

U.S. OFFICIAL ON COMMENCEMENT OF  
KAZAKHSTAN'S OSCE CHAIRMANSHIP

(By Robert O. Blake, Jr., Jan. 20, 2010)

As Kazakhstan begins to serve as the Chairman-In-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe this year, it is charting a course for a bright and promising future.

It is a future in which the United States and Kazakhstan together seek peace, security, economic development and prosperity. We seek democratic values and human rights that unite free nations in trust and in respect. We seek a region in which relations are good between neighbors, between Russia and China and Afghanistan and all others in the region and of course with the United States.

Kazakhstan has been a leader in international security since its earliest days of independence. After the end of the Cold War, the world applauded as Kazakhstan renounced its nuclear weapons, closed the nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk, and freely transferred over half a ton of weapons-grade uranium to secure sites outside the country under Project Sapphire.

This past December, we marked the sixteenth anniversary of the landmark Cooperative Threat Reduction Program in Kazakhstan and we continue to work in partnership with Kazakhstan to advance our common non-proliferation goals. In April President Obama will welcome President Nazarbayev and other world leaders to the Global Nuclear Security Summit he will host.

Since its independence, Kazakhstan has also set an example in the region with economic reforms that have attracted investment and created jobs. The Government of Kazakhstan is also making wise choices to develop multiple energy export routes and to diversify its economy to ensure that its vast oil wealth can become a source for social mobility, not social stagnation.

As Kazakhstan's economy continues to recover from the global economic downturn, it should again be an engine for growth within Central Asia. Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan would benefit immensely from Kazakhstan investment and energy supplies to stimulate growth and create jobs.

And Afghanistan needs the full partnership of Kazakhstan to overcome the destitution that extremists, warlords, and civil war have compounded over several decades. Kazakhstan is providing vital logistical support to the International Security Assistance Force through the Northern Distribution Network. We welcome Astana's decision to invest in Afghanistan's next generation of leaders by generously allocating \$50 million to fund scholarships for a thousand Afghan students to study in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's OSCE Chairmanship is highly symbolic. The OSCE had long prided itself for stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Now, for the very first time, a major international organization is headed by a new country east of Vienna. It is a recognition that the OSCE draws its strength not only from Europe and the United States, but also from Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Balkans.

The challenges facing the OSCE and the international community are real but our strength comes from facing those challenges collectively and with a common purpose. The United States looks forward to working with Kazakhstan this year to meet these challenges and achieve the goal of modernizing and strengthening the OSCE, for the benefit of all participating States.

Kazakhstan has successfully navigated the early stages of statehood. It has achieved a position of leadership on international secu-

rity and economic development. And now, Kazakhstan, as the OSCE Chairman-in-Office has an unprecedented opportunity to lead Central Asia towards a future of democracy and to advance its own reform agenda to unleash the creative energy of its people.

With continued reform, Kazakhstan can become the nexus of Eurasia in the 21st century, the point where all roads cross. For thousands of years, along the ancient Silk Road, the communities of Central Asia facilitated the global exchange of ideas, and trade, and culture. In the process, they made historic contributions to our collective human heritage.

Today, as Kazakhstan assumes the OSCE mantle, it is poised and ready to break a fresh path for a new Silk Road, a great crossroads of reform linking the provinces of northern Russia to the ports of South Asia, the republics of Western Europe to the democracies of East Asia.

A strong and prosperous and democratic Kazakhstan can energize the global transmission of learning, trade and freedom across the steppes of Central Asia. Kazakhstan has a glorious past and can seize a hopeful future. The United States will continue to be Kazakhstan's steadfast partner.

HONORING MR. CHRISTOPHER  
PENFOLD

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the years of service given to the people of Chautauqua County by Mr. Christopher Penfold. Mr. Penfold served his constituency faithfully and justly during his tenure as the Town of Dunkirk Town Justice.

Public service is a difficult and fulfilling career. Any person with a dream may enter but only a few are able to reach the end. Mr. Penfold served his term with his head held high and a smile on his face the entire way. I have no doubt that his kind demeanor left a lasting impression on the people of Chautauqua County.

We are truly blessed to have such strong individuals with a desire to make this county the wonderful place that we all know it can be. Mr. Penfold is one of those people and that is why, Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of him today.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO PROHIBIT ARTICLE III TRIAL  
FOR 9/11 MASTERMIND KHALID  
SHEIK MOHAMMED AND CO-CON-  
SPIRATORS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, today I am introducing bipartisan legislation with Sen. LINDSEY GRAHAM to prohibit the use of Department of Justice funds for a civilian trial for Khalid Sheik Mohammed—9/11 mastermind and murderer of journalist Daniel Pearl—and four other co-conspirators in any community in the U.S. I feel this legislation is critically needed in light of the attorney general's dangerous

mismanagement of this trial. This legislation is similar to an amendment I offered to fiscal year 2010 appropriations legislation, but was defeated on a party-line vote late last year.

Last November, Attorney General Eric Holder unilaterally announced that Khalid Sheik Mohammed and his four co-conspirators currently held at Guantanamo Bay would be tried in the heart of New York City in a civilian trial. Alarming, the attorney general did not consult with any local leaders, including New York City Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly or Mayor Michael Bloomberg. If he had, he would have better understood the dangers and cost of this approach. The trial, as planned, is estimated to cost taxpayers at least \$250 million per year—for a total expected cost of more than \$1 billion.

Upon reviewing the costs and security concerns from the New York City Police Department last week, Mayor Bloomberg stated, "It would be great if the federal government could find a site that didn't cost a billion dollars, which using downtown [New York City] will. [The trial] is going to cost an awful lot of money and disturb an awful lot of people." Shortly thereafter, scores of local, state, and congressional leaders from the New York region withdrew their support and encouraged the attorney general to reverse this reckless decision.

However, in light of this collapsing support from local leaders for the trial, I am concerned that the Obama Administration is now "venue shopping" for a new city to hold this trial in order to save face. This approach is no less dangerous, costly and disruptive to other communities under consideration than it was for New York City.

The legislation Sen. GRAHAM and I are introducing today would explicitly block this dangerous and wasteful trial from any domestic civilian court and, hopefully, compel the attorney general to work with Congress on a safer and more appropriate option. However, our legislation would still allow for a military commission at Guantanamo Bay or a secure military base inside the U.S. This is a reasonable approach that allows the administration to try these murderous terrorists in an appropriate military commission. These detainees do not deserve more rights than an American service man or woman that is tried by military court.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation. The attorney general does not have a blank check to try dangerous terrorists in the venue of his choice. This must be a decision made in consultation with local leaders, Congress and the American people.

HONORING INTELLIGENCE SPE-  
CIALIST FIRST CLASS PETTY  
OFFICER JAMES K. BROWN

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Intelligence Specialist First Class Petty Officer James K. Brown, who is retiring following twenty years of service in the United States Navy.

IS1 James K. Brown's storied military career began in August 1989 when he enlisted in the

United States Navy. Soon after, Brown participated in Operation Desert Storm and Desert Shield, for which he earned the Combat Action Ribbon. In 1994, he reported to the USS *George Washington*, taking part in her maiden voyage to the Mediterranean. During this deployment and subsequent deployments, the command was engaged in Operation Southern Watch and operations in Kosovo.

In December 1999, he reported to the USS *Carl Vinson* as the Leading Petty Officer of Multi-Sensor Interpretation Branch. In October 2001, the USS *Carl Vinson* launched the first attack of the Global War on Terrorism into Afghanistan in response to the September 11 2001 attacks. During the second deployment, on station off the Korean peninsula, he participated in exercises FOAL EAGLE and TANDUM THRUST.

In December 2008, IS1 Brown reported to U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo as his last duty station in the United States Navy and is currently serving as the Leading Petty Officer and the Special Security Officer for the Naval Station and Tenant Commands.

Over the course of his twenty years of service, IS1 Brown has earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Intelligence Studies from the Joint Military Intelligence College in 2004 and earned Post Graduate Certificate in Intelligence in 2007 from the National Defense Intelligence College. Brown has also received the following awards and decorations: the Joint Service Achievement Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, Combat Action ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, NATO Medal for Yugoslavia, and Joint Staff Identification Badge, along with several unit and campaign awards.

IS1 James K. Brown's military efforts were supported by his wife, Nichole, and their four children, Ashley, Alesha, Amber, and Zechariah.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in congratulating Intelligence Specialist First Class Petty Officer James K. Brown on reaching this important milestone.

#### HONORING MR. CHUCK CORNELL

#### HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the years of service given to the people of Chautauqua County by Mr. Chuck Cornell. Mr. Cornell served his constituency faithfully and justly during his tenure as a member of the Chautauqua County Legislature, serving district 12.

Public service is a difficult and fulfilling career. Any person with a dream may enter but only a few are able to reach the end. Mr. Cornell served his term with his head held high and a smile on his face the entire way. I have no doubt that his kind demeanor left a lasting impression on the people of Chautauqua County.

We are truly blessed to have such strong individuals with a desire to make this county the wonderful place that we all know it can be. Mr. Cornell is one of those people and that is why, Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of him today.

#### HONORING SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor Springfield College, celebrating its 125th anniversary this year, and known worldwide as the Birthplace of Basketball.

Springfield College was founded in 1885 in Springfield, Massachusetts, as the School for Christian Workers, an independent institution that quickly emerged as a leading educator of YMCA professionals. Today, it offers a comprehensive array of undergraduate and graduate offerings and has an international reputation for educating leaders in the health sciences, human and social services, sport management and movement studies, education, business, and the arts and sciences.

Since its beginning, Springfield College has been guided by a philosophy called Humanics—education of the whole person, in spirit, mind, and body, for leadership in service to humanity.

Springfield College faculty members and alumni have changed the course of history in sports, physical education, and fitness. They invented not only basketball, but also volleyball, and were instrumental in founding physical education movements in countries around the globe. They have been legendary coaches, and have been in the vanguard of advancing intercollegiate sports for women. They have made indelible marks on the modern Olympics—more than 120 Springfield Collegians have participated as coaches, athletes, trainers, sport psychologists, administrators, and more.

In Greater Springfield, Massachusetts, Springfield College is deeply committed to its community, and has received national recognition for exemplary community engagement. It has been named to the President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll and the Saviors of Our Cities list of the top 25 "best neighbor" urban colleges in the United States. It has received multiple awards from the National Association of Division III Athletic Administrators and Jostens, and has earned the Carnegie Foundation's Community Engagement Classification.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Springfield College on 125 years of excellence and leadership through service, and for being an institutional model of its Humanics philosophy.

#### H. RES. 1021, EXPRESSING CONDO- LENCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF HAITI

#### HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in support of H. Res. 1021, expressing condolences for the people of Haiti in the aftermath of last month's tragic earthquake. This catastrophe dev-

astated an already impoverished nation. My thoughts and prayers are with the people of Haiti, their relatives, and the entire Haitian-American community.

Today, Congress conveys its solidarity with the people of Haiti in their hour of need, and we honor the men and women from around the world who have come to their aid. I applaud President Obama's swift and resolute response to this humanitarian crisis. The United States Government, in cooperation with the Government of Haiti, the United Nations, and the international community, has mobilized every available resource to save lives.

The American people have once again shown their generosity to those in need around the world. In the midst of an economic downturn, families in Minnesota and across the United States have donated over \$200 million to help our neighbors in Haiti. Yesterday, I joined my colleagues to unanimously pass H.R. 4462, a bill that would make such charitable donations to Haiti tax deductible. This legislation will encourage even more Americans to join the relief effort.

Despite the rapid and robust global response, the months and years ahead will be extremely difficult for the people of Haiti. In the short term, the United States must continue to provide food, water, shelter, and medicine to victims of this catastrophe. It is also clear that Haiti needs a long-term strategy for recovery, and America and the international community must help. As a member of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I will continue to support a comprehensive recovery and development strategy to help Haiti rebuild its infrastructure and increase economic opportunity for its citizens. As Haiti's neighbor, and as the wealthiest nation in the world, the United States must lead the international effort to help Haiti back onto its feet.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE CANCER SCREENING COVERAGE ACT

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 2010*

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Cancer Screening Coverage Act (CASCA). This legislation will increase the number of Americans who are covered for breast, cervical, prostate, and colorectal cancer screening.

According to the American Cancer Society, this year, more than 560,000 Americans are expected to die of cancer—this is more than 1,500 people a day. The number alone is unsettling, but even worse, is the fact that we have screening tools that can help identify cancers in its early stages and begin treatment sooner. Cancer screening allows for the detection of cancer in its earliest form, when the cost of treatment is the least. The survival rate among cancer patients is heavily dependent on improvements in treatment and the early diagnosis of cancer. Many advances have been made, but the key to survival is early detection. It is estimated that the rate of survival would increase from 80 percent to 95 percent if all Americans participated in regular cancer screenings. This bill will go a long way toward getting Americans screened.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death among Americans and accounts for 1