

Mark Wall graduated from Alden High School in 1997 where he participated in basketball, football, track, chorus, and band. He was a Boy Scout, attaining the rank of Eagle Scout in 1997. He also participated in 4-H, garden and photography projects, and FFA. Staff Sergeant Wall joined the Iowa National Guard in February of 1997. He attended classes at Ellsworth Community College studying agricultural business and worked as an electrician's helper before joining the Active-Duty Army in May of 2000.

I understand that Mark had a passion for the outdoors and took advantage of that passion while he was in Alaska, prospecting for gold, hiking, fishing, and skiing.

I would like to again give my condolences to the family of SSG Mark Wall. He served his country with pride and passion, and we are all saddened by his loss. I would like my colleagues in the Senate to take a moment and remember the life of Mark Wall and remember the tremendous sacrifice he gave for us and our great country.

SITUATION IN DARFUR

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I join the American public and the international community in congratulating the signatories of the recent peace agreement signed in Abuja, Nigeria on May 5, 2006. I hope that this peace agreement marks a dramatic turning point in bringing about a solution to the genocidal conflict that has ravaged the Darfur region of Sudan. The administration deserves to be commended for getting the Sudanese government and the Sudan Liberation Army to the table and for maintaining a commitment to completing this peace process. This does not mean, however, that we or the international community can return to complacency, satisfied that we have done our part. Quite the contrary.

At this point, it is essential that the peace agreement be expanded to include those parties that have not yet signed. Those without a stake in the current political power and wealth sharing agreements will have few incentives to help build peace in the region, and will most likely be spoilers to the peace agreement. These parties must be encouraged to join and abide by the accord. Additionally, it is critical that the international community, working with the African Union, the United Nations, and regional partners, develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the peace agreement is implemented and adhered to by both the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army. The Darfur region is facing an extremely fragile period. Now is the time to show international resolve for quelling the remaining instability throughout the region and for kick-starting all of the elements of the peace agreement. We must also move quickly to institute and strengthen mechanisms and systems to ensure that the parties to not backslide in to full-scale conflict.

In addition, we must strengthen the peacekeeping capabilities of the African Union and ensure that it has the capacity to help monitor and enforce the peace agreement. The African Union has worked hard to execute its broad and far-reaching mandate with limited resources and experience, and it will need support to be a contributor to establishing a lasting peace in the region. We must also work to introduce a United Nations peacekeeping mission into the region as quickly as possible. I applaud President Bush's decision to send Secretary Rice to the United Nations to seek a resolution authorizing a U.N. peacekeeping force in Darfur. I supported the recent amendment to the fiscal year 2006 emergency supplemental appropriations bill adding \$60 million to fund a U.N. peacekeeping force in Darfur, matching similar legislation in the House. With this clear message of support from the U.S. Congress, it is now up to the administration to work with our friends and allies at the U.N. to reach agreement on a resolution authorizing a peacekeeping force, and exert robust diplomatic pressure on those who would try to block it.

We must not forget the massive humanitarian tragedy that is still unfolding. Even as the peace deal was being finalized, the U.N. World Food Program, WFP, announced that it would have to cut rations by over 50 percent in Darfur beginning in May. Many of the over 2 million refugees who have been forced from their homes and their livelihood are on the brink of starvation, and this already massive tragedy could yet take an even more devastating turn. Systematic gender-based violence against women and girls continues unabated and basic safety and security continue to be denied to Darfurians. Humanitarian organizations trying to work in the region face increasing difficulties in fulfilling their mission, and safe areas have diminished to unprecedented levels. The situation, in short, remains disastrous and the lives and well-being of millions hang in the balance. If anything, we must increase our efforts to protect the region most vulnerable, and to support Darfurians in this fragile period. Failure to do so could have a negative impact on the peace agreement.

Looking ahead to the implementation of the peace agreement and to establishing peace in the region, it will be critically important to address the crimes against humanity that have been committed, and to take a stand against the cycle of impunity and injustice that we have seen occur over the last 3 years. Those who commit crimes against humanity must know that the world is watching, and that they will be held accountable for their actions.

In conclusion, we have reasons to be optimistic. We must not ignore, however, the fact that now the hard work begins.

A MONTANA VISIT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am proud to rise today and announce a historic event in my home State. For only the second time in the history of Montana, our great State will welcome the President of Ireland. President Mary McAleese has displayed courage, intellect, determination, and passion as she has guided her country for nearly a decade. During this time her country has experienced unprecedented growth, quickly rising to the upper echelons of nations.

President McAleese will make an inaugural pilgrimage to a city whose history has been intimately tied with Ireland's for more than a century. In 1882, a lone Irish immigrant, driven by the work ethic instilled in his homeland and his desire to succeed, made a discovery that would forever change the face of Montana, the West, and America. The city was Butte, MT, and the man was Marcus Daly. Three hundred feet into the belly of the Earth, Daly set off an explosion that unearthed a revolution. Before his amazed eyes lay one of the riches veins of copper the world had every seen, and with it the unknowing hopes of millions of Irish immigrants.

Butte, and its neighbor to the northwest Anaconda, quickly became thriving metropolises turning these mining communities into a virtual mosaic of nationalities and ethnicities. When walking down the street, one could hear the chatter of Eastern Europeans, smell cooking from the Middle East, or view native dress from Scandinavia. But above all was the voice of the Irish. The Irish made Butte their own, easing their longing for their native Eire by molding the city to reflect the land from their past. The streets were vibrant with festivities straight from the homeland; these hard-working immigrants, ranging in professions from doctors to lawyers to miners and gandy dancers, populated this young bustling city and gave it the feel of an island thousands of miles away.

As the years passed, the pride of the Irish continued to ring strong, and with it the city of Butte. Butte quickly became the heart of Montana, and shaped the figures whose names would forever be remembered in the lore of our State. Names like Mike Mansfield and Burton Wheeler will be etched in the hearts and minds of Montanans for many years to come, and with them the tradition of the Irish.

Today, Butte remains a vibrant city, as the new generation of Irish-Americans listen to the whispers of their ancestors and continues to uphold the proud tradition of being Butte Irish. With the same values that turned this sleepy community into the heartbeat of the West, the people of Butte continue to thrive and the city remains as strong as the immigrants who first settled it.

As President McAleese is embraced by the spirit of this magnificent city and by the residents who carry on the

proud tradition of hailing from Butte, I say: may the road rise to meet you, may the wind be always at your back, may the sun shine warm upon your face, the rains fall soft upon your fields and, until we meet again, may God hold you in the palm of His hand.

THE HONORABLE STEPHEN M. MCNAMEE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor a respected jurist and dedicated public servant upon the occasion of his stepping down as the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona.

The Honorable Stephen M. McNamee earned his bachelor of arts in history from the University of Cincinnati in 1964. He received his master of arts degree in 1967 and his juris doctor degree in 1969 from the University of Arizona.

Judge McNamee began his professional career as an assistant U.S. attorney, a position he held from 1971 to 1985. During that time, he was chief of the civil division in Tucson, chief assistant U.S. attorney, and first assistant U.S. attorney.

In 1985, President Reagan appointed him U.S. attorney for the District of Arizona. He made prosecuting violent crime within the 21 Native American communities in Arizona a top priority, particularly the prosecution of those who victimize Native American children. He also implemented model collection procedures for fines and penalty assessments of Federal defendants—the source of funding for the entire Victims of Crime Act program. Additionally, he testified before congressional committees on behalf of the Department of Justice regarding a variety of issues from terrorist threats to the southwest border, to child abuse and neglect on Indian reservations, to theft of Indian artifacts from archeological sites, to the reauthorization of the Victims of Crimes Act of 1984. At the behest of Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, he helped organize the first major conference to bring together American and Mexican criminal justice officials.

In 1990, he was appointed to the Federal bench by President George H.W. Bush, and in that capacity he developed a similar program to bring Mexican and U.S. Federal judges together to learn about each other's processes and procedures. As the chief judge of the District of Arizona, Judge McNamee managed a burgeoning docket. Since 1999, the filing of criminal cases went up 80 percent and civil case filings went up 59 percent. Nevertheless, under his leadership, the number of cases pending for 3 years or more has declined nearly 20 percent.

Judge McNamee has been an active liaison to Congress for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Federal judiciary. He was appointed to the board of directors of the Federal Judges Association and has

served on several Ninth Circuit and District of Arizona committees addressing a wide range of issues, from capital cases to racial, religious, and ethnic fairness to security issues.

As a distinguished member of the community, Judge McNamee has been the recipient of almost two dozen international, national, and State commendations and awards. He exemplifies the highest standards that we have come to expect from our judiciary, and we thank him for his service.

GREEN MOUNTAIN COFFEE ROASTERS: TOP CORPORATE CITIZEN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate Mr. Bob Stiller, president and chief executive officer, and the 600 employees of Green Mountain Coffee Roasters on their selection as the Nation's top corporate citizen by Business Ethics Magazine. In the best traditions of Vermont, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters is about more than making a profit—they are about fostering a strong commitment to corporate social responsibility.

Through the company's support of organizations like the Rainforest Alliance, a non profit dedicated to protecting ecosystems, and Coffee Kids, an international nonprofit seeking to improve the quality of life for children and families in coffee-growing communities, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters has been a pioneer in the fair trade coffee movement. The company has also taken its socially responsible mission into the halls of our government, when, in 2002, Green Mountain formed a joint alliance with the U.S. Agency for International Development aimed at improving the livelihoods for those in improvised coffee growing regions.

Green Mountain has maintained these strong corporate ethics while continuing to build a robust earnings record. In 2005, the company reported revenue of \$161.5 million, with net income of \$9 million, a 15-percent increase over the year prior. And in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006, Green Mountain's fair trade coffee represented 26-percent of total sales, an increase of 68-percent compared to the same period last year.

I commend this outstanding Vermont company and ask unanimous consent that the Business Ethics article naming Green Mountain Coffee Roasters as the Nation's top corporate citizen be printed in the RECORD, along with a recent editorial from the Burlington Free Press.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Business Ethics Magazine, Spring 2006]

100 BEST CORPORATE CITIZENS FOR 2006—CELEBRATING COMPANIES THAT EXCEL AT SERVING A VARIETY OF STAKEHOLDERS WELL

"We take them coffee picking, and they do some hand sorting of beans in the hot sun," says Winston Rost, Green Mountain Coffee

Roaster's director of coffee appreciation, describing the annual trip he leads of a dozen employees, visiting coffee-growing cooperatives in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, Mexico. With a newfound appreciation for how hard the work is, some roasters say they'll never spill another bean again, Rost adds. This kind of attention to the human element of business offers a hint at why Green Mountain Coffee of Waterbury, Vt., is No. 1 this year on the list of the 100 Best Corporate Citizens.

Since its founding in 1981, the company has been socially and environmentally active, "but it wasn't all that extensive or organized at first," recalls CEO Bob Stiller. Green Mountain upped the ante in 1989 when it formed an environmental committee and created a rainforest nut coffee to support the Rainforest Alliance, a non-profit dedicated to protecting ecosystems. The company has grown increasingly active in the countries where coffee is grown and has been a pioneer in the fair trade movement, which pays coffee growers stable, fair prices. But the biggest change came in the early 1990s when the company began sending its employees on trips to see where the coffee is grown. Many employees "said it changed their lives," Stiller adds.

Green Mountain, with 600 employees, saw 2005 revenue of \$161.5 million with net income of \$9 million, a 15 percent increase over the year prior. Since 1988, it has donated more than \$500,000 to Coffee Kids, an international nonprofit seeking to improve the quality of life for children and families in coffee-growing communities. Through the Coffee Kids program, the company supports a micro-lending facility in Huatusco, Mexico and a sustainable sanitation system in Cosaulan, Mexico. It also has provided financial support to the FomCafe cooperative's quality control training program, which helps farmers earn higher profits for coffee.

In 2006 Green Mountain will release its first corporate responsibility report. "We are focusing on measurement so we can understand the economic and social impact of the company and create indices so we can better focus those efforts," Stiller says. "Just the process of getting all that information in one place is valuable," notes Michael Dupee, vice president of corporate social responsibility. "It makes you think about and gain insight into what's working and what's not, so even if you never published anything, it's worthwhile."

In 2004 the company expanded from one executive in social responsibility to three. Besides Dupee's position, there is a director of sustainable coffee and a vice president of environmental affairs. Some 45 percent of Green Mountain's coffee is purchased farmer-direct, which cuts out the share middle men take. And 20 percent of coffee sold is certified fair trade, which incorporates principles of environmental sustainability and respect for cultural identity, while guaranteeing growers minimums of \$1.26 per pound when commodity prices might be far lower. Consumer interest in fair trade is growing, Stiller says, "because through their purchases they are wanting to make a difference in the lives of growers."

Efforts like these have earned Green Mountain a spot in the top 10 on Business Ethics' list for four years running. Its meticulous attention to corporate social responsibility conveys well what the 100 Best Corporate Citizens list is about. The best-managed firms today—in this era when societal expectations of business are rising—can no longer focus solely on stockholder return. Companies that aim to prosper over the long term also emphasize good jobs for employees, environmental sustainability, healthy community relations, and great products for customers.