

being dead hurt me greatly. One morning as my eyes just opened, Hassan came running to my room and told me to wear my clothes and quickly hide in the closet. As I did what he said, I heard a knock on the door. It was an American's voice. As I closed the closet door, flashbacks of my mother screaming went through my head. It seemed like only a few moments had passed by, and before I knew it, the closet door swung open. There were two men. One seemed to be an American, and the other was an Armenian. I couldn't resist not answering the questions the Armenian man asked me, and eventually he nicely asked me to pack my belongings because he was going to take me to a Red Cross orphanage in Jerusalem. That was the last time I saw Hassan.

"In the orphanage, I learned to read and write English and Armenian, cook and knit. I made a couple of friends, but none were ever close to me.

"After living in the orphanage for twelve years, my teacher gave me a reason to smile again. She called me up and said, 'You are nearing the age of 18 and I have very good news for you, Varsenik. Your uncle from Greece has somehow contacted our Orphanage and we have agreed to let you decide if you want to leave.'

"Of course, I was grateful for receiving news that would spark a ray of hope in my melancholic life.

"The remaining weeks at the Red Cross orphanage were very delightful, because I knew that in a week or so I would be in a beautiful country, Greece, with people I can call family. As the time approached for me to leave, I thanked everyone in the orphanage house and the teachers for all they had done for me.

"What I found in Athens was my future husband, Hakop, whom I married a few years later. We had three children and our family survived during the harsh times of the WWII era, when the Nazis occupied Greece. Finally after the war, we decided that it is time to return to our real homeland, Armenia. In 1947, we boarded another ship which took us to Yerevan.

"I knew that this was my very last destination."

HONORING THE LIFE OF FATHER PAUL LOCATELLI

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Father Paul Locatelli, my friend and one of Silicon Valley's most distinguished and respected figures.

Paul, a member of the Santa Clara community for over half a century, was the President of Santa Clara University for twenty years and, most recently, the school's sitting Chancellor. Paul also served the International Society of Jesus, headquartered in Rome, as Secretary of Higher Education.

Growing up as the middle son on a ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains town of Boulder Creek, Paul learned the lesson of a service at an early age. He graduated from SCU in 1960 and earned a doctorate in business administration from the University of Southern California in 1971. In 1974 he joined SCU as an accounting professor and that same year he became an ordained priest and earned his master of divinity from the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley.

During his Presidency at SCU, he was particularly concerned with concentrating SCU's efforts around themes such as connecting students with the world, increasing student diversity and education for all, and utilizing of Silicon Valley's vast resources. His dedication to the success of SCU clearly led the university to become one of the Nation's preeminent Jesuit Catholic universities.

Fr. Locatelli was a man who brought about positive change with a continued and committed focus on educating students about poverty and injustice. One of his significant accomplishments was creating a program to help students understand poverty by working in urban schools and women's centers in El Salvador.

His unrelenting commitment to ethics and social justice and his desire to help create young leaders with the qualities of competence, conscience and compassion is what I admire him most for. He dedicated his life to creating a more just and understanding world.

Many will remember his tenure at SCU for the buildings he helped build and the thousands of students he loved and helped mentor, but most of all, Paul should be remembered for his commitment to service and making other's lives better. There is no question that his life has touched many and his good works will continue to flourish even in his absence.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in sending our condolences to Fr. Paul Locatelli's family, his Jesuit brothers and the entire SCU community and in remembering a remarkable public servant, educator and friend.

CONGRATULATING THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE HOUSE FELLOWS PROGRAM

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the participants of the House Fellows Program. The House Fellows Program, run by the Office of the House Historian, is a unique opportunity for a select group of secondary education American history and government teachers to experience firsthand the inner-workings of Congress. These educators have demonstrated excellence in the classroom, are dedicated to educating our nation's youth and are truly deserving of our recognition.

One of the goals of the House Fellows Program is to develop curriculum on the history and practice of the House for use in schools. During the program, fellows prepare a brief lesson plan on a Congressional topic of their choosing, which is then shared with the other fellows. These plans will become part of a larger teaching resource database on the House. During the school year following their participation in the House Fellows Program, each Fellow is responsible for presenting his or her experience and lesson plans to at least one in-service institute for teachers of history and government.

The House Fellows Program began in 2006, and since then 75 teachers from across the country have participated in this innovative program.

An additional 45 teachers will be taking part in this summer's program. With plans to select a teacher from every Congressional district over the next several years, the House Fellows Program will impact thousands of high school teachers and their students and will energize thousands of students to become informed and active citizens.

As a former U.S. history teacher, I believe strongly in the importance of civic education. We must continue our efforts to get our youth involved in the political process in districts across the country. Educating teachers about the "People's House" is one of the best ways to do that. I congratulate the following educators who are participating in the 2nd session of this summer's 2010 House Fellows Program:

Ms. Amy Allaire (Olver, MA-01), Ms. Elizabeth Kocharian (Roybal-Allard, CA-34), Mr. Christopher Gill (Maloney, NY-14), Ms. Jacqueline Hilgen (DeGette, CO-01), Mr. Jacob Blum (Fortenberry, NE-01), Ms. Nicole Kaplan (Israel, NY-02), Mr. Curtis Roddy (Hodes, NH-02), Ms. Margaret Lane (Eshoo, CA-14), Mr. Leon Stall (Smith, NE-03), Ms. Cindy Martinez (Eshoo, CA-14), Ms. Shirley Riefenhauser (Hinchey, NY-22), Mr. Darrick Hayman (Larsen, WA-02), Mr. Nick Santana (Filner, CA-51), Ms. Stacie Banks (Franks, AZ-02), Ms. Eleesha Tucker (Holmes Norton, DC-At-Large), and Mr. Ben Snedeker (Tiberi, OH-12).

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in thanking the Office of the Historian for sponsoring this program. Thanks to Dr. Robert Remini and Dr. Fred Beuttler for their outstanding leadership, and Dr. Thomas Rushford, Mr. Anthony Wallis and Mr. Benjamin Hayes for providing the crucial staff support.

Thank you also to the Office of the Historian interns: Ms. Jacqueline Burns, Mr. Michael Karlik, Ms. Madeleine Rosenberg and Ms. Debbie Kobrin.

HONORING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM AND BAILEY CENTER FOR ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the 15th Anniversary of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Center for Elephant Conservation (CEC). This state of the art facility is located on 200 acres in Polk County, Florida—within the 12th Congressional District, which I have the honor of representing.

The Ringling Bros. CEC is a facility dedicated to the research, reproduction, and retirement of Asian elephants. Since this facility opened in 1995, it has tirelessly worked to fulfill its mission to "preserve and sustain the endangered Asian elephant."

In addition to the important care and research performed at the Ringling Bros. CEC, it is also home to the most successful Asian elephant breeding program in the Western Hemisphere. In fact, their most recent calf was just born on April 3, 2010, and is appropriately

named April. This calf represents the 23rd Asian elephant birth at the CEC. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service granted the Ringling Bros. CEC with F2 status in 2007, which essentially designates the elephants as a self sustaining herd as a result of successful reproduction.

While the ivory trade remains a threat to the Asian elephants, a loss of habitat continues to plague elephant populations throughout south and southeast Asia. Estimates indicate that only about 30,000 Asian elephants live in the wild today. Conservation programs to protect this species are vital and must be supported throughout the world and Ringling Bros. has been among the leaders in advocating and supporting conservation of the Asian Elephant.

I have had the honor of visiting the Ringling Bros. CEC and seeing—first hand—the important work completed and the care provided to these elephants. The success of the Ringling Bros. CEC and the commitment Ringling Bros. maintains to saving Asian elephants has contributed greatly to conservation efforts throughout the world.

I applaud the efforts of the Ringling Bros. CEC and their staff of trained professionals on the remarkable success of this important facility over the last 15 years. The progress they have made in growing the Asian elephant population is remarkable and I am proud that such amazing work is being done within the 12th Congressional District.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Ringling Bros. CEC on their 15th anniversary and the contributions they have made to the conservation of the Asian elephant.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DAY OF PRAYER TO BENEFIT THE PEOPLE OF THE GULF COAST

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to lend my voice in support and recognition of the Day of Prayer to benefit the people of the Gulf Coast, which is scheduled to take place this Sunday, July 18, 2010, in Alabama.

As every Member of the House knows, the April 20th explosion of the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Rig caused the loss of life of 11 rig workers and is the cause of the largest oil spill in our nation's history. The aftermath and impacts of this disaster will be felt for many years to come. The destruction of the coast and the industries that depend on the coastal fishing and seafood industries as well as the tourism industry, has displaced and caused the loss of jobs and income for hundreds of thousands of families along the Gulf Coast.

Those who are struggling to make ends meet and to provide for their families deserve our thoughtful consideration at this difficult time.

The collective prayers and support of faith based ministries, institutions and congregations, can make a direct difference in the lives of those devastated by the oil spill, by connecting directly with families affected by the disaster.

In this spirit, I urge the people of the United States to pray for a solution to the gulf oil spill,

each according to his or her own faith, and to join many in South Alabama who will mark July 18, 2010 as a day of prayer for those suffering in the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon disaster.

CONGRATULATING SOUTH AFRICA ON FIRST TWO CONVICTIONS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. McMAHON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 1412, a Resolution Congratulating the Government of South Africa upon its first two successful convictions for human trafficking.

Since June 11, South Africa has been hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The global event has attracted nearly half a million visitors to South Africa. In the midst of this worldwide sports event, concerns of human trafficking have been renewed.

Now, more than ever, children in South Africa are vulnerable to trafficking. The government has closed schools for the duration of the World Cup, leaving many children untended throughout the day. Yet, South African law enforcement has been working overtime in a joint effort with the international community to combat human trafficking.

I congratulate South Africa on its first two successful convictions for human trafficking. However, much is left to do. I call on the South African government to promptly adopt the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill to aid in future investigations. Trafficking by tourists must be prosecuted to the fullest extent of law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in recognizing our dedication to human rights and justice in South Africa by supporting this Resolution.

STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVORS: MARY HASESIAN AND HER HUSBAND ARTIN (HAROUTYOUN) SAMANLIAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through

the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

Mary Samanlian Poladian's grandmother, Mary Hasesian, married Artin (Haroutyoun) Samanlian when she was 16 years old—it was Artin's second marriage and Mary's first marriage. They were from the city of Marash. From Mary Samanlian Poladian on behalf of her grandmother, grandfather and ancestors:

"My grandfather's first wife had died and left behind an 8-year-old daughter named Siranoush, and a 7-year-old son named Panos. After a year of marriage, my grandmother was already expecting a child.

"One evening, when the French army left the city, the Turkish army armed with knives and axes attacked the city before sunrise. The Armenian people were still asleep. My grandfather and grandmother were awakened by the noises and realized that they should run to safety. They immediately took the children and got out their home to go to the nearby church. On their way, the Turkish soldiers fired at them from far away. Panos cried in pain when one of the bullets struck his leg. His father carried him, and they all continued walking towards the church. Not long after, my grandmother began to feel pain, and she knew she was ready to deliver her baby.

"When they reached the church, my grandmother gave birth to a baby girl who she named Zarouhi. The church was full of people, and sadly my grandmother and grandfather lost each other. During this time, she also found out that Lutfia and Gulen, two of the nine sisters, had been burned alive in the furnace with their husbands and children. With no sign of her husband, she carried her baby and asked her husband's son and daughter to hold her skirt as they walked out of the church with the rest of the people.

"Now, they had to walk from Marash to Aleppo (Syria). The weather was cold and it began to snow. They ate snow when they felt hungry. It was a long way and they were exhausted. Panos's pain was not subsiding as well. Eventually, they all made it to Aleppo, where they joined other Armenian refugees. An Armenian priest sent them, as well as three other Armenian women and their children, to Damascus by train. In Damascus, they lived together in an old house.

"One day, some Armenians and Americans came and took the children to the orphanage. My grandmother was devastated. As time passed by, good news sparked a ray of hope in her life. Three years later, there was a knock on her door, and guess who it was? My grandmother fell on the ground unconscious when she saw her husband standing in front of the home. After she absorbed what had happen, he told her that he had been looking for them for a long time, and was told by some relatives that they had heard of them coming to Aleppo. He immediately brought back his children from the orphanage, and they went to Beirut where my father Georgie was born. Years later, they were also blessed with two daughters.

"They named their two daughters Lutfia and Gulen in memory of my grandmother's sisters who lost their lives during the Armenian Genocide."