

are beaten unconscious and then skinned while they are still alive.

An independent group of veterinarians, invited by the International Fund for Animal Welfare to observe the seal hunt, concluded that the seal hunt was out of compliance with basic animal welfare regulations in Canada. Also, 95 percent of the seals are less than a year old.

This resolution urges Canada to end the commercial seal hunt. Our Canadian friends are good allies and partners in many areas of common interest, and we hope that they will take this important step. Many have raised alarm about this, including our distinguished chairman of our committee, Mr. LANTOS, and I thank him for his many years of leadership on the plight of people who have been abused, but also animals who have been mistreated.

I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 427, urging the Government of Canada to end its commercial seal hunts. While many countries have banned the importation of seal products, seal hunting in Canada has grown steadily in size over the past six years.

The Canadian commercial seal hunt is said to have killed approximately 350,000 seals this year—a huge increase from the 67,500 average number of seal deaths during the late 1980s and early 1990s. The seals are either clubbed to death or shot with high-powered rifles so as not to bloody their fur.

Last year the Canadian Government claimed the seal killings brought in \$16 million. I question the number and believe even if it is accurate \$16 million does not come close to justifying this brutality.

Sixteen million dollars is a mere fraction of the \$3 billion that Canada receives from seafood exports. In addition, commercial seal hunting amounts to less than three percent of the annual incomes of commercial fishermen. Furthermore, the market for seal meat is limited. It is generally considered to be inedible and only a few nations import it for human consumption, additional proof of how wasteful seal hunting truly is.

Canada allows the seal hunt because it allegedly helps provide jobs for the region. Newfoundland experiences unemployment rates of up to 40 percent in winter because of its reliance on seafaring jobs and the collapse of the cod fishing industry. While I am sensitive to these concerns, how can this justify the cruel hunting methods employed during seal hunts. Eyewitness reports indicate numerous violations of Canada's marine mammal hunting regulations, such as baby seals being culled, animals being skinned alive, and injured animals being left behind to die slowly.

H. Res. 427 urges the Canadian government to end commercial seal hunting, putting a stop to this cruel practice. I strongly urge its passage.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 427.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONDEMNING THE ATTACK ON THE AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, IN JULY 1994

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 188) condemning the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 1994, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 188

Whereas on July 18, 1994, 85 innocent people were killed and 300 were wounded when the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA) was bombed in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

Whereas extensive evidence links the planning of the attacks to the Government of Iran, and the execution of the attacks to the terrorist group Hezbollah, which is based in Lebanon, supported by Syria, and sponsored by Iran;

Whereas on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina, an office created by the current Government of Argentina, concluded that the AMIA bombing was “decided and organized by the highest leaders of the former government of ... Iran, whom, at the same time, entrusted its execution to the Lebanese terrorist group Hezbollah”;

Whereas on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina concluded that the AMIA bombing had been approved in advance by Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, Iran's then-leader Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran's then-Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, and Iran's then-Minister of Security and Intelligence Ali Fallahijan;

Whereas on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina stated that the Government of Iran uses “terrorism as a mechanism of its foreign policy” in support of “its final aim [which] is to export its radicalized vision of Islam and to eliminate the enemies of the regime”;

Whereas on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina identified Ibrahim Hussein Berro, a Lebanese citizen and member of Hezbollah, as the suicide bomber who primarily carried out the attack on the AMIA;

Whereas on November 9, 2006, Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, pursuant to the request of the State Prosecutor of Argentina, issued an arrest warrant for Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a former leader of Iran and the current chairman of Iran's Expediency Council, for his involvement in the AMIA bombing and urged the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to issue a capture notice (commonly known as a “red notice”) for Rafsanjani;

Whereas on November 9, 2006, Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, pursuant to the request of the State Prosecutor of Argentina, also issued arrest warrants for Ali Fallahijan, a former Iranian Minister of Se-

curity and Intelligence, Ali Akbar Velayati, a former Iranian Foreign Minister, Mohsen Rezai, a former commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), Ahmad Vahidi, a former commander of the elite Al-Quds Force of the IRGC, Hadi Soleimanpour, a former Iranian ambassador to Argentina, Mohsen Rabani, a former cultural attache at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Ahmed Reza Asghari, a former official at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires, and Imad Moughnieh, a leading operations chief of Hezbollah;

Whereas on March 5, 2007, the Executive Committee of INTERPOL supported the issuance of red notices for Hezbollah operative Imad Moughnieh and five Iranian officials noted above for whom Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral issued arrest warrants;

Whereas Iran has appealed the INTERPOL Executive Committee's decision, and the General Assembly of INTERPOL will issue a final ruling on the red notices when it meets in Morocco in November 2007;

Whereas the inability to reach suspected Islamist militants and Iranian officials has debilitated the efforts of the Government of Argentina to prosecute masterminds and planners of the 1994 AMIA bombing;

Whereas the current Government of Argentina has made significant advances in the AMIA investigation; and

Whereas Argentina recently approved anti-terrorist legislation which seeks to criminalize financing, fund-raising, and money laundering activities of groups linked to terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) reiterates its strongest condemnation of the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and honors the victims of this heinous act;

(2) expresses its sympathy to the relatives of the victims, who have waited 13 years without justice for the loss of their loved ones, and may have to wait even longer for justice to be served;

(3) applauds the current Government of Argentina for increasing the pace of the AMIA bombing investigation, as well as on its recently approved anti-terrorism legislation;

(4) urges the Government of Argentina to continue to dedicate and provide the resources necessary for its judicial system and intelligence agencies to investigate all areas of the AMIA case and to bring those responsible to justice;

(5) calls upon the General Assembly of INTERPOL to uphold, issue and implement the red notices supported by the Executive Committee of INTERPOL in March 2007; and

(6) calls upon responsible nations to cooperate fully with the investigation, including by making information, witnesses, and suspects available for review and questioning by the appropriate Argentine authorities, and by detaining and extraditing to Argentina, if given the opportunity, any of the Iranian officials and former officials, Hezbollah operatives, and Islamist militants against whom Argentine or international arrest warrants are pending in connection with the AMIA case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 13 years ago this month, 85 innocent people lost their lives in the bombing of a Jewish cultural center in Buenos Aires. Today we commemorate the profound pain of the families who had their loved ones brutally taken from them. We also recall the shock felt in Jewish communities throughout the world at this ferocious attack on innocent lives in a city where Jewish people had previously felt secure. But with consideration of this resolution today, we not only commemorate but we demand justice. It is absolutely imperative that the international community push ahead with the critical investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Mr. Speaker, just last fall the state prosecutor of Argentina concluded that the attack had been approved in advance by Iran's Supreme Leader and by the highest officials of the Iranian Government. The former Iranian Ambassador to Argentina actually provided key information in planning to carry out this vicious attack.

There is a new leader in Tehran these days. He is no less anti-Semitic and no less menacing, but he threatens to develop infinitely more dangerous weapons than those used to perpetrate the slaughter in Argentina.

Mr. Speaker, the United States cannot and will not allow the reckless Iranian leader Ahmadinejad to obtain nuclear capabilities. There is also little doubt that the Iranian masterminds in 1994 called upon their Hezbollah thugs to execute their nefarious plans. We also know that the Hezbollah terrorist cell that carried out the attack received financial and logistical support from sympathizers in the tri-border region between Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil. The suicide bomber himself may have entered South America and traveled to the Argentina capital through this lawless frontier.

Mr. Speaker, although nothing like the bombing has been replicated in South America since 1994, supporters and facilitators of Islamic terrorist organizations have gathered in scattered outposts throughout the western hemisphere. Operating from hard-to-reach areas in Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, these individuals lend financial and logistical assistance to terrorist organizations in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, although these isolated communities have yet to grow into operational cells of Islamic terrorists,

the threat to regional security remains strong and requires constant vigilance. We must redouble our efforts to root out terrorist fund-raising networks in the western hemisphere and to unearth the growing web of links between terrorist financiers and narcotic traffickers.

This important resolution encourages the Government of Argentina to continue its pursuit of the criminals in the bombing, and it calls upon the General Assembly of INTERPOL to uphold and implement international arrest warrants recently issued for the Hezbollah and Iranian operatives.

Mr. Speaker, only by taking the investigation of the AMIA bombing to its ultimate conclusion, the capture and punishment of those who planned it, will we show Iran, Hezbollah, and those who support terrorism that we are serious about combating it. International terrorists have demonstrated that they will not rest in pursuit of their villainy. This resolution once again puts them on notice that they will fail whether they are in the Middle East or in the Americas.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 188.

Mr. Speaker, 13 years ago, on July 18, a radical Islamist with ties to the terrorist group Hezbollah bombed the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the heart and soul of the largest Jewish community in South America, killing 85 innocent people. From the beginning of the investigation into this horrific act of anti-Semitism and mass murder, the evidence pointed to the involvement of Hezbollah and its state sponsor, Iran. Moreover, the AMIA bombing opened our eyes, 7 years before 9/11, to the growing threat of radical Islam and Islamic extremists and terrorists in the western hemisphere, our own backyard.

The tri-border area, where Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina meet, continues to be a lawless zone where Islamist terrorist groups meet and engage in arms, drug dealing and contraband smuggling that finances their deadly deeds and aims. It could easily become a base of operations to carry out further terrorist attacks that could even strike on U.S. soil. Therefore, to address this threat to our interests and national security, the United States and our allies must bring to justice those responsible for past acts of terror. We must vigilantly combat radical Islamic terrorist groups before they strike again.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, for over a decade those responsible for the atrocity at AMIA have not been captured and prosecuted, causing our enemies to be emboldened to strike again. Nonetheless, despite numerous obstacles, the

wheels of justice have started to gain momentum.

Last October, the state prosecutor of Argentina concluded that the AMIA bombing was, in his words, "decided and organized by the highest leaders of the former Government of Iran whom, at the same time, entrusted its execution to the Lebanese terrorist group Hezbollah."

Last March, acting on the state prosecutor's conclusions, INTERPOL's executive committee recommended the issuance of red notices for five Iranian officials and one Hezbollah operative in connection with the bombing.

□ 1530

Iran, still determined to act with impunity, has appealed the Executive Committee's decision to INTERPOL's General Assembly, which will meet upcoming this November.

It is vital, vital, Mr. Speaker, that INTERPOL's General Assembly uphold the recommendation of the Executive Committee and issue the red notices, which could lead to the arrest of these individuals.

To successfully prosecute this case, Argentina must be able to arrest and extradite the named Islamic militant and Iranian officials.

It is important to note that at least one of the five indicted Iranian officials worked for the Iranian embassy in Buenos Aires at the time of the AMIA bombing.

The evidence appears to indicate that Iran used officials who have diplomatic immunity to help support and plan the attack, and that Iran has used its embassies abroad to further its terrorist plots and radical Islamic goals.

Indeed, all signs show that Iran is vigorously increasing its diplomatic presence in the western hemisphere, seeking to increase its power, to spread its radical Islamic ideology, to undermine the United States, and to wreak havoc throughout the region. These dangerous efforts must be addressed, Mr. Speaker.

Many nations in the hemisphere have joined with the United States and regional organizations to fight the growing threat of Islamic extremists that has become evident since the AMIA bombing. For example, several nations participate in joint counterterrorism training and simulations and have joined counterterrorist protocols and agreements.

Argentina deserves particular commendation. In addition to its significant progress in the AMIA investigation during the past year, Argentina recently approved legislation which criminalizes financing, fund-raising, and money laundering by groups linked to terror.

Mr. Speaker, these nations deserve our continued support and encouragement. However, there is much left to be done.

H. Con. Res. 188, which I introduced with the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. LAN-TOS, seeks to address a number of

issues that we have raised. The resolution condemns the AMIA attacks, honors the victims, and, thirdly, expresses our sympathy to their long-suffering families.

It also calls upon the General Assembly of INTERPOL to issue and implement the red notices supported by INTERPOL Executive Committee, and calls upon responsible nations to cooperate fully with the AMIA investigation.

Mr. Speaker, for years, Chairman LANTOS and I have spoken in this Chamber calling for justice to be served in the AMIA case. Finally, those responsible for this atrocity are running scared, recognizing that they may not escape the consequences of their crime, that we are determined to prevent history from repeating itself.

Justice may be delayed, but it must be denied. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I do want to commend my good friend, the gentlelady, as the prime sponsor of this resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. If I could ask the gentleman to yield for a request.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I yield.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I have to go to another meeting, and if you would allow me, I would like to yield the balance of our time to Mr. BOOZMAN, a member of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I have no problem with that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) will control the balance of the gentlewoman's time.

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my good friend, my colleague from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago this Congress passed H. Con. Res. 469, which condemned the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and expressed the concern of the United States regarding the continuing decades-long delay in the resolution of the case. I voted for that resolution because I believe that justice deferred is justice denied, and all those who are responsible certainly must be brought to justice.

I joined my colleagues in saying that we don't condone terrorist actions or military posturing by any nation, nor have I seen any evidence that suggests that those who have been accused are innocent.

But responsible foreign policy means thoughtful and insightful discussion between nations that reflects a desire for both peace and security here at home, in the Middle East, and around the world.

In the 110th Congress, the House of Representatives has passed several bills calling into question the actions of either the country of Iran or the

leaders of Iran with respect to their foreign or domestic policy. Today, this Congress has brought up, under suspension of the rules, an additional three bills designed with the same intent.

This continuous renewal of U.S. objections to Iran's and foreign domestic policy can easily have the effect, intended or not, to beat the drum for war against Iran. I mean, isn't this very familiar?

The U.S. House of Representatives treats these resolutions today as being uncontroversial. Let this Congress be warned that the Bush administration can use these resolutions against this body and declare the passage of these resolutions as a green light to engage in aggression against Iran, and Iran could then be the next Iraq.

I believe this House is better served by demanding sensible and responsible diplomatic foreign policy initiatives from the Bush administration; that we should demand that the administration engage immediately in high-level diplomatic negotiations.

By continuing to neglect this duty and engaging in the ongoing condemnation of Iran, without opening of diplomatic channels, what we're doing is systematically destroying every available route to restoring peace and security in the Middle East.

We know that Iran is guilty of belligerent statements. We need to look no further than the second in command, President Ahmadinejad, to recognize the escalation of rhetoric and escalation of provocation between Iran and other nations.

But we also need to look at what's happening in our own country, with the actions of our Vice President, to know that the U.S. Government hasn't been exactly clean on these matters. On March 7, 2006 in reference to Iran, Mr. CHENEY stated: "For our part, the United States is keeping all options on the table in addressing the irresponsible conduct of the regime, and we join other nations in sending that regime a clear message. We will not allow Iran to have nuclear weapons."

Now when he said that, it's very clear and unambiguous what that means. When you say all options on the table, you mean a military attack included, including the use of nuclear weapons. This is widely understood to be what the context of that statement was.

So here we are talking about trying to take a direction in foreign policy that would protect this country, and at the same time, we're jeopardizing our very troops in Iraq by rattling the sabers of war against Iran.

And so I think you cannot look at these resolutions apart from the context of administration policy. The same sentiments regarding Iran are reiterated by the Vice President on February 24 at a press briefing in Australia where he said, "I've also made the point, the President made the point, all options are still on the table."

Now I think that we have to be careful that this House isn't really acting

as a pawn of the administration or emulating irresponsible examples when it comes to our Nation's foreign policy.

Last week the administration announced plans to sell \$20 billion worth of U.S. weapons to Saudi Arabia and five other Middle Eastern countries. Arms groups, as well as human rights groups, question this decision, as well they should. The distribution of more weapons in the region when the United States purports to desire peace in the Middle East is counterproductive and counterintuitive.

So we really have to look at this doctrine that we're operating under, and I think this Congress has to demand responsible foreign policy initiatives, whether it's in regard to the Middle East or any other part of the world.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I desire.

Obviously, there's nothing in the bill pertaining to any sort of aggressive action against Iran as far as military action. This, or a similar bill, has been introduced several times since the AMIA bombing, and so there's no way that this is being ginned up by the administration.

Last October, Argentina's state prosecutor concluded that the AMIA bombing was decided and organized, I quote, "decided and organized by the highest leaders of the former Government of Iran, whom at the same time entrusted its execution to the Lebanese group of Hezbollah."

Last March, acting on the state prosecutor's conclusions, INTERPOL's Executive Committee recommended the issuance of red notices for five Iranian officials and one Hezbollah operative in connection with the bombing.

This is about an effort to get justice. Delayed justice, as Mr. KUCINICH said, is justice that we certainly need to get done.

And, again, this is not about ginning up in an effort to support the President with some sort of military operation. This is about taking the actions that INTERPOL, taking the actions that the Argentineans want to take, and encouraging them with a sense of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute just to say that I do want to thank the gentleman from Ohio for his concerns about this proposed legislation. But as my good friend has stated, this is not in any way to suggest that this is giving more ammunition to the current administration to suggest that we're going to attack Iran in the near future.

I, for one, and I'm certain that every member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, am going to scrutinize and screen this very, very carefully on any formal proposal coming from the administration as far as taking arms against Iran.

Mr. Speaker, I don't have any further speakers.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Having no further speakers either, I just want to thank the chairman for his hard work on this; thank Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN for introduction of the bill, and the staff for their hard work.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I also yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from America Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res 188, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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CONGRATULATING THE OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY BEAVERS BASEBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2007 COLLEGE WORLD SERIES

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 515) congratulating the Oregon State University Beavers baseball team for winning the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I College World Series.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 515

Whereas on June 24, 2007, before 25,012 fans at Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, Nebraska, the largest championship game crowd in College World Series history, the Oregon State University Beavers baseball team capped an improbable season, winning the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I College World Series Championship by defeating the University of North Carolina Tar Heels, 2 games to none, in a best-of-3 championship series;

Whereas the 2007 College World Series Championship represents the second National Championship for the Beavers baseball team;

Whereas the 2007 Beaver baseball team became the first team in a decade to capture back-to-back national titles;

Whereas the 2007 Oregon State University Beaver baseball team became only the 5th team in College World Series history to repeat as national champions;

Whereas the Beavers won 49 games while losing only 18 in 2007;

Whereas the Beavers were undefeated in the 2007 College World Series;

Whereas the Beavers trailed for only 1 of 45 innings they played in the 2007 College World Series;

Whereas the Beavers became the first team to win 4 College World Series games by at least 6 runs;

Whereas the Beavers became the first No. 3 seed to ever win the College World Series since the current 64-team format was introduced;

Whereas the Beavers outscored their opponents 42–16 in the College World Series;

Whereas the Beavers ended their season with 10 straight NCAA tournament victories;

Whereas the Beavers were the only team to return to the 2007 College World Series for a 3rd consecutive year;

Whereas Oregon State University's appearance in the 2007 College World Series marked only the 4th time in the school's history;

Whereas the Beaver baseball team lost 7 starting position players and their top 3 pitchers from their 2006 National Championship team;

Whereas the Beavers are the first team ever to win a College World Series title after not having a winning record in conference play that season;

Whereas Darwin Barney's second inning 2-run home run set a new Beaver record for career hits with 237—eventually ending with 238 career hits;

Whereas freshman pitcher Jorge Reyes was awarded the College World Series Most Outstanding Player after going 2–0 in his 2 starts with a 2.92 ERA becoming only the 5th freshman to win the award in 58 College World Series tournaments;

Whereas the Beavers had 6 players named to the Men's College World Series All-Tournament Team, including pitcher Jorge Reyes, outfielder Scott Santschi, catcher Mitch Canham, second baseman Joey Wong, shortstop Darwin Barney, and designated hitter Mike Lissman;

Whereas undergraduate assistant coach Kurt Steele and his wife Kathy, traveled back from their Saturday wedding in Philomath, Oregon, to be with the team in Omaha on Sunday when it clinched the National Championship;

Whereas the Beavers have displayed great heart, outstanding dedication, resilience, character, and sportsmanship throughout the season in achieving the highest honor in collegiate baseball;

Whereas the students, alumni, and faculty of Oregon State University and other fans of Oregon State University have shown tremendous commitment to and support for the Beavers baseball program; and

Whereas the Beavers have brought pride to Oregon State University, the Corvallis community, the State of Oregon, and Beaver Nation; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives congratulates the Oregon State University Beavers baseball team for winning the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I College World Series Championship for a 2nd consecutive year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) and the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

□ 1545

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for Members to have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to congratulate the Oregon State University Beavers for their win in the 2007 National Collegiate Association Division I College World Series.

On June 24, 2007, Oregon State University captured its second baseball na-

tional championship in as many years by defeating the University of North Carolina Tar Heels two games to none in the best of three series. College baseball fans, student athletes, and the general public were treated to an exciting College World Series.

I want to extend my congratulations to the student athletes and coaches for attaining back-to-back national championships.

I want to extend my congratulations to the University of North Carolina Tar Heels and their student athletes for a great season. The Tar Heels had a season record of 57 wins and 16 losses, and they were Atlantic Coast Conference champions.

Winning back-to-back championships has brought national acclaim to Oregon State University's outstanding athletic program, and I know the fans of that university will remember this very special moment for many, many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise also in support of House Resolution 515 congratulating Oregon State University's baseball team for winning the 2007 National Collegiate Association Division I College World Series championship for the second consecutive year.

On June 24, 2007, the Beavers of Oregon State defeated the University of North Carolina Tar Heels by a score of 9–3, sweeping the best of three series, two games to none, to win the 2007 NCAA Division I College World Series championship. They became the first team in 10 years to win back-to-back College World Series championships.

Oregon State University dominated the finals of the College World Series, trailing for only one of the 45 innings they played. The Beavers of Oregon State outscored their opponents 42–16 during their remarkable run in the College World Series, becoming the first three-seed to ever win the tournament.

Much of this team's success is due to Head Coach Pat Casey. After starting the year with only 23 wins and only 3 losses, the team hit a bit of a slump in May, which nearly cost them a spot in the tournament. But Coach Casey kept the team motivated and focused to help lead the Beavers to a 49–18 record.

The 2007 World Series MVP, Jorge Reyes, a freshman, who went 2–0 with a 2.92 ERA during the College World Series, became only the fifth freshman to ever win the award in the 58-year history of the College World Series.

And while we commend the college athletics department today, we should also recognize Oregon State University as an excellent academic institution. Known for its geosciences programs, which rank sixth in the Nation, the university offers over 200 undergraduate programs and more than 80 graduate programs. The campus has a renowned library and exceptional research facilities as well as great internship and study abroad programs to offer its students.