

And in the end 1972 was to prove Northern Ireland's bloodiest year by far with nearly 500 people killed.

And let us also remember, Bloody Sunday is not the defining story of the service the British Army gave in Northern Ireland from 1969–2007.

This was known as Operation Banner, the longest, continuous operation in British military history, spanning thirty-eight years and in which over 250,000 people served.

Our Armed Forces displayed enormous courage and professionalism in upholding democracy and the rule of law in Northern Ireland.

Acting in support of the police, they played a major part in setting the conditions that have made peaceful politics possible. . . .

. . . and over 1,000 members of the security forces lost their lives to that cause.

Without their work the peace process would not have happened.

Of course some mistakes were undoubtedly made.

But lessons were also learned.

Once again, I put on record the immense debt of gratitude we all owe those who served in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, may I also thank the Tribunal for its work—and all those who displayed great courage in giving evidence.

I would also like to acknowledge the grief of the families of those killed.

They have pursued their long campaign over thirty-eight years with great patience.

Nothing can bring back those that were killed but I hope, as one relative has put it, the truth coming out can set people free.

John Major said he was open to a new inquiry.

Tony Blair then set it up.

This was accepted by the then Leader of the Opposition.

Of course, none of us anticipated that the Saville Inquiry would last 12 years or cost £200 million.

Our views on that are well documented.

It is right to pursue the truth with vigour and thoroughness. . . .

. . . but let me reassure the House that there will be no more open-ended and costly inquiries into the past.

But today is not about the controversies surrounding the process.

It's about the substance, about what this report tells us.

Everyone should have the chance to examine the complete findings—and that's why the report is being published in full.

Running to more than 5000 pages, it's being published in 10 volumes.

Naturally, it will take all of us some time to digest the report's full findings and understand all the implications.

The House will have the opportunity for a full day's debate this autumn—and in the meantime I have asked my Rt Hon Friends the Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland and Defence to report back to me on all the issues that arise from it.

Mr Speaker, this report and the Inquiry itself demonstrate how a State should hold itself to account. . . .

. . . and how we are determined at all times—no matter how difficult—to judge ourselves against the highest standards.

Openness and frankness about the past—however painful—do not make us weaker, they make us stronger.

That's one of the things that differentiates us from terrorists.

We should never forget that over 3,500 people—people from every community—lost their lives in Northern Ireland, the overwhelming majority killed by terrorists.

There were many terrible atrocities.

Politically-motivated violence was never justified, whichever side it came from.

And it can never be justified by those criminal gangs that today want to drag Northern Ireland back to its bitter and bloody past.

No Government I lead will ever put those who fight to defend democracy on an equal footing with those who continue to seek to destroy it.

But neither will we hide from the truth that confronts us today.

In the words of Lord Saville—

“What happened on Bloody Sunday strengthened the Provisional IRA, increased nationalist resentment and hostility towards the Army and exacerbated the violent conflict of the years that followed. Bloody Sunday was a tragedy for the bereaved and the wounded, and a catastrophe for the people of Northern Ireland.”

These are words we can not and must not ignore.

But what I hope this Report can also do is to mark the moment when we come together, in this House and in the communities we represent.

Come together to acknowledge our shared history, even where it divides us.

And come together to close this painful chapter on Northern Ireland's troubled past.

That is not to say that we must ever forget or dismiss that past.

But we must also move on.

Northern Ireland has been transformed over the past twenty years. . . .

. . . and all of us in Westminster and Stormont must continue that work of change, coming together with all the people of Northern Ireland to build a stable, peaceful, prosperous and shared future.

It is with that determination that I commend this statement to the House.

ANGOLA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the National Security Strategy released last month rightly states:

[d]ue to increased economic growth and political stability, individual nations are increasingly taking on powerful regional and global roles and changing the landscapes of international cooperation. To achieve a just and sustainable order that advances our shared security and prosperity, we are, therefore, deepening our partnerships with emerging powers and encouraging them to play a greater role in strengthening international norms and advancing shared interests.

The strategy goes on to note that expanding our partnerships with emerging powers includes a number of African nations, specifically South Africa. Indeed, I have great respect for South Africa's leadership on the continent and internationally and am glad that we are seeking to deepen our bilateral relationship. From peace and security to climate change to nuclear non-proliferation, we should continue to look for areas where we can team up with the South Africans.

I would also like to highlight another emerging power in Sub-Saharan Africa that we should not ignore: Angola. Many of my colleagues will recall the brutal civil war that devastated Angola. In my first trip as a Senator to Africa, in 1994, I traveled with Senator REID and Senator Paul Simon to Angola to observe the tragic consequences of this conflict. Decades of war left an estimated 1 million people dead, a

third of the country's population displaced, and millions of landmines littered throughout the countryside.

Yet since the war ended in 2002, Angolans have made tremendous strides to secure the peace and rebuild their country. According to a recent UNICEF study, since 2002 the percentage of children attending primary school has increased from 56 to 76 percent and infant mortality has fallen by 22 percent. At the same time, Angola's economy has registered double-digit GDP growth over recent years, mostly driven by increasing oil production. Angola's future growth prospects, however, are more diverse than just oil. According to the September 15, 2009, New York Times article, “Angola is poised to become a hub of liquefied natural gas and diamond exports.”

With its economic growth and stability, Angola is also poised to play a greater role on regional, continental, and international issues. It has already become a major player in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, and although it is not a member of the G-20, President Dos Santos has been invited to some G-20 meetings. Angola has also become involved in critical issues relating to the Gulf of Guinea, which sits to its north. It supported the launch of the Gulf of Guinea Commission in 2006 to resolve maritime disputes and ensure regional cooperation and hosted a summit for heads of the state of the commission in 2008. Finally, Angola has the potential to play a much more active future role on issues facing the Southern African Development Community, SADC.

For all these reasons, the United States has a strong interest in deepening and broadening our relationship with Angola. Secretary Clinton's visit to the country last year—in which she became the first U.S. Secretary of State to stay overnight in the country—was a major step to that end. She committed to developing a “comprehensive strategic partnership” with Angola and to expanding our engagement in the areas of trade, agriculture, health, and education.

To follow through on this commitment, we now need to ensure that our Embassy in Luanda has the necessary programs and tools to pursue such a partnership. We need to ensure there are sufficient incentives and encouragement to attract Foreign Service officers to Angola given the inordinately high cost of living and other hardships. And we should try to ensure that we have the right staff, including representatives from other agencies that can bring expertise on issues of commerce and agriculture.

But expanding our engagement with Angola should not mean ignoring or downplaying troubling issues of human rights and governance. In fact, it should be quite the opposite; we need to actively encourage reform in these important areas if we are going to pursue a truly comprehensive and long-term partnership with Angola.

According to the State Department's 2009 Human Rights Report for Angola, "The government's human rights record remained poor, and there were numerous, serious problems." Last weekend, the Wall Street Journal reported that there continue to be abuses and killings by soldiers and private security guards around diamond mines in Angola. The international community should investigate these reports and ensure that Angola is fully living up to its commitments in the Kimberley Process. If it is not, there should be serious consequences.

More broadly, we should also consider whether certain gaps in the Kimberley Process, such as promoting greater protection for human rights, can be incorporated into the oversight procedures of participating countries. We need to be realistic about what is possible with a voluntary organization, but we cannot allow ongoing human rights abuses involving diamonds to be ignored.

Issues of governance are also especially important for Angola's development prospects. While the country has seen tremendous overall economic growth in recent years, most Angolans have seen little, if any, direct benefit. Corruption remains a serious and deep-seated problem in Angola, including in the oil sector. For 2009, Transparency International ranked Angola 162nd out of 180 countries in its annual Corruption Perceptions Index. A report released in February by the Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations documented how certain Angolan officials have sought to use U.S. banks and financial institutions to conceal funds acquired through corruption.

The Angolan Government has acknowledged that it needs to improve its fiscal management and practices, and President Dos Santos has called for a "zero tolerance" policy against corruption. I am pleased that the President has said this, and we should look for ways to help the government give real meaning to such a policy. At the same time, we should explore ways that we and our international partners can put pressure on corrupt officials in Angola to cease their illicit actions, including travel bans and assets freezes, and more.

In terms of governance, it is also important that the Angolan Government create the space for a strong civil society to develop—one that allows for the free flow of information and includes independent watchdog institutions that can demand accountability and transparency. We should seek to expand our engagement with civil society organizations and, as is appropriate, to help strengthen their capacity and amplify their voices in policy debates.

Within the government, Angola's National Assembly has the potential to play a strong oversight role, and I am pleased that Secretary Clinton met directly with the National Assembly during her visit to Luanda last year. We should look for ways, such as technical assistance and parliamentary exchanges, that we can support and

strengthen the National Assembly's oversight roles.

Mr. President, none of this will be easy. Some in the Angolan Government are still unwelcoming toward the United States because of positions we took during their civil war. Many Angolans are also skeptical about whether we genuinely have interests beyond accessing oil. We need to take these perspectives seriously. But I believe we can break through the suspicion and mistrust by demonstrating—through greater resources and a more visible presence—that we seek a mutually beneficial, long-term partnership with the people of Angola. In the months and years ahead, I look forward to working with the administration to that end.

REMEMBERING JUDGE GERALD W. HEANEY

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, today I note with sorrow the passing of one of America's great jurists, Judge Gerald W. Heaney. Judge Heaney died Tuesday in Duluth, MN. Judge Heaney served with distinction and honor for 40 years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He played a leading role in enforcing *Brown v. Board of Education* by desegregating schools in, among other places, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis. A giant of the law, Judge Heaney will be remembered as not only a brilliant jurist but a judge who helped make the promise of equality under the law a reality for many Americans.

Judge Heaney received both a bachelor's and law degree from the University of Minnesota. During World War II, Judge Heaney served with distinction in the Army, landing on Omaha Beach on D-day and staying in Germany after the war to help reform local labor laws. After returning from the war, Judge Heaney practiced labor law for 20 years. He negotiated the contract that made Duluth public schools the first in the State to adopt equal pay for women.

Judge Heaney's civic accomplishments before joining the Eighth Circuit are a testament to one of Minnesota's most public-spirited sons. He was instrumental in creating Duluth's Seaway Port Authority and the local public broadcasting station. He also served as a regent for the University of Minnesota and was a lifelong champion of the University of Minnesota Duluth.

As an appellate judge, Judge Heaney was devoted to enforcing the Constitution's promise of equal protection and expanding equality to all citizens, regardless of race, sex, religion, age, or disability. On the occasion of his retirement 4 years ago, Minnesota Public Radio interviewed Latonya Davis, a former student in the St. Louis public schools. Because of Judge Heaney's desegregation orders, Ms. Davis had the opportunity to attend a suburban school that she says changed her life:

"I didn't even expect to go to college," she recalls. "My junior year in high school, I had a teacher say, 'So what college you going to?' and I was

like, 'I'm not going.' Because I just knew it was expensive, and I didn't think to go. I had bunch of teachers push me, and help me find ways to pay for it. They really wanted me to succeed in life."

Ms. Davis is now a teacher herself with an advanced degree.

For Judge Heaney, equality of opportunity was also personal: he hired the Eighth Circuit's first African-American and female law clerks.

Judge Heaney was a leading jurist on criminal justice issues. His opinions on the fourth amendment were exceedingly influential, including an argument in dissent concerning probable cause for a warrant that later was adopted by the Supreme Court. Judge Heaney's scholarship on Federal sentencing was an impassioned plea for humanity and decency in sentencing.

Judge Heaney is survived by Eleanor, his wife of 64 years, his daughter Carol, son Bill, sister Elizabeth, six grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. I offer my deepest sympathies to all who knew and loved him. Vice President Mondale said it best when he said that Judge Heaney was "a great and decent human being, a superb judge and a really caring human being."

Fittingly, the Federal courthouse in Duluth, MN, is named for Judge Heaney. It stands as a lasting monument to the cause of Judge Heaney's life—providing equal justice under the law.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WING, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I recognize a community in North Dakota that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 16 to 18, 2010, the residents of Wing will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Wing, a Northern Pacific Railroad town site, was founded in 1910, and named after Charles Kleber Wing, who plotted many town sites, including McClusky, Wing, Pingree, Robinson, and Regan. Leslie B. Draper established the first post office on April 15, 1911. Wing was later incorporated as a village in 1921.

Today, Wing's school and residential market continue to prosper. The rural area remains rich in wildlife, attracting many out-of-state and instate hunters. The residents of Wing place great importance on involvement within the community. A strong Wing fire and ambulance service exists in town, with many local residents and farmers volunteering to perform much needed services.

Citizens of Wing have organized numerous activities to celebrate their centennial. Some of the celebratory festivities include socials, a class parade, pitchfork fondue, a concert, and a street dance.