

of the Williams Institute's mission. This focus on disseminating information, coupled with the intellectual and material resources of UCLA, has made the Williams Institute into a national center for the interdisciplinary exploration of sexual orientation law and policy matters by scholars, judges, practitioners, advocates, and students.

The Williams Institute actively strives to produce well-informed young lawyers. To this end, student involvement in the organization is of paramount importance. Students partake in research with faculty scholars and contribute to the wide breadth of scholarship produced by the Williams Institute.

I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the work of the Williams Institute. In a nation where equal treatment under the law is a central tenet of citizenship, the Williams Institute plays a critical role in ensuring that America lives by its creed.●

IN CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF SAN FRANCISCO'S JAPANTOWN

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize the centennial anniversary of San Francisco's historic Japantown. Today San Francisco's Japantown is one of only three remaining Japantowns in California. The other two are in Los Angeles and San Jose. For the past 100 years, Japantown has been an integral part of San Francisco's rich and diverse cultural history. At 100 years old, it is the first and oldest Japantown in the continental United States.

The first Japanese immigrants arrived in San Francisco in the 1860s. Originally settling in the South Park and Chinatown areas, the Japanese community relocated to the Western Addition after the great earthquake and fire of 1906 destroyed much of San Francisco. When Japantown relocated to the Western Addition in 1906, the Japanese community had the opportunity to grow. More Japanese businesses, shops, churches, schools, restaurants, and hotels moved to the area and supported community development. Before long, the area became known as Nihonmachi, or Japantown. At the height of its growth in 1940, more than 5,000 Japanese lived in Japantown, and there were more than 200 Japanese-owned businesses.

We are not proud of what happened to the Japanese-American community during World War II in the early 1940s. In 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which forced "all persons of Japanese ancestry, including aliens and non-aliens" into internment camps until the end of World War II. The internment was fueled by racism and war hysteria and will forever tarnish our country's history. As time has proved, there was no excuse for our Government's decision to intern American citizens. Since those dark days, our Na-

tion has made great strides toward tolerance and inclusion.

In 1983, as part of Fred Korematsu's successful petition to the Federal District Court in San Francisco to overturn his conviction for violating evacuation orders, the court also ruled that the internment of American citizens of Japanese descent during World War II was legally unsupportable. In 1989, Congress passed legislation formally apologizing for the internment of Japanese-American citizens during World War II and authorized a reparations fund for internment survivors. Though we still have further to go to assure equality for all, most Americans now realize that diversity is one of our country's greatest strengths.

When the Japanese community returned to San Francisco after World War II, it was difficult to rebuild the extensive community that existed before the war. However, despite the many barriers, the Japanese community did rebuild Japantown. And although San Francisco's Japantown is smaller today than it was in the past, it still plays a large and important role in our community. Not only does it serve as a reminder of our past, it provides us with an opportunity to celebrate the history, challenges, triumphs, and contributions of the Japanese-American community in San Francisco.

For 100 years, San Francisco's Japantown has served as a cultural resource for the San Francisco Bay area and California. I thank the San Francisco Japantown community for its many efforts to educate the community about Japanese culture and traditions. I congratulate them on their centennial anniversary and wish them another 100 years of success.●

IN MEMORIAM TO DAVE TATSUNO

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to honor the life of Dave Tatsuno, whose courageous documentation of life in a Japanese-American internment camp contributed immensely to our knowledge of this dark time in U.S. history. Mr. Tatsuno passed away on January 26, 2006. He was 92.

Mr. Tatsuno, born in 1913 to a family who had come to the United States in the late 19th century, was raised in San Francisco, in my home State of California. Mr. Tatsuno changed his first name from Masaharu to Dave when he successfully ran for student body president of his junior high school; Masaharu was too long to fit on his campaign posters. In 1936, Mr. Tatsuno graduated from UC Berkeley with a degree in business and went to work at Nichi Bei Bussan, a department store in San Francisco that his father founded.

After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which forced "all persons of Japanese ancestry, including aliens and non-aliens"

into internment camps until the end of World War II. Mr. Tatsuno and his family were forced to move to the Topaz Relocation Center, an internment camp in Topaz, AZ. Over the next 3 years, Mr. Tatsuno secretly filmed life in the camp with an 8-millimeter Bell & Howell camera that Walter Honderick, his supervisor at the internment camp's co-op store, helped smuggle in. Because the camera was forbidden, Mr. Tatsuno kept it hidden in a shoe box, taking it out only when guards were not looking. These images of daily life in Topaz—of church services, of people gardening, of birthday celebrations—have left viewers with a stark image of what life was like during those hard years.

After the Tatsuno family was released from the internment camp, Mr. Tatsuno's footage of life in Topaz was turned into a 48-minute silent film, "Topaz." In 1996, the Library of Congress placed "Topaz" on its National Film Registry, which was established in 1989 by Congress to preserve culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant films. Mr. Tatsuno's film is one of only two home movies on the registry's 425-film list; the other film is Abraham Zapruder's footage of the John F. Kennedy assassination. The original footage for "Topaz" is now a part of the permanent collection at the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles.

After the war, Mr. Tatsuno helped his father reopen Nichi Bei Bussan and took over the business when his father retired. Through this work, Mr. Tatsuno became a prominent and respected businessman and civic leader in San Francisco and San Jose, where he eventually made his home. He also remained engaged and interested in film. His compassion and thoughtfulness inspired many others and he will be deeply missed.

Mr. Tatsuno is survived by three daughters, Arlene Damron, Valerie Sermon, and Melanie Cochran; two sons, Rod Tatsuno and Sheridan Tatsuno; his sister, Chiye Watanabe; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. I extend my deepest sympathies to his family.

Dave Tatsuno played down the importance of his role in chronicling the history of the Japanese-American internment camps, always giving credit to Walter Honderick. But Dave Tatsuno will long be remembered for his courage and perseverance in difficult times. His film will have a lasting effect on many generations to come.●

RECOGNIZING WESTSIDE CENTER FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am very pleased to take a few moments to recognize the tremendous accomplishments of the Westside Center for Independent Living, WCIL, based in Santa Monica and Los Angeles, as this unique organization celebrates its 30th year of service.

WCIL has devoted innumerable hours and incredible effort toward giving senior citizens and members of our community with disabilities the gift of independence. The WCIL was founded in 1976 during the height of the “independent living movement.” Originating in Berkeley in 1970, the independent living movement has strived to provide disabled persons with the opportunity to manage their own lives. Today, centers such as the WCIL have become a vital staple of urban life across the Nation.

Through an array of innovative methods, the center allows seniors and disabled persons to become more fully integrated into our community. One such technique is the peer training system, whereby veterans of the independence training program share their tested knowledge with people who are new to the program. Such pairing instills a sense of confidence in new participants, as it lets them know that they are not alone and that others like them have succeeded in leading a more independent life.

WCIL’s Advocacy Action Group works with the disabled community and elected officials to modernize existing disability legislation. The group collects the ideas and complaints of disabled people and transforms them into substantive legislation. Through true grassroots campaigning and issue advocacy, the group ensures that elected officials stay abreast of current accessibility issues in their community.

Recognizing the necessity for information regarding accessibility throughout Los Angeles, the WCIL, in partnership with UCLA, has established Living Independently in Los Angeles, LILA. LILA provides a host of useful information regarding the accessibility of public and private places, community organizations working for the betterment of those with disabilities, and advocacy groups. Thanks to LILA, numerous disabled persons are better equipped to navigate Los Angeles.

The center provides invaluable educational services, including public awareness about the Americans with Disabilities Act. Countless businesses, community organizations, and local community members credit WCIL for helping them to ensure that buildings and offices are accessible for Americans with disabilities.

I am pleased to join the thousands of beneficiaries of this important organization in commending the Westside Center for Independent Living. The Center’s work has bettered the lives of countless disabled and senior citizens and has enabled them to participate more fully in our community. The center’s efforts have clearly shown that “a disability need not be disabling.”

TRIBUTE TO DAVID L. CROW

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the distinguished public service of David L. Crow. After 15 years

at the helm of the largest air-pollution control district in the Nation, he will soon retire as the air pollution control officer and executive director of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, SJAPCD. During his tenure, the district grew from a fledgling union of regional air boards into one of the Nation’s most active air-pollution control districts.

After completing his undergraduate and graduate studies at California State University, Fullerton, David built a solid resume in public service before he assumed the leadership of the SJAPCD in 1991. He served as the acting city manager for Foster City, CA, budget director and director of policy development for Fresno County, as well as deputy county administrative officer for Fresno County before lending his considerable talents to improving air quality in the Central Valley.

David accepted the challenge to address and solve the air-quality issues in a region that perennially rank among the worst nationwide in summertime smog and wintertime particulate pollution. Under his stewardship, the Valley air basin has made great strides in reducing ozone exceedances, as it has seen a 50-percent reduction in the emissions from statutory sources. The SJAPCD has implemented programs such as the “Check Before You Burn” winter wood-burning restriction program; a system to reduce smoke emissions from agricultural burning, and creating cost-effective rules to encourage conservation management practices for farms.

During his tenure as the head of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, David has earned a reputation as a skilled consensus-builder who forged partnerships between interests which seldom agreed. Under his leadership, the air-pollution district has distributed over \$100 million to implement a myriad of projects to reduce serious air pollution in the region. David Crow’s efforts, and those of the talented staff that he helped build, are helping to improve the air quality in California’s Central Valley, one of the fastest growing regions in the Nation.

Throughout his career, David Crow has proven to be a highly effective administrator who was committed to protecting the public’s health. As he gets set to spend more time with his wife Vicky and sons, Ryan and Matthew, I wish him continued success and good luck in all his future endeavors. •

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICER EARL HARWOOD SCOTT

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the memory of a dedicated public servant, Officer Earl Harwood Scott of the California Highway Patrol. Officer Earl Harwood Scott spent nearly 5 years with the California Highway Patrol, providing the citizens of California with safety and service. On the morning of February 17, 2006, while on motor patrol near the

City of Salida, Officer Scott was mercilessly murdered in the line of duty during a traffic stop.

The California Highway Patrol was in Officer Scott’s bloodlines. Officer Scott’s father, Sergeant William Scott, as well as two uncles, are proud retired California Highway Patrol veterans. Officer Scott was to celebrate his 5-year anniversary with the California Highway Patrol on February 19. Officer Scott dutifully served the citizens and communities of Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties with great dedication and integrity. Officer Scott’s commitment to help others, combined with his passion for law enforcement, enabled him to become a model California Highway Patrol officer. Officer Scott’s colleagues shall always remember his gregarious nature and commitment to his job.

Officer Scott is survived by his father, William Scott, and his mother, Judith. When he was not on duty, Officer Scott enjoyed spending time with his neighbors, especially the children who would often play darts and watch sporting events in his garage. Officer Earl Harwood Scott served the State of California with honor and distinction and fulfilled his oath as an officer of the law. His contributions and dedication to law enforcement are greatly appreciated and will serve as a shining example of his legacy.

We shall always be grateful for Officer Scott’s heroic service and the sacrifices he made while serving the community and protecting the people he loved. •

HONORING THE LIFE OF ANDREA BRONFMAN

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Andrea Bronfman, a respected philanthropist and a dear friend. Andrea passed away on January 23, 2006, at the age of 60.

Born in Great Britain in 1945, Andrea quickly demonstrated remarkable compassion for those in need and an ardent desire to improve the world around her. She was married to Charles Bronfman in 1982, and together they raised five children and six grandchildren. While their wonderful family was certainly one of Andrea’s proudest achievements, she will also be fondly remembered for her generous nature, her passion for life, and her multitude of charitable endeavors.

Andrea’s philanthropy benefited citizens of all countries and faiths, but she is best known for her activism within the Jewish community and her devotion to Israel, Jewish life, and the Jewish people. In addition to serving on the boards of several well-respected Jewish organizations, she and Charles cofounded Birthright Israel, a program that offers young adults a chance to travel to Israel and experience the roots of their ancestry firsthand. As a result of these good works and her undying devotion to Jewish life, Andrea