals and governments around the world pause to remember those individuals murdered by the Nazis during the Holocaust. Also known as the Sho'ah, Hebrew for "calamity," the Holocaust witnessed the death of six million Jews by the Nazi killing machine, many of them in concentration camps or elsewhere in a web that stretched throughout the heart of Europe. Millions of individuals—political dissidents, Jehovah's Witnesses, those with disabilities, and others including entire Romani families—also perished at the hands of the Nazis.

Holocaust Remembrance Day also celebrates those brave souls who faced unimaginable horrors and lived to tell of their experiences. In a historic first, late last year the United Nations designated January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. Initial drafters of the resolution—Australia, Canada, Israel, Russia and the United States—were joined by 100 nations in sponsoring the resolution in the General Assembly. Other international organizations, like the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), have done much to ensure the lessons of the Holocaust are taught in schools across Europe, including the former Soviet Union. In addition, the Belgian Chair-in-Office of the OSCE held a commemorative event for Holocaust victims on January 27 in Brussels.

Unfortunately, while the Holocaust is rightly remembered, its lessons have yet to be fully learned. Early on, the world said "Never Again" to genocide, only to allow genocide to happen again in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda in the 1990s, and in Darfur today. The establishment of international tribunals to seek justice in response to these crimes may indicate some progress, but the best way to honor the lives of those who died during the Holocaust or in subsequent genocides would be to have the resolve to take decisive action to try to stop the crime in the first place.

Some heads of state refuse to recognize even the existence of the Holocaust. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the President of Iran, made the outrageous claim on December 14 that Europeans had "created a myth in the name of Holocaust." Showing his virulent anti-Semitic nature, two months earlier in October, he said Israel is "a disgraceful blot" that should be "wiped off the map." While Ahmadinejad's anti-Semitic hate is shocking, other hate mongers have physically attacked Jews. In early January, a knife-wielding skinhead shouting "I will kill Jews" and "Heil Hitler" burst into a Moscow synagogue and stabbed at least eight worshippers. A copycat attack followed in Rostov-on-Don, with the attacker thankfully being stopped inside the synagogue before anyone was hurt.