

Ms. McCarthy is supremely qualified to succeed in that task. Throughout her 25 years of experience at the State level, she has proven to be practical and intelligent in her approach to protecting the environment. She most recently served as the commissioner for the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection—DEP—and was appointed to this post by Republican Governor M. Jodi Rell in December 2004. Prior to serving in this capacity, Ms. McCarthy worked on environmental issues for 20 years at the State and local level in Massachusetts. She served as the deputy secretary of operations for the Massachusetts Office of Commonwealth Development, a “super Secretariat” that coordinates policies and programs of that state’s environmental, transportation, energy and housing agencies. She was appointed to this position by then-Governor Mitt Romney.

Ms. McCarthy is known for her active role as Connecticut DEP commissioner in promoting the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, RGGI, a cooperative initiative by 10 Northeastern States, including New Jersey, to implement a cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gas emissions from powerplants. That experience will serve her well when she is tasked with implementing the climate legislation that Congress must—and will—pass.

Our planet cannot wait any longer for lower emissions from cars and power plants, American workers cannot wait any longer for clean energy jobs, and our economy cannot wait any longer for the technological innovations and improved efficiency that will lay the groundwork for lasting, sustainable prosperity. Confirming Regina McCarthy will let her get to work cleaning up our environment, and we in the Senate will begin the work of passing a bill that makes polluters pay, creates clean energy jobs, and revives our economy.

#### SRI LANKA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, last month Sri Lanka saw an end to the longstanding military conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the LTTE, and the Sri Lankan Government. In the immediate days that followed the end of fighting, President Mahinda Rajapaksa delivered a speech to his nation’s parliament which formally marked the conclusion of an armed conflict that has escalated since January, but stretches back over 26 years.

This tragic war has claimed the lives of over 70,000 Sri Lankans, displaced hundreds of thousands, and seen systematic and brutal atrocities committed by both sides. Over the last 5 months, as the conflict intensified, it drew increasing and unprecedented attention from the international community. Nevertheless, obtaining a clear picture of this conflict, especially the situation of the estimated 290,000 peo-

ple living in internally displaced persons camps, has been obscured by the Sri Lankan Government’s severe restrictions on access for media, international observers, and humanitarian aid workers. If we are to see a sustainable solution to this conflict over the long term, it is vital that the Sri Lankan Government remove these restrictions now and allow access to all independent actors.

I was pleased that President Rajapaksa acknowledged that Sri Lanka must not accept a military solution as the ultimate solution. As we have seen in conflicts around the world, a military ceasefire will not hold if the underlying causes that led to this conflict are not addressed. The fundamental grievances of the Tamil minority have been overshadowed, distorted, and in some cases silenced by the severe tactics of the LTTE, who since 1997 have been designated by the United States as a terrorist organization. The LTTE claimed to be the voice of the Tamil people, and yet their commitment to both indiscriminate and targeted violence, as well as reports from the last days of fighting that they used Tamil civilians as human shields, would indicate otherwise. If we are to see legitimate reconciliation in Sri Lanka, the grievances of the Tamil minority must be seen as distinct from the violence of the LTTE and addressed thoroughly and justly.

I urge President Rajapaksa to take steps now to demonstrate a serious commitment to a political solution, the rule of law, and most importantly, to genuinely addressing the needs of the Tamil people. At the same time, in proportion to the passion and effort with which the world’s diplomats have demanded peace and respect for civilians throughout this conflict, donor countries must remain actively engaged and dedicated to helping bring about a lasting resolution to this decades-old conflict.

I am especially concerned about issues surrounding resettlement. In the wake of this conflict, land mines line those roads which still exist and cover farmers’ fields in northern Sri Lanka. Schools, hospitals, roads, homes, and businesses have been damaged and in some cases completely destroyed. Some 290,000 internally displaced people languish in squalid humanitarian camps the safe and voluntary return of whom must be a top priority for postconflict recovery. The Sri Lankan Government must not shirk its responsibility to help these people return to their homes swiftly and safely. The international community, too, can provide assistance to help these people return home safely or seek other lasting solutions. The U.S. government should join with its international partners to coordinate demining efforts, work with the Sri Lankan government to develop and rebuild infrastructure, and ensure that those who have been displaced are able to reclaim the land that is rightfully theirs.

These events are critical steps in the right direction in a long and complicated history. If we seek to address this conflict comprehensively, we must learn from past setbacks and help identify new opportunities for the people of Sri Lanka. It will not be easy, but on behalf of all the innocent civilians whose lives have been caught in the crossfire of this conflict, we must support this opportunity to finally achieve lasting and long awaited peace in Sri Lanka.

#### U.N. KENYA REPORT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, this week the U.N. Special Rapporteur, Mr. Philip Alston, has released his final report on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in Kenya. His report states that, despite significant investigative work, no concrete steps have been taken to prosecute perpetrators of the violence after Kenya’s December 2007 election. It also finds that both the Sabaot Land Defense Forces—SLDF—and the Kenyan government’s security forces engaged in widespread brutality in Mount Elgon, including torture and unlawful killings. These alleged abuses have not been seriously investigated by the police or the military. Finally, the report concludes that the police in Kenya continue to carry out extrajudicial killings and that death squads continue to exist within the police to assassinate high-profile suspected criminals.

The report makes a number of detailed recommendations for how Kenya can address these problems, beginning with the replacement of the existing police commissioner and a clear public order that extrajudicial killings will not be tolerated, then followed by a comprehensive reform of the police. In addition, the report calls for the attorney general to resign and for the Kenyan government to take steps to reduce corruption and incompetence in the judiciary. With regard to the post-election violence, the report calls for the Kenyan government to establish a special tribunal to seek accountability for persons bearing the greatest responsibility for the violence after the elections. And with regard to the killings in Mount Elgon, the report calls on the government to immediately set up an independent commission to investigate human rights abuses, including those committed by the SLDF.

I urge the Obama administration to issue a strong response to the release of the Special Rapporteur’s final report and press for the implementation of these recommendations. I was pleased that Assistant Secretary Carson traveled earlier this month to Nairobi as part of his first trip to Africa following his confirmation. He met with government leaders there and delivered a strong message of concern. This was an important step. It must now be followed by concrete actions that both support reforms and press for individuals found guilty of killings and

kleptocracy to be held accountable. To that end, I noted with interest that the President's budget request included increased military assistance for Kenya. Such assistance may be justified, but before we provide it, we need to make sure that steps are being taken by the Kenyan government to investigate past abuses and stop continuing ones. We need to ensure that U.S. taxpayer dollars do not enable a pattern of impunity in Kenya's security forces.

For some time I have worried about the very real possibility that political instability in Kenya could worsen and that armed conflict could return if these underlying rule of law problems are not addressed. That backsliding would be tragic, not least because Kenya is an extremely important country for the stability of the Horn of Africa and east Africa. Moreover, it is a country with vast potential that has been and continues to be a leader on the African continent. The United States, given our longstanding and historic partnership with Kenya must step up to the plate and work to ensure Kenya achieves its full potential. We can begin by ensuring the U.N. Special Rapporteur's report serves as a guide and a catalyst for needed reforms and renewed progress.

#### REMEMBERING TIANANMEN SQUARE

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, tomorrow marks 20 years since China's crackdown on democracy advocates in Tiananmen Square that resulted in an estimated 700 deaths of innocent civilians. Unfortunately, this represents a mere estimate of the senseless loss of life because the Chinese government has not been transparent in disclosing what happened at Tiananmen Square, and has actively suppressed reporters, protestors, and medical personnel who may have provided a firsthand account. Twenty years later, this suppression continues in the form of government-led crack downs on New Media sources, such as blogs, Twitter, and social networking sites including Facebook, where state censors target internet service providers in an attempt to control the free flow of information.

As we solemnly mark 20 years since Tiananmen Square, it is critical to highlight the ongoing limitations on human rights and freedom of the press in China. This Tuesday, a column was published in the Washington Post by Dan Southerland, the former China bureau chief, which did just that. I ask unanimous consent that this important editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### TIANANMEN: DAYS TO REMEMBER

Two years ago I met a Chinese student who was entering graduate school in the United States. I told her I had been in Beijing during "6-4," the Chinese shorthand for the massacre of June 4, 1989.

"What are you talking about?" she asked.

At first I thought she might not have understood my Chinese, but it soon became clear that "June 4" meant nothing to her. I probably shouldn't have been surprised.

In the 20 years since that day in 1989 when Chinese troops opened fire on unarmed civilians near Tiananmen Square, Chinese censors have managed to erase all mention of that tragedy from the country's textbooks and state-run media.

But for me, Tiananmen is impossible to forget. As Beijing bureau chief for The Post, I covered the student demonstrations that began in mid-April, tried to track a murky power struggle among top Chinese leaders and managed a small team of young, Chinese-speaking American reporters.

What I remember best was the sudden openness of many Beijing citizens of all professions. They were inspired by throngs of students calling for political reform, media freedom and an end to "official profiteering."

People I believed to be Communist Party supporters were suddenly telling me what they really thought. Some who had been silent in the past even debated politics on street corners. In early May, Chinese journalists petitioned for the right to report openly on the Tiananmen protests, which on May 17 swelled to more than a million people marching in the capital. Journalists from all the leading Chinese newspapers, including the People's Daily, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party, joined in. Their slogan was "Don't force us to lie."

For a brief period, Chinese journalists were allowed to report objectively on the student protests. But this press freedom was short-lived and ended May 20 with the imposition of martial law and the entry of the People's Liberation Army into Beijing.

At first, Beijing residents manning makeshift barriers blocked the troops. But late on the evening of June 3, tanks, armored personnel carriers and soldiers firing automatic weapons broke through to the square.

The death toll quickly became a taboo subject for Chinese media.

Chinese doctors and nurses who had openly sided with students on the square, and who had allowed reporters into operating rooms to view the wounded, came under pressure to conceal casualty figures.

One brave doctor at a hospital not far from Tiananmen Square led me and a colleague to a makeshift morgue, where we saw some 20 bullet-riddled bodies laid out on a cement floor. I later learned that the doctor was "disciplined" for allowing us to view that scene.

A Chinese journalist I considered a friend tried to convince me that government estimates of fewer than 300 killed were correct and that these included a large number of military and police casualties. I later learned from colleagues of his that this journalist was working for state security.

After comparing notes with others, my guess was that the actual death toll was at least 700, and that most of those killed were ordinary Beijing residents.

It's almost incredible that the Chinese government has succeeded for so long in covering up a tragedy of this magnitude.

But for those who closely monitor the continued repression of civil liberties in China—and the government's stranglehold on news deemed "sensitive"—it's not surprising.

Chinese authorities continue to intimidate reporters, block Web sites and jam broadcasts of outside news organizations. China is the world's leading jailer of journalists and cyber-dissidents. Chinese youths are among the most Web-savvy in the world. But Chinese search engines, chat and blog applications, as well as Internet service providers, are equipped with filters that block out cer-

tain keywords incorporated in a blacklist that is continually updated.

China's censorship is multipronged, sometimes heavy-handed and sometimes sophisticated, allowing debate on some issues and shutting it down on others, such as Tiananmen.

Censors hold online service providers and Internet cafe owners responsible for the content that users read and post. A small blogging service will usually err on the side of caution rather than lose its license because of a debate about June 4.

Lines that cannot be crossed shift from time to time, leaving citizens uncertain and therefore prone to self-censorship.

The good news is that the blackout isn't complete. We know from Radio Free Asia's call-in shows that some younger Chinese know just enough about Tiananmen to want to learn more. I work with several Chinese broadcasters who were students in Beijing on June 4. Many of them saw more than I did. And they are here to remind me—and many Chinese—of a history we should never forget.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### COMMENDING LUCIA MOCZ

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I congratulate Mililani High School senior Lucia Mocz for winning the third place Addiction Science Award at this year's Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, ISEF. With over 1,500 students participating from more than 50 countries, the Intel ISEF is the world's largest science competition for high school students. The awards were presented by the National Institute on Drug Abuse—NIDA—at a ceremony on May 14, 2009.

I wish to acknowledge Lucia's technical skill, innovation, and creativity in creating her winning project. Lucia's computer science project, "Complex Evaluation of Danger and Tranquility in Urban Settings: An Immunocomputing Intelligence Approach," used an artificial intelligence algorithm to generate highly detailed maps correlating indicators of danger and tranquility in the urban region of her hometown. While there are medical and behavioral science awards given by various public and private agencies, this is the first series of awards given exclusively for projects that advance addiction science.

However, this young woman could not have achieved what she has done without the additional support and knowledge of science and social issues provided by her teachers. I commend the teachers at Mililani High School, who played a role in Lucia's success. Their dedication to instructing, nourishing and inspiring the next generation of professionals is exemplary. Her family is recognized as well for their commitment, sacrifice, and support that all helped to encourage and instill the important values that led to her award.

I would also like to note NIDA Director Dr. Nora D. Volkow's comments that "our judges recognized a provocative strategy that could one day help