

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

HON. DANA ROHRABACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I submit a speech by former House Member Joseph J. DioGuardi which highlights the disastrous effects Communism had for the Albanian population in the Balkans and the ongoing efforts of the people there to find healing. The following is a copy of those remarks.

VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM MEMORIAL

The Honorable Joseph J. DioGuardi

I want to thank the leaders of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, especially Dr. Lee Edwards and Ed Priola. And, on behalf of all Albanians and freedom-loving people everywhere, I hasten to commemorate here today the historic deeds of the late Congressman Tom Lantos, who cofounded this Memorial with President George W. Bush, and who was the original architect of the full diplomatic recognition of Albania by the United States in June 1990 and the independence of Kosovo in February 2008.

I also want to thank my good friend Congressman DANA ROHRABACHER, who supported this memorial from the beginning, but could not be with us today.

My wife, Shirley Cloyes, a recognized Balkan scholar, is also here. She just wrote an article for this occasion, entitled "The Denial of Memory: It Is Time for Albania To Confront Its Communist Past." Copies will be available for those who are interested at the reception.

Let me also introduce Pellumb Lamaj and Rajmond Sejko, survivors who spent years doing hard labor in one of the most brutal prisons in Communist Albania, called Spaç. (You can read about their stories in Shirley's article.)

Annette Lantos, 22 years ago, almost to the day, your late husband, Tom Lantos, and I were the first U.S. officials in 50 years to enter the State of Albania, then still under the boot of communism. (You were with us on that historic day.) We went with a strong message, after crossing the border from Kosova, which was under the Serbian Communist regime's brutal occupation. We told Communist Dictator Ramiz Alia that the Berlin Wall had been torn down in October (1989), and that it was time to tear down the Communist iron curtain still separating Albania and the Albanian people from democracy, Europe, and the rest of the world. Annette, we started a movement. Within weeks, people were rushing into foreign embassies seeking asylum, and by September 1990, a huge boat loaded with thousands of freedom-seeking Albanians left the port of Durres for the shores of Italy, much like my father's Albanian ancestors did in the 15th century to escape the onslaught of the Ottoman Turks.

But here we are today—to pay tribute to the victims of communism all over the world. I

want to say a few words about the most brutal atheistic Communist regime that held the Albanian people hostage in their country, which was turned into a prison through state-sponsored terror, with crimes against humanity as its hallmark. The Albanian people had fought hard against the Italian fascist regime under Mussolini and the German Nazis under Hitler. Their honor code of besa (trust/faith) gave them the strength, moral and physical, to save every Jew in Albania and over 2,000 who fled there from Yugoslavia and Western Europe for protection during the Holocaust. Unfortunately, the Albanian people were betrayed during World War II by a new leader, Enver Hoxha, who replaced Nazi occupation with the most brutal Stalinist Communist regime anyone could imagine, for 45 years.

Hoxha's aim was to kill the freedom-loving spirit of the Albanian people and to destroy their communal soul in favor of building a totalitarian state under the rule of his Communist Party. His psychopathic regime instilled fear and terror in every household—fear of strangers, fear of authority, and even fear of betrayal by family, friends, and neighbors seeking favor with Communist officials. Hoxha's regime created an inhuman lack of trust in anyone and everything. Husbands could not trust their wives, parents their children, and siblings each other. By breaking the ancient Albanian honor and trust code of besa, communism created a culture where one had to be constantly on watch and on guard, not knowing where the next threat to life, limb, and family might strike.

This horrible state of terror was "formally" abandoned in Albania in 1992, with the first democratic election. Nevertheless, two decades later, the scars of communism and the twin cultures of fear and corruption still linger in Albania. Political parties openly fight for power, and the spoils of corruption keep the country out of the European Union, while former Communist neighbors, such as Slovenia, Croatia, Romania, Greece, and Serbia, are either already in the EU or on the path to admission.

On behalf of the victims of communism in Albania, Mr. Ambassador (addressing Albanian Ambassador Gilbert Galanxhi), I am taking this opportunity to appeal to your government to bring real democracy to Albania, to apologize formally to the victims of communism and their families, to set up a truth and reconciliation commission, and finally to open the Communist archives for all to see, which will allow families to begin the long process of healing and restore trust in the government and its leaders.

As Shirley Cloyes DioGuardi, Balkan Affairs Adviser to the Albanian American Civic League, wrote in her October 2011 article, "The Protracted Fall of Communism in Albania":

"I have come to the conclusion in recent months that the biggest mistake in post-Communist Albania was that the criminals of the Hoxha era were not brought to trial and that the country never instituted a truth and reconciliation commission. . . ."

Burying the Communist Albanian past has brought neither justice nor healing to those who suffered. If anything, it has continued their suffering. This reminds me of the Jewish survivors of the Holocaust who were forced to suffer in silence for years until Israel sought to fully reveal the traumatic legacy of Nazism and to shock the conscience of the world—beginning with the capture and trial in 1961 of Adolf Eichmann, one of the chief architects of Hitler's plan to exterminate European Jewry. In Albania, I believe that we need to start the process of healing the pain of the past (a past that is very much alive today) by obtaining from the Albanian government as full accounting as possible of the Hoxha era. The names of those persecuted, imprisoned, and executed by the Hoxha regime should be released to both the Albanian public and the international community.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF HENRY SCHIMBERG

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the memory of Henry A. Schimberg—a talented entrepreneur and distinguished member of the Santa Barbara community. Mr. Schimberg passed away on June 29, 2012 while traveling in Europe with his wife, Marjorie.

Henry Schimberg was born in Chicago in 1933 and went on to attend Beloit College in Wisconsin, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1954. Henry started his extremely successful career as a truck driver at Royal Crown Bottling Co. in Chicago in 1958. After decades of working in the bottling industry, Henry became the president and COO of Coca-Cola Enterprises in 1990; in 1998 he became the company's CEO. During his tenure, Coca-Cola Enterprises experienced the most financially successful period in its history.

Mr. Schimberg shared a deep passion for ethics with my late husband, Walter. Henry was deeply involved with the Walter H. Capps Center for the Study of Ethics, Religion, and Public Life at the University of California, Santa Barbara and the Center's efforts in developing a strong sense of personal and business ethics among future business and corporate leaders. The Center's annual undergraduate seminar, "Ethics, Enterprise, and Leadership," is an innovative course designed in part by Mr. Schimberg that introduces students to the diverse frameworks of ethical decision-making and teaches them to evaluate actual corporate and business dilemmas from ethical, legal and business perspectives. Henry was a regular speaker at the course and was greatly admired by his students and the faculty at UCSB. I have no doubt that his legacy will be carried on through this wonderful course that upholds values dear to his and my family's hearts.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Henry is survived by his wife, Marjorie; son, Aaron Schimberg and his wife Vanessa; daughter, Alexis Schimberg and her husband Jason Rothenberg; and his siblings, Elsa Dimick, Deedee Gartman and her husband Jerry; and Jake Schimberg and his wife Hollie.

Henry's passing has been felt deeply by the many people who were touched by his life and accomplishments. The Santa Barbara community will miss an invaluable leader and friend. I offer my most heartfelt condolences to Henry's family and friends. Please join me in honoring this exemplary American.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE
IMPROVEMENT ACT (IHCA)

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to a provision of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) that I believe should be exempted from the wholesale repeal of ACA, and that is section 10221—which is the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCA) provisions of the bill. I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives not to forget that with the repeal of the Affordable Care Act, there would also be a repeal of the permanent reauthorization of the IHCA, which ensures that American Indians and Alaska Natives will have access to improved health care.

The IHCA amendments enacted in 10221 of ACA were developed completely separate from ACA and had a distinct legislative history. The IHCA amendments were developed in a more than decade long process involving tribes, tribal organizations of the federal government on how best to update the quite out of date IHCA—which had its last major reauthorization in 1992.

While I was a proponent of considering the IHCA independently, ultimately the IHCA provisions were included in ACA. The ACA was a legislative vehicle that was moving so that the IHCA provisions could finally be enacted.

There are a number of key provisions within IHCA that will greatly enhance the well being of tribal communities. Such provisions include: new and expanded authorities for behavioral health prevention and treatment services; authorities for demonstration projects including projects for innovative health care facility construction and health professional shortages; and authority for the provision of dialysis services.

The health of American Indian and Alaska Native people, who already endure some of the largest negative health disparities, should not be negatively affected because the IHCA provisions, through chance, were included in ACA.

HONORING DR. LAWRENCE
CARUTH

HON. TOM MARINO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my constituent, Dr. Lawrence Caruth,

and congratulate him on the occasion of his retirement.

Born in 1937 in Sterling Township, Wayne County to Stanley and Ruth Caruth, Lawrence worked on his family farm until entering Gettysburg College in 1957. In 1955, at the age of 17, Lawrence enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard. After participating in the Reserve Officers Training Corps throughout college, Lawrence was awarded the rank of Second Lieutenant. In 1965, he earned his Doctorate in Dental Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and opened his dental practice in Honesdale in 1969.

Dr. Caruth served as an innovator in his field, introducing many dental technologies to the community. He also worked to provide patients with more convenient care, bringing specialists from the Scranton area to his office in Honesdale. In 1975, Dr. Caruth's practice developed into the Cherry Ridge Dental Center, where he had thirteen specialists working in his facility.

While continuing his practice at Cherry Ridge Dental Center, Dr. Caruth served as a Liaison Officer for West Point Military Academy, as well as a Dental Officer, Chief, and Commander for 317th Medical Detachment in Scranton. He was one of few dentists to ever command an Army Hospital when he was Commander of the 322nd General Hospital.

After an illustrious career with the U.S. Army, Dr. Caruth retired in 1997 with numerous medals, including the Legion of Merit Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal with One Service Star.

Dr. Caruth has remained an active member of his community, serving as previous President and current Treasurer of the Honesdale Rotary Club. He is also a member of the American Dental Association, the Pennsylvania Dental Association, the Scranton District Dental Society, the American Legion, and has previously served on the Cherry Ridge Planning Commission.

Lawrence is the father of two, Edward and Amy Beth, and the grandfather of five. He still resides in Honesdale with his wife Betty.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Lawrence Caruth, and ask my colleagues to join me in praising his commitment to Pennsylvania's 10th Congressional District.

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE LIFE
AND MEMORY OF ROBERT
KIRKMAN ARNOLD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert (Bob) Kirkman Arnold, who passed away on May 22, 2012 at the age of 88 in Palo Alto, California, surrounded by his loved ones. Bob is survived by his wife Carrie Knopf, his three children, Kirk, Kevin and Michael, their spouses and his three grandchildren; by Carrie's three children, Bret, Karen and Clay, their spouses and by her six grandchildren.

Raised in San Francisco by his parents, Agnes and George, Bob attended Lowell High

School where he was Senior Class President before graduating in 1941. He met his late wife, Margaret "Peg" Koshland, while attending the University of California at Berkeley. At 6'4½, Bob played center on the Bears basketball team, where he was known as "Hap" Arnold. Bob and Peg were married in March, 1945.

After World War II broke out, Bob volunteered for the U.S. Army but the war ended before he arrived in Japan. Upon returning home, he resumed his education at U.C. Berkeley, earning a Ph.D. in Economics. He moved to Palo Alto, where he and Peg raised their three children, Kirk, Kevin and Michael. Bob was an economist at Stanford Research Institute until 1969, when he and Stephen Levy founded an economics consulting business called The Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy.

Bob ran for Congress in 1968 on an anti-war platform. While he didn't win the primary, he won many hearts and minds. He was devoted to finding novel ways to educate the public on economic topics, and he was always ready to join a march, give a speech, or offer his support to help the causes in which he believed.

Peg passed away in 1999, and in 2005, Bob married the lovely and wonderful Carrie Knopf from Palo Alto. Carrie and her late husband, Kermit Knopf, had been friends with Bob and Peg for many years. Bob and Carrie were inseparable and enjoyed 13 wonderful years together with their families.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our deepest condolences to Mr. Arnold's wife, Carrie Knopf, and their entire family. Bob was a wonderful man who brought much joy to the lives he touched and he will always be remembered for his integrity, intelligence, storytelling, limericks, exuberant good humor and the unmatched positive energy and passion he shared with everyone. He bettered our community and strengthened our country.

DR. QANTA AHMED'S TESTIMONY
TO HOMELAND SECURITY COMMITTEE
ON THE 'THE AMERICAN MUSLIM RESPONSE TO HEARINGS
ON RADICALIZATION IN THEIR COMMUNITY'

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I submit insightful and compelling testimony given by Dr. Qanta A. A. Ahmed before the House Homeland Security Committee last month. I commend Chairman PETER KING for continuing this series of hearings looking at the challenge of radicalization in the U.S. and how it impacts the American Muslim community.

I urge all of my colleagues to read Dr. Ahmed's testimony, especially given her firsthand experience with radicalized youth in Pakistan and her recent series of columns and editorials on the threat of radicalization in the West.