

Hutcheson has served as publisher of the Times Leader since its 1992 creation, when the community's two newspapers, the Caldwell County Times and the Princeton Leader, were purchased by the Kentucky New Era and merged.

Hutcheson had published the Leader, taking over from his parents, in 1976.

In his induction speech Wednesday, he recalled a life spent in the business.

"If anyone has ink in their veins, that would be me," he said.

His parents, the late John and Betsy Hutcheson, bought the Leader when their son was 10 months old and moved to Princeton, a town where the only person they knew was the paper's prior owner.

"But that paper was a labor of love for my parents, and in turn for me," he said.

The paper, he said, was a major part of his life throughout childhood and into his teenage years, when he began writing sports news.

He enrolled at UK, following his father's footsteps.

Faced with the prospect of being drafted into the U.S. Army after graduating, he returned to Princeton.

He was hired as a sports editor for the Kentucky New Era, taking his father's advice to gain experience outside the family business.

The day before he was to be drafted, he was able to enlist in the Army Reserve. "That meant four months of active duty rather than two years, so my time away from the New Era was brief," he said.

He served as sports editor there from 1970 to 1976, when his father retired from the Leader and handed the reins to his son.

"My father only offered one piece of advice, and I have never forgotten it," he told the Lexington crowd.

"He said 'This is a good business, but remember this—you will never be caught up; there will always be one more advertiser you can see, one more story you can write.'

"It was that philosophy that has guided me ever since."

Hutcheson credited the support of his family in the years since: his mother, who worked 60-plus hours each week at the paper into her 70s, retiring only when the papers merged; his wife, Karen, a nurse by profession who became a utility employee; and children Cindy and John Mark, who spent much time in the newspaper office during their formative years.

"The Leader truly was a 'family' business," he said. "I regret that my parents are not here today for this honor my dad died 10 years ago and my mother just last year—because they were the ones who instilled in me this love of community journalism."

He also gave thanks to the employees of the Times Leader for their support, and to the community at large for being a "strong newspaper town."

The publisher quoted Lou Gehrig's famous farewell speech to a 1939 Yankee Stadium—"Today I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of this earth"—in closing.

"I'm not the luckiest man," Hutcheson said. "I'm the most blessed man. I'm blessed to work with the people I work with. I'm blessed to be in the community I live in, and I'm blessed to have a family who thinks much more highly of me than I deserve."

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, religious institutions play an important role in communities across the Nation. They are places where families bond; they are places where culture and traditions

are handed down from generation to generation; and they are places where many turn for guidance. This Saturday, April 21, marks a significant milestone for one such place of worship in Jackson, MI. On Friday evening, Temple Beth Israel will celebrate the sesquicentennial anniversary of its founding on April 21, 1862. This momentous occasion will be commemorated through a service that highlights the congregation's rich history and important place within the greater Jackson community.

Since 1862, this close-knit synagogue has been a mainstay in Jackson and has helped to preserve and instill religious values and culture from one generation to the next. Nowhere is this better portrayed than in a short vignette on Temple Beth Israel's web site, which brings to life what may seem to be routine—scores of proud families pouring out of a service laughing, smiling and bonding with one another; providing a place for members of the Jewish community to come together in fellowship to learn, to seek spiritual guidance and to celebrate important religious and life events is at the core of Temple Beth Israel's mission.

Temple Beth Israel, situated on West Michigan Avenue, is the first and only synagogue in the city of Jackson and is at the center of Jewish life there. Four stained glass windows representing the ideals the congregation holds dear—Torah, peace, justice and good deeds—adorn the synagogue's sanctuary. Through the years, there have been abundant examples of these ideals put into action.

Temple Beth Israel is a landmark, literally. Preceding the Temple's founding was the Hebrew Benevolent Society. One of the lasting achievements of the Benevolent Society was the purchase, along with others in the community, of land for burial in 1859. Today, it stands as one of the oldest Jewish cemeteries in continuous use in Michigan and has been recognized nationally as an important landmark through its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Notable, also, is that Temple Beth Israel served as the student pulpit for Rabbi Sally Priesand, the first female rabbi in the United States.

I extend my very best to the Temple Beth Israel community as they commemorate this wonderful milestone. Through strong spiritual leadership and an active congregation, they have etched an impressive legacy for all to see. Jackson, MI is a better place because of their work, and as they look toward the future, I am certain it is equally bright. A hearty mazel tov to Temple Beth Israel.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, Thursday, April 19, is Holocaust Remembrance Day. Observances and remembrance activities are taking place

across the Nation in civic centers, schools, churches and synagogues, on military bases and in workplaces.

As always, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum—created as a permanent living memorial to its victims—is taking a leading role in this annual observance.

We must never forget the horrors of the Holocaust, we must never let the world forget, and we must never forget or neglect the Holocaust's lessons.

Never forgetting means keeping alive the memory of those who suffered and died in the Holocaust.

Never forgetting also means declaiming against crimes against humanity that erupt in our midst, and on our watch.

As searing as the Holocaust's lessons are, the world is too easily tempted to avert its eyes from heinous crimes committed by governments and others against our fellow human beings. The community of nations will always bear the shame of doing so little during the massacres on the killing fields of Cambodia, and in the villages of Rwanda.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum itself has taken the lead in shining a light on atrocities in our time in Darfur, and I commend its Committee on Conscience for lending its unmatched moral authority to the crusade to bring an end to the violence there.

In that spirit, our voices are also needed to expose the crimes against humanity that are occurring behind the walls of the prison camps of North Korea. More and more information now is coming to light about the systematic, state-sponsored brutality that is being waged upon some 200,000 people, according to the State Department, in those camps. The fact of these prison camps is not new. But horrifying new glimpses are now coming to light from those who have successfully broken free and crossed the frontier to even-tual freedom. Publicly available satellite photos are helping to expose a system whose very existence the North Korean government continues to deny.

A new report on these prison camps, authored by David Hawk, has been released by the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea, a U.S.-based, private organization. It documents the imprisonment of entire families, including children and grandparents for the "political crimes" of other family members.

At the report's Washington release this month, a young man born to prisoners—and thereby condemned to spend his entire life in one of these camps—spoke about visiting the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, every time he comes to Washington. Shin Dong-hyuk's harrowing escape is detailed in a new book by Blaine Harden, a former Washington Post reporter.

We have vital national security interests at stake in our dealings with the North Korean regime, which has acquired nuclear weapons. I am one

who believes that we can fully and effectively pursue these interests through diplomacy and other means, without having to mute our outrage about human rights atrocities like these.

I welcome the strong comments about this report made by Robert King, the United States human rights envoy for North Korea, who said that conditions in North Korea's prison camps are worse than in the former Soviet Union's gulag. I would hope that today's leaders of Russia and China would voice similar outrage about these atrocities.

Social media and a powerful video recently brought the story of the crimes of Joseph Kony and his Lord's Resistance Army to an audience of millions of people around the world. Let us individually and together similarly raise our voices against the crimes against humanity that are taking place behind the walls and barbed wire of North Korea's labor camps, where some one in four people die each year—starved to death, or worked to death, or executed.

Let it not be said by future generations that though we knew enough, we did not care enough to condemn and to lend our efforts to end this brutal system.

Several news organizations have reported or commented on this new information about North Korea's prison camps. I commend to the Senate's attention two recent such writings. I ask unanimous consent that an editorial, and a commentary by Fred Hiatt, both from the Washington Post, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 12, 2012]

TURNING A BLIND EYE TO NORTH KOREA'S
'HIDDEN GULAG'
(Editorial)

While attention focused on North Korea this week ahead of Friday morning's missile launch, hundreds of Americans, Koreans, Japanese and others gathered in Washington to examine a different aspect of life in that communist nation: its "hidden gulag."

That was the title of an unprecedented conference organized by the U.S. Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK) and the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights. The gulag is a network of labor camps that houses 150,000 to 200,000 prisoners. They are generally arrested for no crime, sent away with no trial, never again allowed to communicate with anyone outside the camps, fed on starvation rations and forced to work until they die. Other than from one camp, according to South Korean expert Yoon Yeo-sang, no one deported to North Korea's gulag is ever released.

As noted by Blaine Harden, author of the recently published book "Escape from Camp 14," the North Korean gulag has existed twice as long as did the Soviet network of labor camps created by Lenin and Stalin, and 12 times as long as Hitler's concentration camps. Yet, for the most part, "Americans don't know anything about these camps," Mr. Harden said. "They don't know they exist."

This is not, the title of the conference notwithstanding, because the gulag is all that

hidden, although North Korea's regime continues to deny its existence. In fact, as David Hawk said, a great deal is known about the camps, both from the testimony of those who have escaped and from satellite imagery. Mr. Hawk has just published the second edition of his definitive survey, also called "The Hidden Gulag," which draws on horrifying testimony from 60 former prisoners.

The reason for the ignorance is mostly political. The United States, with a goal of keeping the peace and depriving North Korea of nuclear weapons, has not made human rights a priority. In South Korea, the gulag has been a political football between left-wing politicians favoring warmer ties with the North and right-wing politicians pushing a harder line. China, North Korea's neighbor to the north and west, abuses the human rights of its own population and does not believe any country's freedom to abuse its population in the same way should be interfered with.

China, in fact, is complicit in North Korea's abuses, since it sends many defectors who have made it across the Yalu River back into North Korea, where they face punishment or, if they are repeat escapees, execution. North Korean women who have become pregnant in China often are forced to abort their children. "In cases where the pregnancy is too advanced, guards beat the infants to death or bury them alive after they are born," writes Roberta Cohen, the chair of HRNK.

Inevitably, there remains much that is unknown. It's impossible to be confident of a population count for the gulag, Mr. Hawk said, because it's not clear whether deaths are outpacing deportations.

Enough is known, however, for indifference to be inexcusable. As a first step, the United Nations could establish a commission of inquiry to investigate crimes against humanity taking place inside the prison camps. As Ms. Cohen said, "It is not just nuclear weapons that have to be dismantled but an entire system of political repression."

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 25, 2012]

NORTH KOREA'S DEHUMANIZING TREATMENT OF
ITS CITIZENS IS HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT
(By Fred Hiatt)

With President Obama in Korea this week, we will hear a lot about the dangers of North Korea's nuclear aspirations.

We're unlikely to hear about a young man named Shin Dong-hyuk, who was bred, like a farm animal, inside a North Korean prison camp after guards ordered his prisoner-parents to mate. But Shin arguably has as much to teach about Korea's past and future as about the cycle of negotiation, bluster and broken promises over the nuclear issue.

"Shin was born a slave and raised behind a high-voltage barbed-wire fence."

So writes Blaine Harden, a former East Asia correspondent for The Post, in a soon-to-be-published account of Shin's life, "Escape from Camp 14."

Harden describes a closed world of unimaginable bleakness. We often speak of someone so unfortunate as to grow up "not knowing love." Shin grew up literally not understanding concepts such as love, trust or kindness. His life consisted of beatings, hunger and labor. His only ethos was to obey guards, snitch on fellow inmates and steal food when he could. At age 14, he watched his mother and older brother executed, a display that elicited in him no pity or regret. He was raised to work until he died, probably around age 40. He knew no contemporaries who had experienced life outside Camp 14.

At 23, Shin escaped and managed, over the course of four years, to make his way through a hungry North Korea—a larger,

more chaotic version of Camp 14—into China and, eventually, the United States. He is, as far as is known, the only person born in the North Korean gulag to escape to freedom.

Improbably, his tale becomes even more gripping after his unprecedented journey, after he realizes that he has been raised as something less than human. He gradually, haltingly—and, so far, with mixed success—sets out to remake himself as a moral, feeling human being.

How is this tale even possible in the 21st century, the era of "Never Again," of the United Nations proudly (in 2005) declaring that all nations have a "responsibility to protect" civilian populations abused by their own governments?

"Fashioning a comprehensive policy to deal with North Korea's nuclear programs, its human rights abuses, and its failed economy is hardly child's play," explains Victor Cha, a Georgetown University professor, in his forthcoming book, "The Impossible State." "No administration thus far has been successful at addressing one, let alone all three."

Cha, who helped shape Korea policy on the National Security Council under President George W. Bush, describes a nation where schoolchildren learn grammatical conjugations by reciting "We killed Americans," "We are killing Americans," "We will kill Americans."

With 25 million people, it is a failed state in every way but one, which is coddling the regime and a small elite that resembles a criminal syndicate more than a traditional bureaucracy. While cautioning that predictions are risky, Cha argues that "the end is near." The next U.S. presidential term, he predicts, is likely to face "a major crisis of the state in North Korea, and potentially unification."

When that happens, "what is likely to be revealed is one of the worst human rights disasters in modern times."

Only, as both books make clear, it won't be much of a revelation. Harden points out that North Korea's labor camps "have now existed twice as long as the Soviet gulag and about twelve times longer than the Nazi concentration camps." They are easily identified in satellite photographs. One is larger than the city of Los Angeles. Altogether they house about 200,000 people.

They are visible, in other words, but people do not want to see them, and Shin's story helps explain why.

It's no surprise that China, with its own gulag archipelago, objects to any suggestion that a government can't abuse its citizens as it pleases.

But South Koreans, living in freedom, also fear a North Korean collapse—not only for the potential financial cost but also because they sense how different their erstwhile countrymen have become. Not all North Koreans live as stunted a life as Shin did inside Camp 14, but generations of isolation, propaganda and warped morality take a toll. And 20 years of post-Soviet experience have taught us that civic virtues can be far more difficult to rekindle than private markets or democratic forms.

When he watched his teacher beat a six-year-old classmate to death for stealing five grains of corn, Shin says he "didn't think much about it."

"I did not know about sympathy or sadness," he says. "Now that I am out, I am learning to be emotional. I have learned to cry. I feel like I am becoming human."

But seven years after his escape, Harden writes, Shin does not believe he has reached that goal. "I escaped physically," he says. "I haven't escaped psychologically."

FOOD SAFETY ACCOUNTABILITY
ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, one year ago, the Senate unanimously passed the Food Safety Accountability Act. This week, the Food and Drug Administration announced that raw tuna from a California supplier has sickened more than 100 people in 20 States with salmonella poisoning. We do not yet know the cause of the current outbreak, but if enacted, the Food Safety Accountability Act would help stop outbreaks of illness related to food safety. It is time for the House to pass this noncontroversial legislation.

The Food Safety Accountability Act promotes more accountability for food suppliers by increasing the sentences that prosecutors can seek for people who violate our food safety laws in those cases where there is conscious or reckless disregard of a risk of death or serious bodily injury. Current statutes do not provide sufficient criminal sanctions for those who knowingly violate our food safety laws.

Knowingly distributing adulterated food is already illegal, but it is in most cases merely a misdemeanor, and the Sentencing Commission has found that perpetrators generally do not serve jail time. The alternative, fines and recalls, fall short in protecting the public from harmful products. Too often, those who are willing to endanger our American citizens in pursuit of profits view such fines or recalls as merely the cost of doing business.

Salmonella poisoning is all too common and sometimes results from inexcusable, knowing conduct such as that carefully targeted by the Food Safety Accountability Act. The company responsible for a salmonella outbreak last summer had a long history of environmental, immigration, labor, and food safety violations. It is clear that fines are not enough to protect the public and effectively deter this unacceptable conduct. We need to make sure that those who knowingly poison the food supply will go to jail. This bill will significantly increase the chances that those who commit serious food safety crimes will face jail time rather than merely a slap on the wrist.

Food safety received considerable attention in the last Congress, and I was pleased that we finally passed comprehensive food safety reforms, but our work is not done. A provision almost identical to the Food Safety Accountability Act has previously passed the House with strong, bipartisan support. Now that the Senate has unanimously passed this bill, it is long overdue for the House to act.

The American people should be confident that the food they buy for their families is safe. The uncertainty and fear caused by the current salmonella outbreak only reinforces the need to pass the common sense Food Safety Accountability Act. I urge the House to quickly pass the Senate bill and join us in taking this important step toward protecting our food supply.

TRIBUTE TO IRENE DAVEY

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Irene Davey of Attleboro, MA, who on January 26, 2012, turned 104 years of age. It is a privilege for me to join her family, friends and veterans everywhere in extending warm wishes to Irene.

In March of 1943, Irene joined the U.S. Army and served until November 1945. Irene had a distinguished military career where she earned the rank of staff sergeant. She was part of a force of about 351,000 women who served in World War II. Irene served in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and was assigned to motor transport.

While serving in the Army, Irene directly contributed to the success of the motor corps by training the other women in the auxiliary corps to drive trucks and provide vehicle maintenance. One of her duties while serving in the motor corps included transporting sick and injured soldiers home by ambulance. She even became a recruiter, using what she had learned in the Army to bring in the next generation of soldiers.

Irene understood the true meaning of shared sacrifice. The motto of the time was "release a man to help your man." According to Irene it meant that if a woman could take a man's job, that man was released to join the armed forces. That made the armed forces stronger, helping your man who was in the armed forces be that much safer.

After World War II, Irene continued her service by becoming a warden at the election polls in her hometown of Attleboro. Irene is an exceptional woman who has served her country and community in many ways. Irene has been a champion for veterans all her life and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts owes her its deepest gratitude.

There is nothing Irene likes more than hearing someone thanking a veteran for their service. Today, however, the Senate recognizes Irene Davey the poet, songwriter, and lifelong public servant.

Irene has witnessed many wonderful events during her long and distinguished life. Throughout her years, she has demonstrated that one person can make a difference. It is people as dedicated as Irene who continue to make a difference in this world. Others should take notice and become inspired by the example that she has set.

I would like to thank Irene for her tremendous service to our country and our communities. I know that her family and friends, as well as the people of Massachusetts are extremely proud of her selfless service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BOWEN FLOWERS

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to commend Bowen Flowers of Clarksdale, MS, for his service and con-

tributions to the State of Mississippi while serving as the 77th President of Delta Council. The Delta Council was formed in 1935 and has grown into a widely respected economic development organization representing the business, professional, and agricultural leadership of the alluvial floodplain commonly known as the Mississippi Delta. I am grateful to Delta Council for its continuous role in meeting the economic and quality of life challenges which have historically confronted this part of my State.

Bowen Flowers' tenure as president of Delta Council has coincided with the development of a new farm bill, the primary legislation for establishing Federal agriculture and food policies. Mr. Flowers has used his insight and judgment to lead the Delta Council in effectively working with Congress to help ensure that the priorities of those living and working in rural America are met. He is also recognized for his dedication to conservation and wildlife as part of his ongoing service to Mississippi.

In addition to his role as president of Delta Council, Mr. Flowers is a director of Staplecoth Producer Cooperative and the Covenant Bank, and is a commissioner on the Coahoma County Soil and Water Commission. Some of his previous leadership positions include director of the Mississippi Association of Conservation Districts, president of the Mississippi Soybean Promotion Board, producer director of the National Cotton Council, president of Delta Wildlife, and chairman of the Delta Council Soil and Water Committee.

Bowen Flowers is well respected in Mississippi and his performance as president of the Delta Council will add to his well-earned reputation of working to improve the quality of life of rural America. His dedication to the future of the Mississippi Delta and those who live there speaks highly of him as a person. In Mississippi, we appreciate Bowen Flowers, as well as his wife Susan and their daughter Anderson, for their service and commitment to Mississippi.●

TRIBUTE TO ALFRED RANKINS,
SR.

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to commend Alfred Rankins, Sr., of Greenville, MS, for his tireless and effective leadership while serving on the Washington County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Rankins recently retired from the board following a long career dedicated to protecting and enhancing the lives of the residents of Greenville and Washington County, and people throughout the Mississippi Delta. Washington County has historically faced a unique set of challenges, and I am grateful for the board's consistent leadership in willingly addressing these challenges on a daily basis.

Al Rankins has served Washington County long enough to understand the