

parks. It is with this same sprit of activism and bettering the community that Ms. DeMarco embarked on her journey to advocate for improving public education for our youth. As a concerned citizen, well before her tenure on the board of education, Ms. DeMarco spearheaded campaigns to pass bond initiatives to strengthen West Bloomfield schools and create an environment of academic excellence for its students.

Beginning in 2001 Ms. DeMarco took her passion for activism and advocacy to the West Bloomfield School District Board of Education, where she has served with selflessness and tenacity. Ms. DeMarco's initial work focused on improving school curriculum, where she fought for a rigorous academic program to provide students every opportunity to excel. After just 3 years on the Board, Ms. DeMarco was appointed to the Oakland Schools Intermediate School District Board of Education where she took that same zeal for fighting for public education to both a county and national level.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today to honor Ms. DeMarco's decades of advocacy on behalf of her students and her community. Her presence will surely be missed. It is with much gratitude for her service and dedication that I wish her many more years of advocacy and success in building a better community for our youth.

IN HONOR OF DR. EDWARD G.
KESHOCK

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 2010

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I am saddened to learn of the passing of Dr. Edward G. Keshock. Dr. Keshock was Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Chair of the Mechanical Engineering Department at Cleveland State University. He was also Honorary Consul of the Slovak Republic for the State of Ohio since his appointment in 1999.

Ed Keshock received his Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from the University of Detroit in 1958 and began his career in July of that year with the NASA Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field in Cleveland. There, he worked as a research engineer in the Heat Transfer Branch of the Nuclear Reactor Division. He participated in some of the earliest studies dealing with boiling heat transfer processes in low- or fractional-gravity fields, relating to applications in the newly emerging field of space exploration.

In 1964, Ed began his studies at Oklahoma State University where he earned his Master of Science and Ph.D. degrees in Mechanical Engineering in 1966 and 1968, respectively. After a distinguished career as professor at Old Dominion University, the University of Tennessee, and the Air Force Institute of Technology, Dr. Keshock returned to Cleveland in 1990. He was appointed Chair of the Mechanical Engineering Department at Cleveland State University where he served until his death.

Throughout his academic career, Dr. Keshock focused on research while teaching graduate and undergraduate classes in Mechanical Engineering. His research on the ef-

fects of microgravity on heat transfer processes spanned his career of more than 50 years.

Dr. Keshock was actively involved with the Slovak-American communities of the State of Ohio and the country of Slovakia. Dr. Keshock served as President of the Cleveland Bratislava International Sister Cities organization for most of its existence. In 1995, Dr. Keshock was appointed to be co-host to a 35-member delegation from the Slovak Republic at the White House Conference on Trade and Investment, attended and sponsored by the U.S. Government, including President Clinton and members of his White House staff.

In 1999, Dr. Keshock was appointed the Honorary Consul of the Slovak Republic for the State of Ohio. In this capacity, he not only represented the country of Slovakia in all official matters in the State of Ohio, but was involved in extensive community and international cultural programs that contribute to the improvement in the quality of life for citizens throughout the State of Ohio and Slovakia. He is also a member of the City of Cleveland Consular Corps, thus interacting with many ethnic and nationality communities.

Madam Speaker and respected colleagues, please join me in mourning the loss of a deeply respected scholar and statesman, Dr. Edward Keshock. Our condolences go out to his wife Mary Jo, their three children Kathleen of Knoxville, Tennessee; Carolyn of London, England; and Michael of Mobile, Alabama; and their three grandchildren. He leaves behind a significant and memorable personal and professional legacy.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SCOTIA
BAND

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 2010

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the Scotia Band, a community band formed in Humboldt County, California in 1935. The Scotia Band is a living legacy of America's musical heritage and a fixture on the North Coast of California.

The 35-piece, marching Scotia Band was established in 1935 by employees of The Pacific Lumber Company, later welcoming other musicians of the community. Women were encouraged to join during World War II, with the first woman president, Alice Gunnerson, serving from 1950–51. Local students have also participated, establishing the Scotia Band as an important part of music education in the region. Over the years, the band has involved over 700 musicians and conducted over 3,600 rehearsals.

In 1960, Sewell Lufkin was appointed band leader. A local elementary school teacher and World War II veteran, he instilled his abiding appreciation for music in his students. After his death in 1978, the Scotia Band established the Sewell Lufkin Memorial Scholarship, which continues to support Humboldt County students pursuing music education.

The Scotia Band continues to perform traditional and contemporary concert music at annual events and one-time commemorations throughout the county. Under the leadership of

the current band leader, Michael McClimon, smaller ensembles have been formed, including the Scotia Dixieland Band, the Tijuana Brass Group, the Scotia Brass Choir, the Scotia Ragtime Band and the Saxophone Quartet.

Humboldt County is proud to be the home of the Scotia Band, an historic and cultural institution that over the years has enriched the lives of many thousands of people. From the Blessing of the Fleet to the Fortuna Apple Harvest Festival, the Scotia Band has performed at hundreds of community functions that celebrate the cultural richness of the region. Their music continues to touch new generations and remind us of the traditions that make America great.

Madam Speaker, it is appropriate at this time to recognize the Scotia Band on the occasion of its 75th anniversary of outstanding musical performance and education to our community.

STRENGTH IN HONOR CPL.
TRAMPUS MILLER, A CO 1-21 INF
"GATORS", 25TH INF DIV THE
UNITED STATES ARMY

HON. GEOFF DAVIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 2010

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a real American Hero, from my great state of Kentucky, Cpl Trampus Miller. A member of A Co. 1-21 INF "Gators" of the 25th INF DIV., The United States Army. On July 8th 2008, Cpl Miller was almost lost when a 900 lb bomb exploded in Nasar Wa Salam Iraq, killing his Brother In Arms Cpl "Doc" McMillian. Cpl Miller from Campton lost his leg and almost his life. But in a few short years he has already begun to his amazing most courageous life and recovery. He lives by a code of Strength In Honor!

STRENGTH IN HONOR

Strength In Honor
Men of might
Those brave hearts, who evil must fight!
Who but, with their most courageous hearts
. . . . so bring the light!
Kentucky born, men like Trampus with
hearts so worn so very bright!
Who all through the darkness of war, must
somehow endure and win that fight!
Yes, Trampus oh how your fine heart
so sounds, this night
For you live by such a fine code!
Of Strength In Honor, so!
As over the generations, such men as you
have so carried that load!
And bought and paid for, all of our Free-
dom's so!
Men who come back without arms and legs!
Who now so lie in such soft quiet graves
. . . .
Who all for God and Country, so gave!
For it was all in that moment!
That moment Trampus, as when you awoke
. . . .
And found what this war had so invoked!
While, close to death your fine heart so
spoke!
Spoke of Faith and Courage, which now all
of us so bless!
With but, your Strength In Honor yes!
As we watch you rebuild, as all of our hearts
you so nourish still
As you fight The Good Fight, and will not be
discouraged with but your iron will!

As you Teach Us, as you Reach So Us, as you
So Beseech Us!

With all of your fine worth . . .
Showing us all, how Strength In Honor in
your fine life comes first!

And if I had a son, I would but pray he could
be like you this one!

Who lives and dies, with tears in eyes . . .
By such a fine code, of Strength In Honor
. . . all in hearts which lie!

Kentucky Strong, may you Trampus live
long!

As we watch your life's song . . .
Of Strength In Honor!

RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF FELLOWS
OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TRIAL
LAWYERS WHO REPRESENTED
DETAINEES IN GUANTÁNAMO

HON. BILL DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 2010

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I rise before you today so that my colleagues in the House of Representatives can join me in recognizing Mr. Michael Mone and his son, Mr. Michael Mone Jr.—two Massachusetts lawyers who ceaselessly fight for human rights and justice among detainees at Guantánamo Bay. I stand before you today to read to you a speech presented by Mr. Mone Sr. at this past September's American College of Trial Lawyers meeting. This discourse, written from Mr. Mone's perspective, recounts the compelling experience of his son, who selflessly represented a wrongfully accused and detained Uzbek man. The speech is as follows:

I want to thank the College for honoring those Fellows who represented Guantánamo detainees, and in particular, I want to thank Mike Cooper, who encouraged the Access to Justice Committee to become involved in securing detainee representation. I attended the spring meeting in Palm Springs when the subject was first discussed, and I came away from that meeting determined to take on a detainee's case. I want to thank the College for its encouragement and the moral support that it provided to those Fellows as they undertook to uphold the core values of the American College of Trial Lawyers—the right to counsel, a fair and independent trial to challenge their detention, and the Rule of Law.

I want to make it clear that I stand here in a representative capacity in that I am speaking for the Fellows who are here on the stage with me, for all of those Fellows who can't be here today who undertook representation of detainees, and to hopefully represent lawyers all over the country, in large firms and small firms, Republicans and Democrats, who answered the call to provide representation in this very unpopular cause. I also am here in a representative capacity because much of the real work of our client's case was done by my son, Michael, who is also my law partner, so in these remarks, when I say that we did something, in all probability, it means that Michael did something.

Too often the "detainees" are treated as a group like "illegal immigrants" as if they are all alike, but they are not. They were many different individuals who, under different circumstances, were confined at Guantánamo. Some, like our client, were simply at the

wrong place at the wrong time, and others were undoubtedly waging war against the United States. But all were entitled to the benefit of our Constitutional protections. Each detainee has a different story, but we represented one man, Oybek Jabbarov, and I want to tell you Oybek's story.

In 2001, Oybek Jabbarov was in his early 20s; he was a refugee from Uzbekistan, living in Afghanistan along with his expectant wife and his one-year old son. After being discharged from compulsory service in Uzbek army in 1998, Oybek could not find a job and like so many of his countrymen, he left Uzbekistan to try and find work elsewhere. Eventually, he ended up in northern Afghanistan. He was living amongst other ethnic Uzbeks, supporting himself and his family by selling chickens when the U.S. invaded to bring down the Taliban Government and to capture the leaders of Al-Qaeda, following the unspeakable September 11th attack on this country. You must understand that under the Taliban, Afghanistan, in essence, had no government, no borders, no checkpoints, and no one was even asked for a passport, and thus, it became a refuge for people from all over central Asia, such as Oybek. As we now know, Afghanistan is a tribal society and the only protection afforded to most persons in Afghanistan is the protection of their family and tribe, without which one is extremely vulnerable.

When Oybek made the mistake of accepting a ride from Northern Alliance soldiers, the U.S. was offering a bounty for "foreign fighters," who were supporting the Taliban in the war against the U.S. and its coalition allies. Brochures in the native languages of Afghanistan were widely distributed by the U.S. offering bounties for "terrorists" who were turned over to the U.S. authorities. One of these leaflets said "get wealth and power beyond your dreams; rid Afghanistan of murdering terrorists, you can receive millions of dollars by helping to catch Al-Qaeda and Taliban murderers. This is enough money to take care of your family, your village, and your tribe for the rest of your life." The Northern alliance soldiers, who offered Oybek a ride, thus, had a powerful incentive to consider him a "foreign fighter" to collect the bounty and for that reason Oybek was turned over to the U.S. forces at the Bagram Air Force Base in December 2001. He was held in U.S. custody at the Bagram Air Force Base, and then at a facility in Kandahar, until he was transferred to Guantánamo in the spring of 2002, despite assurances from U.S. civilian interrogators in Afghanistan that "we're trying to find Arabs; don't worry, we'll try to get you out." During his time in the US custody, Oybek, like many of the others, underwent "enhanced interrogation." I am not here to debate the definition of torture, but if it was being done to you, you would know it was torture. Following transfer to Guantánamo, Oybek was held for more than seven years where a substantial part of his time, as with most of the others, was in virtual solitary confinement.

In 2006, we were assigned to Oybek's case by the Center for Constitutional Rights that served as a clearing house to match counsel and detainees and Michael and I started our representation of Oybek Jabbarov. It took some time because of various U.S. court cases and congressional action restricting the Writ of Habeas Corpus for us to obtain the

classified documents which purportedly laid out the basis for Oybek's capture and continued detention. Before we ever had a chance to meet with Oybek, having reviewed that material, it was apparent to us that the case against Oybek was thin or nonexistent and Michael was armed with that information when he was finally allowed to visit Oybek in August of 2007. When I first discussed with Michael the idea of taking on a Guantánamo detainee, he said "so everyone else is going to get a goat farmer, but what happens if we end up with a real terrorist?" Before he visited Guantánamo, based upon the information we had, it was unlikely Oybek was a terrorist, and so when Michael returned from Guantánamo, the first thing he told me was "he's more Borat than he is Khalid Sheikh Mohamed." During the first eight trips to Cuba, he first met Oybek, who had been at Guantánamo for almost five years. Oybek presented as a gentle young man, with no apparent bitterness towards the U.S. Government that was detaining him, but was desperate for freedom. Unlike many other detainees, Oybek learned to speak English from listening to the guards and he was able to communicate with us directly without the necessity of a translator. His English, which I joked he spoke with a slight southern accent, greatly enhanced our ability to eventually relocate him.

In 2007, shortly before Michael's first meeting with Oybek, the Bush Administration cleared him for transfer, which in our view meant that they had determined that he did not constitute a threat to the U.S., a fact that we always knew to be true.

Following the Administration's determination that he could be transferred, we were confronted with the major problem in our representation of Oybek because he could not go back to Uzbekistan where he, in all likelihood, would have been imprisoned or killed. Uzbekistan is on our State Department's list of countries with grave human rights issues. The U.S. authorities fully agreed that he could not be returned to his native country, but had no other options. Even a successful Habeas Corpus hearing, which was years away, would not have accomplished his release from Guantánamo. As Michael said, we don't have a legal problem; we have a political and diplomatic problem obtaining his release to a third country, and we won't get much help from our Government. We had to convince a third country that, notwithstanding the U.S. having taken the position that the people at Guantánamo were "the worst of the worst," that they should offer asylum in circumstances where the U.S. was unwilling to do so. Because we knew that we would get little help from our government, Michael flew to Europe and met with human rights groups in Germany, Denmark, and Ireland in order to identify a country where we had some hope that Oybek would be accepted. Following his meetings in Dublin with Amnesty International, and representatives of Human Rights Watch, we focused on Ireland.

Why Ireland? We had four reasons. First, he spoke English, and we knew that would give him a tremendous head-start in terms of rebuilding his life. Secondly, Ireland remains, in part, an agriculture country, which was Oybek's background. We also knew that Ireland had a long tradition of the recognition of human rights, and lastly, we thought the Irish