

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.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Wing, ND, and its residents on the first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Wing and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Wing that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Wing has a proud past and a bright future.●

TRIBUTE TO SUE FELLEN

● Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, today I offer tribute to a true leader and advocate for the rights of women and children in my home State of Idaho who deserve protection from abusive relationships. Sue Fellen has been executive director for the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence for more than a decade. She is announcing a well-deserved retirement at the end of this month. Her work on behalf of Idaho women, children and family protection is one well worth noting by all Americans who cherish family and personal security and freedom.

Sue Fellen's track record of service on behalf of Idahoans will remain long after she leaves active service. While she has headed the state's largest advocacy program to stop violence for 16 years now, she has been working nearly twice that long in other capacities to stop domestic violence and protect families, women and children across Idaho.

Sue Fellen began her career to stop domestic violence in the trenches. She was a shelter manager and director for the Women and Children's Association from 1982 through 1993. When she went on to head the Idaho Coalition, she built a statewide network of more than 80 organizations, including law enforcement, prosecutors, health care providers, victim advocates, victim witness coordinators, universities, and other professionals dedicated to preventing domestic violence and assisting victims of violence.

She is a trailblazer for Federal legislation protecting women. I know because I worked directly with Sue to pass the first-ever Federal law that recognizes the rights of dating partners in abusive relationships and offered them Federal assistance for the first time. We were able to shepherd that groundbreaking legislation through the Congress and saw it signed into law in 2004. "Cassie's Law" was named for Cassie Dehl of Idaho, who died following an abusive dating relationship. Sue Fellen, as a leader of the effort to stop abusive relationships in Idaho, was also a member of the National Network to End Domestic Violence. In her role in Idaho and nationally, Sue helped get the word out that this Idaho legislation should become a national model and I am proud to have partnered with her in these efforts.

Sue and I worked with a large group of Idahoans and found the funding and commitment to the first one-stop response center for response, treatment and prosecution in domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Idaho. I am proud to say that the FACES Center—for Family Advocacy Center and Education Services—has now been open nearly 5 years.

Sue Fellen and I have worked together on many other Federal issues. Congress has a penchant to want to spend money and on many occasions, leaders in both political parties have seen fit to borrow from the Victims of Crime Act, or VOCA. This fund is replenished by those who perpetrate crime and is intended as an ongoing fund to benefit the victims of crime and family members who need assistance. By working with advocates like Sue Fellen and my colleagues here in the Senate such as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, my friend PATRICK LEAHY of Vermont, we have been able to keep that VOCA funding intact, and away from being spent on programs for which that money was never intended.

I have been proud to partner with Sue and the National Network with other Senate colleagues as we strengthened the Violence Against Women Act, provided improved DNA and rape assistance kits to speed the conviction of assault cases and worked with private partners such as the Liz Claiborne Foundation to broaden the audience for the critical message that domestic and sexual violence should not be tolerated. Not by Congress. Not by men. Not by anyone.

Surveys show that, out of the teenagers questioned, more than half, 62 percent, know someone who has been in an abusive relationship with their boyfriend. Two in five know someone who has been put down or called stupid, many of them through the social media on their computers and texts on their phones.

One in five between the ages of 13 and 14 know of friends and peers who have been hit, kicked, slapped or punched in anger. These statistics should alarm all of us. I have often said men should not stand by and observe any domestic violence.

Thankfully, there are people who do not just stand by. They jump in. They dedicate their lives to improving the safety of women, children and families. They are people like Sue Fellen and I am glad to call Sue my friend and colleague in this effort.

Thank you, Sue. You and your husband Sherm, and even your dog Belle, can look forward to a most well-deserved retirement.●

TRIBUTE TO JACOB COSTELLO

● Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, today I recognize Arkansan Jacob Costello of Wesley, winner of the Congressional Award Gold Medal, the highest honor bestowed upon young people by the

U.S. Congress. It is the first and only award for youth legislated by the U.S. Congress. I was proud to meet with Jacob in Washington this week and learn more about his experiences achieving this great honor.

Earning the Congressional Award Gold Medal requires a significant commitment. Participants must spend 2 years or more completing at least 400 hours of community service, 200 hours of personal development and physical fitness activities, and a 4-night "Expedition or Exploration."

Upon completion of these requirements, young leaders like Jacob from across the United States gather in Washington to honor their commitment to community service and personal improvement. They also have the opportunity to learn more about the federal government and visit Washington's museums and memorials.

Jacob represents the best of our Arkansas values of hard work and determination. His dedication to volunteerism and public service is to be admired by all Arkansans, and I commend him for this tremendous honor.●

RECOGNIZING GAY ISLAND OYSTER COMPANY

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, one of the most beloved summer traditions we have in coastal Maine is enjoying fresh seafood from our State's numerous bays and harbors. While Maine is of course famous for its exquisite lobster, parts of our State are also undergoing a renaissance in oyster harvesting, particularly in the midcoast region. Today, I rise to recognize one of the companies involved in this reinvigoration of the industry, the Gay Island Oyster Company, a small family-run business founded in 2000 in the small seaside town of Cushing by Tara and Barrett Lynde.

A historic source of food in Maine, oysters have been gathered off the State's coast for over 5,000 years. Certain excavations have even found piles of shucked oysters, also known as "middens," over 30 feet deep near the Damariscotta River near present-day route 1. Unfortunately, by 1949, climate changes, development, overfishing, and pollution had all but eliminated Maine's native oyster population. In response, Maine's Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries began a concerted effort to return this unique bivalve to local waters.

The Gay Island Oyster Company is one of the pioneering small businesses to take advantage of this reintroduction and has helped to revolutionize Maine's aquaculture industry. The owners of the company, Tara and Barrett Lynde, also hold a special distinction as a dynamic mother-and-son oyster harvesting team. Their oyster farm is unique in its harvesting methods, using floating mesh bags which bring Gay Island's oysters to the water's surface exposing them to tidal water flows. Tara and Barrett say that by