

While it was years in the making, this week's historic verdict marks a triumph for justice. I especially want to note the dedication of Dr. Alan W. White, chief investigator responsible for putting the case together, David M. Crane, chief prosecutor at the Hague, and my former staffer Chris Santoro who served as a trial attorney in the Taylor case.

Perhaps most significantly, Taylor's conviction, in the words of an Associated Press story that I submit for the RECORD, sends a "warning to tyrants." Foremost among them is Sudanese president Omar Bashir—himself an internationally indicted war criminal with blood on his hands. Furthermore, this verdict ought to be a wake-up call to the countries and governments that persist in hosting Bashir on official travel—they will find themselves on the wrong side of history.

CHARLES TAYLOR CONVICTION SENDS WARNING  
TO TYRANTS

(By Mike Corder)

LEIDSCHEIDAM, Netherlands.—Former Liberian President Charles Taylor became the first head of state since World War II to be convicted by an international war crimes court, a historic verdict that sends a message that tyrants worldwide will be tracked down and brought to justice.

The warlord-turned-president was found guilty on Thursday of 11 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity for arming Sierra Leone rebels in exchange for "blood diamonds" mined by slave laborers and smuggled across the border.

Judges at the Special Court for Sierra Leone said Taylor played a crucial role in allowing the rebels to continue a bloody rampage during that West African nation's 11-year civil war, which ended in 2002 with more than 50,000 dead. Ten years after the war ended, Sierra Leone is still struggling to rebuild.

The rebels gained international notoriety for hacking off the limbs of their victims and carving their groups' initials into opponents and even children they kidnapped, drugged and turned into killers. The rebels developed gruesome terms for the mutilations that became their chilling trademark: They would offer their victims the choice of "long sleeves" or "short sleeves"—having their hands hacked off or their arms sliced off above the elbow.

The 64-year-old Taylor will be sentenced next month after a separate hearing.

The court has no death penalty and no life sentence. Judges have given eight other rebels as much as 52 years in prison.

The verdict was hailed by prosecutors, victims and rights activists as a watershed moment in efforts to end impunity for leaders responsible for atrocities.

The ruling "permanently locks in and solidifies the idea that heads of state are now accountable for what they do to their own people," said David Crane, the former prosecutor who indicted Taylor in 2003 and is now a professor of international law at Syracuse University. "This is a bell that has been rung and clearly rings throughout the world. If you are a head of state and you are killing your own people, you could be next."

U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon hailed the judgment as "a significant milestone for international criminal justice" that "sends a strong signal to all leaders that they are and will be held accountable for their actions," said U.N. deputy spokesman Eduardo del Buey.

U.S. State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland said Taylor's prosecution "delivers a strong message to all perpetrators of atrocities, including those in the highest positions of power, that they will be held accountable."

Despite optimism over the verdict, international efforts to prosecute leaders have been spotty at best. Slobodan Milosevic died in his cell before a verdict could be reached on charges of fomenting the Balkan wars. Moammar Gadhafi was killed by rebels last year before he could be turned over for trial. Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir is openly defying attempts to arrest him on international genocide charges.

In one success story, prosecutors at the U.N.'s Yugoslav war crimes tribunal are close to wrapping up their case against former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic although it took more than a decade to have him arrested.

The global implications meant little to survivors of the war in Sierra Leone who celebrated Taylor's conviction.

"I am happy that the truth has come out . . . that Charles Taylor is fully and solely responsible for the crimes committed against the people of Sierra Leone," said Jusu Jarka, who had both his arms hacked off by rebels in 1999 and who now runs a support group for fellow amputees.

Crowds that gathered to watch the verdict live on television in the Sierra Leone capital, Freetown, sighed with relief when the conviction was announced. Some carried posters that exposed still-simmering anger. "Shame on you Charles Taylor. Give us your diamonds before going to prison," one read.

Prosecuting Taylor proved how hard it is to bring leaders to justice. He fled into exile in Nigeria after being indicted in 2003 and wasn't arrested for three years. And while the Sierra Leone court is based in that country's capital, Taylor's trial was staged in the Netherlands for fear it could destabilize the region.

There was no clear paper trail linking Taylor to rebels, and the three-judge panel wound up convicting him of aiding and abetting the fighters. He was cleared of direct command responsibility over the rebels.

In their verdict, reached after 13 months of deliberations, the judges said Taylor regularly received diamonds from rebels. But they made no mention of the most famous witness to testify about the gems—supermodel Naomi Campbell, who recalled being given a bag of "very small, dirty-looking stones" at a 1997 dinner at Nelson Mandela's official mansion in South Africa.

Taylor attended the dinner, and prosecutors had hoped Campbell would testify that he gave her the diamonds. But Campbell did not, and Taylor's lawyer, Courtenay Griffiths, dismissed the testimony on Thursday as "a large, fat zero."

Taylor, impeccably dressed as usual in suit and tie, said nothing in court and showed no emotion as the verdict was read.

There was emotion enough during the five-year trial as 91 prosecution witnesses outlined the horrors of Sierra Leone's war, many of them describing murders, mutilations, torture and acts of cannibalism by rebels and the children they turned into merciless killers.

Taylor insisted he was an innocent victim of neocolonialism and a political process aimed at preventing him from returning to power in Liberia. In seven months of testimony in his own defense, he cast himself as a peacemaker and statesman in West Africa.

Crane—a vocal supporter of efforts to hold leaders accountable—concedes that while war crimes tribunals are independent, they are hard to separate from geopolitical realities.

Syrian President Bashar Assad's regime is widely accused of atrocities as it battles to put down a popular revolt, and yet the prospect that he or any of his generals will be indicted anytime soon appears remote. Syria does not recognize the International Crimi-

nal Court, meaning prosecutors there cannot intervene unless the U.N. Security Council asks them to. Russia and China would likely veto any such move.

The ICC has indicted al-Bashir for genocide in Darfur, Sudan, but he has openly defied an international arrest warrant by flying to friendly nations and has recently cranked up war rhetoric in his country's border dispute with South Sudan.

Most likely the next former leader to face justice will be former Ivory Coast President Laurent Gbagbo, who is jailed in The Hague on charges of attacking political opponents as he attempted to cling to power following elections last year.

Edward Songo Conteh, of Sierra Leone's Amputee and War Wounded Association, was in court Thursday to watch the verdict. His only regret was that Taylor was not immediately sentenced.

"I want to see this man behind bars for the rest of his life," said Conteh, who had one of his hands hacked off by child soldiers.

IN HONOR OF GEORGE RATHMANN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of the father of biotechnology. On Sunday, April 22, 2012 George B. Rathmann passed away due to complications from pneumonia at the age of 84. He is survived by his wife, Joy, of 61 years, his five children, and thirteen grandchildren. Dr. Rathmann had the vision to see how biotechnology could revolutionize the practice of medicine and he brought that vision to life.

Dr. Rathmann and I were both born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Growing up, George was drawn to science by his older brother, who was also a chemist. He received his doctorate in physical chemistry from Princeton University and went on to work for several pharmaceutical firms before venturing into the fledgling field of biotechnology. Dr. Rathmann co-founded Amgen in 1980 working out of makeshift trailers, in Thousand Oaks, California. Today, Amgen works to discover, develop, manufacture and deliver innovative human therapeutics. Under Dr. Rathmann's leadership, Amgen was one of the first companies to realize biotechnology's promise by bringing safe, effective medicine from the lab to the manufacturing plant and, finally, to the patient.

In 1990, Dr. Rathmann retired from Amgen. He quickly became bored with sedentary life. He returned to the biotech industry the following year, when he founded Seattle based ICOS Corporation. In addition to his successful career, George was a philanthropist. He created the Rathmann Foundation, which donates to worthy causes in the health, education, arts, and environmental arenas.

I invite my colleagues to join me in remembering a man who dedicated his life to science and discovery. Dr. Rathmann was a brilliant man whose work in biotechnology revolutionized the industry, produced countless scientific breakthroughs, and saved many lives. He has rightfully earned the title of the Father of Biotechnology.

HONORING MRS. GEORGIA  
MCGLODY OF COMPTON, CALI-  
FORNIA ON THE OCCASION OF  
HER 90TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. LAURA RICHARDSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 27, 2012*

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce that one of my constituents, Mrs. Georgia McGlory of Compton, California, celebrated her 90th birthday this past Monday, April 23. Mrs. McGlory was born in Oklahoma in 1922. She moved to California in 1956. Like so many other families during that time, including mine, Mrs. McGlory was attracted to the promise of a better life offered by the Golden State. She settled in Compton and has resided in the same home for the last 56 years.

Mrs. McGlory labored at Paramount Cleaners for many years, but her desire to further her education was unstoppable. She went back to school to learn Office Administration and enjoyed a productive career in the field. But her hard work and accomplishments did not end there. She saw the importance, and had the need, to be of service to community. So Mrs. McGlory volunteered at Compton High school, and has been an active member of Avalon Church in Compton for over 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. McGlory has achieved all of this while raising ten wonderful children, and she shows no signs of slowing down as she moves gracefully into her nineties. Mrs. McGlory has already held several elected offices at the Friendship Club at the Dollarhide Senior Center, and is continuously working to make the Senior Center a fun and inviting place to be.

So on her 90th birthday, I say to Mrs. McGlory, my dear friend Georgia: Happy Birthday! Keep going strong for many years to come.

PENSACOLA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE  
COMMUNITY HONORS RETIRING  
PRESIDENT DR. ARLIN HORTON

**HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 27, 2012*

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exemplary career of a great leader, scholar and mentor, Pensacola Christian College's Founder and President, Dr. Arlin Horton. After 38 years of exceptional leadership at Pensacola Christian College and nearly 60 years at Pensacola Christian Academy, we celebrate Dr. Horton's retirement and reflect back on a career of distinguished accomplishments.

As the Founder of my alma mater, Pensacola Christian College, Dr. Horton created one of the finest institutions of higher learning in America—and a ministry serving God's work with leadership, responsibility and faith. After he and his wife Beka graduated from college in 1951, they came to Pensacola to start this ministry. And their success was extraordinary.

In 1954, they opened the doors to Pensacola Christian School—which began with only

35 students—and since 1970, over 2,000 students from kindergarten through twelfth grade have received an education at Pensacola Christian School. With over 93,000 Christian school principals and teachers attending clinics in Pensacola, the work President Horton and his wife began paved the way for generations of students, teachers and leaders.

Years later, Dr. Horton's influence expanded from the Christian School to a broad network of Christian radio stations all across the country. He also began publishing unique curriculums for Christian Schools, which revolutionized Christian education in America. Today, over 10,000 Christian schools and daycares use their books.

Most notably though, in 1974, Dr. Horton founded Pensacola Christian College, from which I was honored to receive my Bachelor's Degree in 1990. Beginning with only 100 students in the fall of 1974, Pensacola Christian College now recognizes over 16,600 alumni all over the world. To say that his influence was incalculable is an understatement.

So today I join Dr. Arlin and Beka Horton in celebrating a long life of dedication to education, devotion to Christ, and commitment to making a difference in the lives of others. While Dr. Horton's retirement is sad for the PCC community, we will all—PCC students and alumni alike—continue to carry his legacy with us forever. He taught us: "To God be the Glory!"—and this we will most certainly remember.

IN HONOR OF YOM HA-SHOAH

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 27, 2012*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on Holocaust Remembrance Day—we remember the 6 million Jews who were brutally murdered by the Nazis and their allies.

The world stood silent while Jews were rounded up and shot, while families were taken from their homes while entire communities were "liquidated"—and Jews were transported to concentration camps or murdered.

While millions perished in the gas chambers. There was no outrage. There were no protests.

And the world stood by while one-third of the Jewish community was murdered. The numbers are almost incomprehensible. And perhaps the world stayed silent because the threat was simply unbelievable. Who could believe that civilized Germany, with its musicians and philosophers, could possibly mean to murder so many?

But now we know better—we know that when a dictator rises up—when he swears that he will destroy Israel—when he denies that the Holocaust ever took place—when he murders his own people and suppresses democracy—should not be allowed to develop the capability to murder millions of people with a single bomb.

We know that we have an obligation to stand up—we know we have an obligation to act. We know that a nuclear Iran can blackmail the world, threaten oil supplies and carry out its threat to wipe Israel off the face of the map. If Iran develops nuclear bombs, it will have the ability to do in a matter of minutes what it took the Nazis six years to do.

The best way to ensure that there's no possibility of a new, deadlier holocaust is to make sure Iran does not develop nuclear weapons. I support efforts in Congress and by this administration to implement strong sanctions to force Iran to give up its nuclear ambitions.

But above all, Israel has an absolute right and sole discretion to take whatever steps may be necessary to defend itself and its citizens.

A nuclear Iran is a threat to the entire world and we all have a responsibility to act.

We cannot afford to stand by in silence.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE AU-  
TISM UNDERSTANDING AND  
TRAINING IN SCHOOL METH-  
ODOLOGIES FOR EDUCATORS  
ACT (AUTISM EDUCATORS ACT)

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 27, 2012*

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Autism Understanding and Training In School Methodologies for Educators Act (AUTISM Educators Act) of 2012. This legislation would create a demonstration program to train mainstream teachers in effective communications skills and in turn improve the learning experience for children on the autism spectrum. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is the fastest growing developmental disability in the United States.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently announced updated statistics on the incidence of Autism Spectrum Disorder in the U.S. They are staggering. One in 88 children is diagnosed on the autism spectrum by age 8, and boys are five times more likely to have an ASD. These findings are based on 2008 data and reflect a 78 percent increase from the 2002 data. Although we are better at diagnosing ASD, the increase cannot be wholly attributed to better and earlier diagnosis.

We do not know the causes of ASD, but many in the field of research suggest environmental factors are at play.

While scientists work on the causes of and treatments for ASD, children on the spectrum deserve the best possible education. Many of these children are placed in special classes with trained special education instructors, but a number of "high functioning" children on the spectrum are enrolled in mainstream classrooms.

Unfortunately due to the rapid growth in ASD, many teachers have not had the opportunity to receive training in communicating with autistic children. Teachers want this training. And the AUTISM Educators Act will facilitate and implement qualified training programs in school settings.

There is a large demand for this legislation. I know this because the issue first came to me from families in my district who desperately need the public education system to work better for their children's special needs. These committed parents know that communications skills are paramount in working with children on the spectrum. The AUTISM Educators Act establishes a demonstration grant to a local education agency (LEA) in partnership with a university school of education to develop and