

chancellor of UW-Madison, Dr. Wiley has been an active member of the campus community for over 30 years. In this time, John has significantly improved the academic profile of the university. His list of accomplishments is quite extensive. Especially noteworthy has been his leadership in the areas of science, engineering, business, and medicine, maintaining the university's reputation as a world-renowned research and teaching institution.

In addition to his responsibilities as chancellor, Dr. Wiley also chairs the Council of Higher Education Accreditation Board and is a member of the National Security Higher Education Advisor Committee. John also actively participates in the greater Madison community, serving on several local and community boards, including UW Hospital and Clinics Authority, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and the Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce.

Although Chancellor Wiley is retiring from his current position, he will remain a visible and important part of the UW-Madison campus. His advocacy, dedication, and leadership will leave a lasting legacy on the entire community, and the area will continue to benefit from all that he has done. On behalf of UW students, staff, and the entire State of Wisconsin, I would like to thank John for his many years of tireless service and for making students his top priority. I wish John a long and very happy retirement.

RECOGNIZING KYLE M. TANNER FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Kyle M. Tanner, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Kyle has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Kyle has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Kyle M. Tanner for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CALLING FOR AN END TO THE UN- FAIR DISPARITY IN COCAINE SENTENCING

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to echo the country's growing insistence that crack cocaine sentencing be reformed and that a sensible, fair policy replace it. I introduce the December 11 Washington Post edi-

torial, "Sense in Sentencing," and the December 12 New York Times Post editorial, "Justice in Sentencing," to highlight how from all branches of government momentum is indisputably picking up in favor of reform. This week, a decisive Supreme Court granted judges greater discretion in sentencing, and the U.S. Sentencing Commission decided to retroactively apply the recent reduction of its sentencing recommendations—both a nod to the prevailing outrage concerning excessively stiff crack cocaine penalties.

The Commission and the Court have done all they can. Now, it's our turn. The impetus falls on Congress to end the sentencing inequity that slaps the same 5-year sentence for possessing 500 grams of powder as it does for 5 grams of crack. That's a 100-to-1 disparity—and an average difference of 40 months in jail time—for two drugs experts say have no significant differences. Well, here's one significant difference: Over 80 percent of sentenced crack offenders are Black. These arbitrarily lopsided mandatory minimums have fueled the disproportionate rate and length of incarceration of Black men and swelled our prisons to a world-leading 2.2 million.

The door to criminal and racial justice has been opened. It's now up to this Congress to step through it. Let's rally around The Crack-Cocaine Equitable Sentencing Act, H.R. 460, and correct the sentencing of uneven punishments for nearly identical offenses.

SENSE IN SENTENCING: THE SUPREME COURT GIVES JUDGES SOME LEEWAY IN DRUG CASES

For roughly two decades, federal trial judges have chafed under the constraints of federal sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimums that often forced them to hand down inordinately long sentences. Those injustices have been most pronounced in drug cases, particularly those involving crack cocaine. In two opinions released yesterday, the Supreme Court handed back some flexibility to judges and increased the chances that justice—not just retribution—will be exacted in future cases.

By 7-2 votes, the justices concluded that trial judges have the leeway to impose more lenient sentences in drug cases than those called for by the federal sentencing guidelines. To pass legal muster, the sentences must be "reasonable" and "sufficient, but not greater than necessary" to "promote respect for the law, provide just punishment for the offense" and "protect the public from further crimes of the defendant."

One decision yesterday concerned Derrick Kimbrough, who was arrested in Norfolk in 2004 with 92 grams of powder cocaine, 56 grams of crack and a gun. He faced 19 to 22 years behind bars, in large part because of the high penalties for crack offenses; he would have had to possess 5,000 grams of powder cocaine to get the same sentence. After considering Mr. Kimbrough's record of steady employment and his military service during the Persian Gulf War, the trial judge concluded that Mr. Kimbrough should serve roughly 15 years.

In the second case, Brian Gall, along with seven others, was indicted in Iowa in 2004 for conspiracy to sell ecstasy, cocaine and marijuana. The conspiracy, according to the indictment, ran from 1996 to 2002. Mr. Gall, a former drug addict, sold ecstasy for roughly 7 months in 2000 but stopped using drugs 1 month after he began selling them and pulled out of the drug trade a few months later. He subsequently earned a college degree and worked in construction before starting his own company. When he was indicted, Mr. Gall had been drug-free and law-

abiding for roughly 4 years. The presiding judge determined that the 30- to 37-month sentence called for by the guidelines was unjust and counterproductive. He sentenced Mr. Gall to 36 months probation.

The justices rightly rebuffed the government's challenge to the reduced sentences. They recognized the wisdom of allowing those closest to the ground—the trial judges—to assess how best to exact justice in individual cases, even while endorsing the guidelines as a means to avert wide disparity in sentences nationwide.

The evolution of crack sentencing could continue today when, perhaps coincidentally, the U.S. Sentencing Commission is scheduled to vote on whether to make retroactive the more lenient penalties it instituted earlier this year. The commission should vote yes and take yet another step toward bringing sanity to the crack laws.

JUSTICE IN SENTENCING

With a pair of 7-2 rulings this week, the Supreme Court struck a blow for basic fairness and judicial independence. The court restored a vital measure of discretion to federal trial judges to impose sentences based on their assessment of a particular crime and defendant rather than being forced to adhere to overarching guidelines.

Beyond that, one of the rulings highlighted the longstanding injustice of federal guidelines and statutes imposing much longer sentences for offenses involving crack cocaine, which is most often found in impoverished communities, than for offenses involving the chemically identical powdered cocaine, which is popular among more affluent users.

The rulings provide fresh impetus for Congress to rewrite the grotesquely unfair crack cocaine laws on which the federal sentencing guidelines are partly based. Those laws are a relic of the 1980s, when it was widely but wrongly believed that the crack form of cocaine was more dangerous than the powder form. We are pleased that the United States Sentencing Commission recently called for reducing sentences for some categories of offenders and has now called for applying the change retroactively. The real work still lies with Congress, which needs to rewrite the law.

Building on a 2005 decision that held the sentencing guidelines to be advisory rather than mandatory, the new rulings affirm that the guidelines are but one factor to be considered by a trial judge in arriving at an individual sentence, and that an appeals court must have a strong reason to overturn that sentence.

In one of the cases, the justices supported a district judge in Virginia who gave a military veteran convicted of crack dealing a sentence of 15 years, rather than the 19-22 years that the guidelines recommended. The ruling described the federal crack law as "disproportionate and unjust." Writing for the majority, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg stated that it would not be an abuse of a discretion for a trial judge to conclude that the crack/powder disparity resulted in a longer-than-necessary sentence for a particular defendant.

In the other case, the court found that a trial judge was within his rights to impose a light sentence on a man briefly involved in selling the drug Ecstasy while in college. In reviewing sentences, wrote Justice John Paul Stevens for the majority, appellate courts must apply a deferential abuse-of-discretion standard to trial judges' decisions.

There is a danger that the new procedures outlined by the court could end up making federal sentences unfairly disparate across the country, undermining one of the important objectives of having sentencing guidelines in the first place. If that happens, Congress will have to address the problem. For

the moment, the Supreme Court's latest adjustment in sentencing strikes us as a positive development, one with much potential for advancing justice.

YOUTH VIOLENCE

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, we have had an erosion of our family values and have neglected to help families whose children have dysfunctional lives at home and become prey to gangs and drugs. Our lifestyles have changed so dramatically that now when you pick up a newspaper, you only find details of shootings, homicides, murders, scandals and such. What happened to people doing good deeds? We have come to glorify gangsters on television and in music, and crime has become the new religion to be followed as a lifestyle.

Gone are the dreams of becoming a fireman, a doctor, or of finding a decent job to earn sufficient money to take care of oneself and one's family. Instead our cities' poorest areas attract those who recruit youngsters with dreams of quick and easy money. We must work together to reverse this dangerous trend. Our education system is so overloaded, and overcrowded classrooms do not allow teachers to assist needy students. Businesses need to become part of the solution by mentoring or sponsoring youngsters who need to be trained in the world of work and earning honest dollars. Local elected officials must work with school districts to establish after school programs for latchkey kids and solicit volunteers to help tutor those in need of help.

Sometimes the word is "we need more money." If you believe this is the only solution, we have a problem. Millions upon millions have been infused in programs to deal with solving the gang and drug issue. We have not gained much ground. Yes, we do need funding. But what we need more is to awaken to the realization that we are all responsible for finding a solution, and start working on what that solution is.

Drugs have permeated our society for decades. We have a war on drugs where again we have spent great quantities of money. We have also had red ribbon week. While it reminded us of some of the dangers of using illegal drugs, it went by the wayside in many areas. And to this day we find addiction to be a major problem, not only to prescription drugs, but to what are known as recreational drugs. Cost to society is immeasurable, when you quantify all that involves one human being's life: work, family, economy, hospitalization, and law enforcement, just to name a few possibilities.

So we are left asking, "what do we do?" We must all reckon with our own view and again determine that we are all a part of this solution. We must work together to find common-sense solutions to get our youth back on track and help them become productive members of our society.

HONORING A TRUE PATRIOT HARRY E. MCKILLOP

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join the President and the Department of Defense in honoring Harry E. McKillop of McKinney, Texas, for more than 40 years of unselfish service to Americans in need around the world. For his humanitarianism and patriotic service, Mr. McKillop was awarded the Secretary of Defense Medal for Exceptional Public Service. This is one of the most prestigious awards given to a civilian by the Department of Defense.

In 1969, Mr. McKillop embarked upon his first humanitarian mission to provide supplies and relief to our prisoners of war in Vietnam. This first mission would be the beginning of a life-long crusade to locate, free, and bring home Americans who are held against their will. The most well-known operation was probably the 1979 rescue of 2 Electronic Data Systems employees from Iran in the wake of that country's revolution. Mr. McKillop coordinated flights and logistics for the mission later immortalized by Ken Follett in his best-seller *On Wings of Eagles*. Even today, Mr. McKillop actively pursues searches on a global basis.

Mr. McKillop served his country as a naval officer aboard the USS *Phoenix* in the Pacific during World War II. Professionally, he has worked throughout the world as an airline executive. Currently he works as an aide to Ross Perot, his closest friend and an associate for more than 35 years. I am honored to have Harry, his wife Rebecca, and his 2 beautiful daughters, Mary and Tory, as personal friends. Rebecca is a long-time American Airlines pilot, with international assignments. They are a great American family.

Mr. McKillop is a long-time member of the Knights of Columbus, and is a former Grand Knight of the New World Council 9903 in McKinney, and a member of the 4th Degree Assembly 2266 in Plano, Texas. Soon children in the Fourth Congressional District will be attending Harry McKillop Elementary School in the Liberty development in Melissa, Texas. He has also been honored by the McKinney Fire Department as an Honorary Battalion Chief.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring a true patriot and great American, Mr. Harry E. McKillop.

RECOGNIZING LEILEHUA HIGH SCHOOL'S VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAM, HAWAII HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION 1 CHAMPIONS

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the players and coaches of Leilehua High School's varsity football team for their hard work and dedication as they rose to victory to become Hawaii High School Athletic Association, HHSAA, Division 1 Champions.

More than 15,000 fans witnessed the Leilehua Mules' upset of the Saint Louis Crusaders, 20-16 in the HHSAA State Football Championship game held at Aloha Stadium on November 30. The Mules were led by sophomore quarterback Andrew Manley, who threw the dramatic game winning touchdown pass with only 36 seconds left in the game.

The Leilehua Mules of today carry on the proud traditions of past Leilehua football teams. Many still remember that in 1984, Leilehua was the last public high school to defeat an Interscholastic League of Honolulu team in the Hawaii Prep Bowl, the predecessor to the HHSAA State Football Championship. More recently, the Mules were runners-up in the 2004 State Championship.

I would like to thank the following players for giving their all this season and for playing each game with heart: Cheves Aberilla-Ramento, Chase Acohido, Haani Aitaoto, Maunaloa Aitaoto, Kamana Akagi, Tavana Alailima, Chris Atualevao, Marcus Breakfield, Noel Cabato, Raymond Cartwright Kon, Christian Collado, Alex Cruz, Josh Cruz, Micah Cruz, Jaydon Cuesta, Allan DeGuzman-Pacheco, Kaumu Delos Santos, Kaipo DeRego, Peter DeSaulniers, Ryan DeSaulniers, Edieson Dumlaio, Blaine Edra, Kalua Ellis, Kawika Fuga, Garrison Garma, Nate Hall, Bradley Iaulualo, Jordan Jenks, Rick Jones, Hoku Kama, Kaipo Kea, Sean Kenington, Art Laurel, Ire Macapagal, Zaire Macapagal, Allan Macam.

Brendan Mahuka, Garrett Maki, Elijah Maraca, Andrew Manley, Melchor Moises, Rico Newman, Kyle Ontiveros, Gerald O'Reilly, Keala Pascua, Bronson Pausa, Genesis Ponce, Josh Quinn, Charles Robinson, Joe Ruane, Alex Ruiz, Stanford Salavea, Sione Sami, Ronald Santos, Jermaine Schuster, Nate Schuster, Seth Shannon, Robert Siavii, Bronson Smith, Jeremy Suguitan, Joedee Taua, Greg Tialavea, Jiniki Timoteo, Charlie Taaau, and Alii Tuitoa.

I would also like to recognize Head Coach Nolan Tokuda and Assistant Coaches Jon Acohido, Tui Alailima, Antonio Brown, Ed Kama, Jake Kawamata, Esmond Kilaulani, Mark Kurisu, Darrin Matsumiya, Jon Morikawa, Len Nakasone, Pat San Nicolas, Burt Souza, Richard Townsend, Al Viloría, and Joe Watts.

Aloha and mahalo for making Wahiawa proud this season and throughout the year.

HONORING ROB PHIPPS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Councilman Rob Phipps for his dedicated service to the city of Ceres. Mr. Phipps passed away on December 3, 2007; he was 44 years old. A memorial service was held on Saturday, December 8, 2007.

Councilman Phipps was born and raised in Ceres, CA, and graduated from Ceres High School in 1981. He was a lifelong community member and advocate. He was the general manager of River Oaks Golf Course, a family-owned business, since the 1990s. He was also active in the local junior golf program, River Oaks Junior Golf, Incorporated. Outside