

at Stanford University Medical Clinic in addition to being a busy mother and grandmother.

For the past year Lynn has served as president of the Lions Club where she led the acquisition of a vehicle outfitted to be a mobile kitchen and later used as a "first response" vehicle, not only for Millbrae, but for San Mateo County. Most notably she is the first woman to complete one year of service as president of the Millbrae Lions Club.

The list of projects that Lynn has been involved in is quite impressive. The Opportunity Scholarship Program focuses on students who need an extra boost to meet training and educational goals for future employment or study. The City of Hope Program funds cancer treatment and research. The Family Assistance Program helps families with a need for food, clothing and financial aid. She also chaired a pancake breakfast committee that raised money for schools and their students.

Lynn epitomizes the motto of the International Lions Club: We Serve! And therefore, Madam Speaker, I deem that is only fitting for this house to extend its thanks to Lynn Azzopardi as she was honored in Millbrae on June 19, 2010 for completing her term as club president.

CONGRATULATING CHARLES  
CALLEROS

HON. HARRY E. MITCHELL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 28, 2010*

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Charles Calleros on being honored by the State Bar of Arizona for his work in mentoring women and minorities. This award, the Committee on Minorities and Women in the Law Award, commends Mr. Calleros for his distinction and efforts on behalf of minorities and women in the legal field.

Mr. Calleros, a professor at the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law located at Arizona State University, is deeply committed to promoting diversity in the legal field, both nationally and statewide. In 2005, he served as a member of the Minority Affairs Committee of the Law School Admissions Council, which strives to achieve diversity in law school applicants. In 2007, in collaboration with the Hispanic National Bar Association, Mr. Calleros started a mentoring program with the goal of reaching out to students before they graduate high school.

Calleros, who teaches Contracts, International Contracts, and Civil Rights Legislation, has been at ASU since 1981. In addition to his dedication to ASU, Mr. Calleros has been a visiting professor at Stanford Law School and at the University of Santa Clara. Each year, he also teaches a weeklong course in American Contract Law and International Law at the University of Paris.

Through all of these efforts, he strives to be a positive role model for Valley youth and students, and works to help them reach their full educational and leadership potential.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing and congratulating Charles Calleros for his valuable contributions to the Phoenix area.

TRIBUTE TO THE APPLEWHITE  
FAMILY ON THE OCCASION OF  
THEIR FAMILY REUNION

HON. G.K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 28, 2010*

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor the Applewhite family, which will soon be holding its reunion in my hometown of Wilson, North Carolina from July 2nd through July 4th, 2010.

The family reunion includes the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Dinah Horne Applewhite, who were born in 1880 and 1884, respectively. They lived in the area of Saratoga and Garner, North Carolina where they raised eight children—Walter, Lonnie, Lossie, Minnie, Almata, Sherman, Mattie and Nettie.

While past reunions have been held individually by the Applewhite descendants, this will be the first reunion to include the entire family. More than 125 family members are expected to come together in Wilson, North Carolina from as far away as Arizona, Utah, California, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, and Washington, D.C.

America is truly a nation of families. We take pride in our families and we value family life. Our families teach us the values of loyalty, independence, responsibility and mutual love.

Strong, stable families are our nation's greatest asset. But to remain strong, families must nurture and reinforce their bonds. Family reunions provide a wonderful opportunity to strengthen and preserve those family ties. It is a time to learn, laugh and renew the ties of affection.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the Applewhite family as generations gather for this special occasion. Let their celebration remind us of our own roots, and of the strength and importance of our own families. May their family reunion be a successful event full of happy memories they can pass along to future generations.

HONORING MARSHA TYSON

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 28, 2010*

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Marsha Tyson for receiving the Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching (PAEMST) on June 7th.

Ms. Tyson should be commended for her hard work and dedication to the students and community in her school district. The PAEMST is a prestigious award and we are proud that she is representing our great state of Missouri and the 9th District. Advancement in the fields of mathematics and science are integral to the development and competitiveness of America in the future. I am honored to congratulate Ms. Tyson on her outstanding achievement.

It is critical for the future of our country that students have access to a quality education. Without excellent teachers, our schools fail our students and communities. Ms. Tyson exemplifies what it means to be an excellent teach-

er and her dedication to her students and community is worthy of high praise.

I ask that you join me in recognizing Marsha Tyson for her excellence in the field of science education.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2194,  
COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS,  
ACCOUNTABILITY, AND  
DIVESTMENT ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2010*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker. The world cannot tolerate a nuclear Iran.

With the punishing sanctions package before us today we take a major step to avoid that scenario by changing the calculus of Iran's leaders and those whose dealings with Iran contribute to its reckless policies. Most importantly, we do not stand alone in our efforts. Because of the initiative and leadership of President Obama, these sanctions will be applied within a much broader framework of multilateral sanctions approved by the United Nations Security Council and complementary sanctions efforts in Europe and Russia.

Although the goal may be straightforward, the Iran strategy at hand is a complex array of diplomatic, financial and political pressures. The fact that we have arrived at a point where nations of the world are uniting to exact a price for Iran's illegal nuclear activities and its defiance of the international community should not be taken for granted. It was not inevitable. Rather, it is the direct result of dogged and unflagging diplomacy by this Administration to convince our allies and partners why and how Iran must be stopped.

The results so far are promising. Already the European Union has initiated plans to implement and augment the U.N. sanctions and the UAE—one of Iran's biggest trading partners—has announced its intent to strictly enforce the U.N. sanctions. In addition, Russia has said that it will not deliver advanced S-300 surface-air-missile systems to Tehran, a development that would have significantly elevated the risks for any military action against Iran.

Today, we have before us the most comprehensive set of sanctions of all.

Among its key features, H.R. 2194 will impose severe restrictions on financial institutions doing business with Iranian banks controlled by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Although U.S. banks have long been walled off from the Iranian banking system, banks in Europe and elsewhere in the world that continue business as usual with Iran will now be swiftly and entirely cut off from access to capital in the United States. It presents a stark choice that stands to have a significantly chilling effect even before the sanctions are fully implemented.

The bill will also dramatically expand the depth and scope of sanctions targeting Iran's petroleum sector by placing sanctions on any insurance, financing and shipping companies involved in exporting refined petroleum to Iran or developing its domestic refining capacity.

In addition, the bill will facilitate divestment from companies that do business in Iran by

expressing support for state and local governments that choose to divest public assets and by ensuring that divestment efforts by private asset managers are not considered a breach of fiduciary duty.

Finally, this bill prioritizes human rights in Iran by hindering the sale of Internet filtration and censorship technology to Iran and blocking companies engaging in such traffic from access to U.S. government procurement contracts. While I regret that the Iranian people, already victims of tyranny, could face economic repercussions as the result of these sanctions, I firmly believe that weakening the IRGC is essential to overcome the regime's oppression.

I recognize that the window of opportunity could be limited. Iran now has partially enriched enough uranium to develop two nuclear warheads and its pursuit of nuclear weapons technology continues in earnest. But I urge my colleagues to vote yes and take serious action to pressure Iran to change course. And, once this bill is enacted, let us continue working with the President to make sure that these efforts proceed.

It is possible for a strong and coordinated sanctions regime to convince Iran to take the clear path that has been offered to end its status as a pariah state. At the very least, it is our best hope to bring about a successful diplomatic resolution of this crisis and avert the need for military action.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2194,  
COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS,  
ACCOUNTABILITY, AND  
DIVESTMENT ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

**HON. GWEN MOORE**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2010*

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report accompanying H.R. 2194 but not without some reservations which I want to talk about.

As you all know, when this bill first came before the House, I voted against it. I was concerned that provisions in the bill: (1) limited or did not provide the President the ability to waive sanctions to advance important national security goals through diplomacy, (2) impacted disproportionately the general population of Iran who had just courageously stood up to the regime after last year's fraudulent elections, (3) and imposed unilateral measures when almost everyone agrees that if you are to use sanctions, multilateral ones have the best chance of achieving their purpose.

At that time, I said that it was my hope that as this legislation moved forward in the legislative process, further changes would be made to strengthen this bill in a way that would truly enhance, and not hobble, strong diplomatic efforts to diplomatically engage Iran as well as to enact multilateral sanctions.

Today, we have before us a conference report that is better than the bill that came before the House in December. This conference report makes a number of changes to provide flexibility to ensure that the President can continue to engage in international diplomacy, adding elements that were missing from the version that passed the House. It would also

include targeted sanctions—including the denial of U.S. visas and asset freezes—that isolate those in the Iranian government or who acted on behalf of that government, based on credible evidence, to order or direct the serious human rights abuses that occurred against Iranian protesters after the June 2009 elections. Such a provision achieves our policy goals without also broadly impacting and punishing the Iranian protestors who were the victims (and continue to be the targets) of that brutality.

I would also state and local governments to divest their investments in companies doing business with Iran, if that is a course they choose to pursue. This authority is similar to that granted by Congress only a few years ago allowing a similar divestments regarding investments in Sudan.

These changes are certainly improvements to the bill that passed the House over my opposition in December. As I have said before, the President's flexibility to conduct foreign relations and diplomatic efforts to achieve a strong international consensus against Iran is not a loophole that needs to be closed but a vital tool that needs to be supported. Diplomacy without flexibility is not diplomacy.

Additionally, even as I vote to support improvements that I think will be useful to the Administration as it pursues an engagement strategy with Iran working in close partnership with our allies in the international community, I want to make clear that I am not interested in causing more suffering to the Iranian people. I am not foolish enough to think that we can impose "crippling U.S. sanctions" that "go far beyond recently-enacted UN sanctions," according to the authors of this legislation, without causing suffering to the Iranian people. While the conference report before us states that the people of the U.S. "have feelings of friendship for the people of Iran," unfortunately even with the most expansive waiver authority, they will still bear the brunt—rather than the reckless Iranian regime—of these policies.

If we must do sanctions, they ought to be clearly targeted at the Government of Iran and individuals within that government rather than the Iranian society as a whole, in order to avoid creating hardship and inflicting harm on the Iranian people. That would send an even more unmistakable message to the people of Iran about our intentions. While not perfect, there appears to have been good faith efforts made in the conference on this bill to do that.

I also hope very much that no one in the international community takes passage of this legislation today as a sign that diplomacy is off the table or that our only other option going forward to address very serious concerns with Iran's nuclear activities is a military strike.

I join many who have expressed concerns that although sanctions when appropriately targeted can be an important tool for pressuring Iran, they are not a full policy and certainly not an end in themselves. We need to invest in these diplomatic efforts vigorously now and continue to work with our international allies and others interested in peace and stability in the region. The aim of those efforts aren't new sanctions, they are to achieve a verifiable end to Iran nuclear enrichment activities, get it to comply with its NPT and IAEA obligations, and prevent a volatile region from becoming even more combustible.

The State Department's Under Secretary for Political Affairs, William Burns, made this point

in testimony this week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when he stated, "Let me emphasize that sanctions are not an end in themselves. Our foremost objective—one that is shared by our international partners and our allies in the region—is a durable diplomatic solution to the world's concerns about the Iranian nuclear program and the broader issues at stake with Iran."

Treasury Secretary Geithner stated last week, "to be truly effective in ending Iran's proliferation activities and Iran's support for terrorism, we need to have in place a concerted, international approach. This is not something the United States can do alone. We need other countries to move with us."

Sanctions—even the most effective ones—cannot and should not substitute nor supplant strong diplomacy. Sanctions should not signify an end to diplomacy or alternatively be seen as the last step before a military strike, which almost everyone agrees does not serve U.S. interests or that of the international community.

Eight months ago, there was high degree of skepticism that the U.S. could push through a new U.N. sanction regime particularly given known reluctance, if not outright opposition, from Russia and China to such a move. Yet two weeks ago, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1929 committing the international community to implement "the most comprehensive sanctions" that the Iranian Government has ever faced according to the Obama Administration.

Diplomacy and engagement laid the ground work for such an effort but that doesn't mean it must stop now. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 also emphasized "the importance of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution guaranteeing that Iran's nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes," an emphasis that is regrettably missing from the bill before us today.

That resolution also affirmatively supported and I would say encouraged—at the same time it was authorizing stronger sanctions—continued willingness on the part of the P+5 nations (China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK, and the U.S.) to "enhance diplomatic efforts to promote dialogue and consultations, including to resume dialogue with Iran on the nuclear issue without preconditions \* \* \* with a view to seeking a comprehensive, longterm and proper solution of this issue" and made very clear that the parties were ready to resume formal negotiations.

Lastly, it has been pointed out that this bill before us today is overwhelming silent on this point except brief mentions when it talks about using diplomacy for new sanctions. This is a key oversight in the bill before us and one I hope neither our own Administration nor our key international allies read as an indication that it is okay to trim back their efforts at diplomatic outreach and engagement with Iran.

HONORING THE LIFE OF WALTER  
HESSLING

**HON. STEVE ISRAEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 28, 2010*

Mr. ISRAEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Walter Hessling who passed away on November 27, 2009.