

hundred and two students. In that idyllic setting, Vernon Parker made the third grade a special place of learning for me. As I look back upon those years, it is easy to recognize that Vernon Parker planted more than just a garden we could always find him tending. He planted hopes and dreams into the minds and hearts of the children of Briggsdale, Colorado.

As I reflect on the impact that educators have on the lives of their students, I think not only of scholastic standards but of their ability to instill the invaluable desire to learn—to reach for something greater than ourselves. For many years, as a teacher, a principal and school superintendent, Vernon Parker touched literally all of the lives of the children in the small town of Briggsdale. That is quite an honorable legacy in itself.

Yet we also as Americans owe a debt of gratitude to this man for his service to our country in the Korean War where his efforts as a member of the “Wolfpack,” a special unit which aided friendly North Koreans, helped save American lives. He served from 1949 until 1953. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, and during one battle he used a bazooka to destroy a Communist North Korean tank. Also in that battle, he was wounded by a mortar shell and was awarded the Purple Heart.

When Vernon retired from teaching and then oversight of the school system, he opened and ran a small business. He was a member of the Lions Club and the V.F.W., a Boy Scout leader and a volunteer fireman.

Vernon Parker has dedicated his life to public service and most importantly to children. I am greatly privileged to count myself among those children whose lives he touched and encouraged, motivated and disciplined on my childhood journey to that better day in life.

May God Bless our educators, may God bless our veterans, may God bless America and may God bless Vernon Parker!

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF JOHN
C. “JAY” MAGIN

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker,

Whereas John C. “Jay” Magin was born March 20, 1937, in Port Jefferson, New York, who as a toddler traveled with his family as his father, a radio engineer for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, worked to establish landing control towers at airports during World War II;

Whereas the Magin family settled in Kansas City, Missouri in 1942, and moved to Lynbrook, New York in 1947;

Whereas Jay Magin graduated in 1955 from Bishop Laughlin Memorial High School in Brooklyn, New York, where he had been active in the Army’s JROTC program;

Whereas Jay Magin attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, went to work for Grumman Corporation in the late 1950s, and spent a long career working in avionics support before retiring in 1989 and then moving to Hawaii;

Whereas Jay Magin was a member of the Kailua Elks Lodge 2230, an instructor in Lessons in Firearms Education (L.I.F.E.), a mem-

ber of the Hawaii Rifle Association, a member of the Battleship Missouri Amateur Radio Club, and a longtime active member of the MG Car Club of Long Island;

Whereas Jay Magin was also active in the American Red Cross’ Human Animal Bond program at Tripler Army Medical Center and a member of Calvary By the Sea Lutheran Church in Aina Haina;

Whereas Jay Magin and his wife Judy, longtime residents of Huntington, New York, were married for 43 years and had two children: Janis, an editor with The Associated Press in Honolulu, and John, a Mac Genius with Apple Computer in New York City;

Whereas Jay Magin is survived by his wife, Judy; daughter Janis of Honolulu, Hawaii; son John and daughter-in-law Marianne of Huntington Station, New York; a brother, James O. Magin of Freeport, New York; a sister, Mary Ann Potito of Selden, New York; several nieces and nephews; and his beloved pets Willem and Ekhai: Now therefore be it

Resolved, in the U.S. House of Representatives, that Congresswoman DIANE E. WATSON,

(1) Mourns the passing of Jay Magin;

(2) Recognizes Jay Magin’s legacy of charitable service, professional work ethic, bountiful kindness, and soft spoken manner; and

(3) Fondly remembers Jay Magin’s easy laughter, charm, and the fact that he never uttered a harsh word about others.

HONORING DR. ROBERT H.
BARTLETT

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the accomplishments of Dr. Robert H. Bartlett of the University of Michigan Medical Center. On Thursday, June 23, family and friends, including many of Dr. Bartlett’s former patients, will gather to recognize his life and legacy.

Renowned and respected for his roles as Professor of General and Thoracic Surgery at U-M Medical Center, Dr. Robert Bartlett is celebrated around the world for his pioneering work in the development of extra corporeal membrane oxygenation, or ECMO. ECMO, a technique that has paved new roads in the treatment of infant pulmonary distress, has saved the lives of more than 5,000 infants in the past two decades, and has been successfully applied to children and adults with reversible heart or lung failure.

After completing his residency in Boston and serving as an instructor at Harvard Medical School, Dr. Bartlett became Assistant Professor of Surgery at the University of California-Irvine. His first groundbreaking use of ECMO on an infant came in 1975, with dozens more successful cases spanning the next 5 years. From there, Dr. Bartlett moved the ECMO program to Ann Arbor, MI, the city of his birth. Within the first 5 years at U-M Medical Center, ECMO evolved from an experimental procedure to the standard practice of 18 medical facilities nationwide.

In addition to his work with ECMO, Dr. Bartlett has conducted research designed to advance lung transplantation, and is one of the State’s leading authorities on the Koch Pouch

procedure for ostomy patients. His peers have recognized him on many occasions, including the 1989 Galens Medical Society Silver Shovel Award for Outstanding Clinical Teacher. When not teaching, researching, or lecturing, Dr. Bartlett can be found as a member of the Life Science Orchestra and the Ann Arbor Civic Orchestra.

Mr. Speaker, for decades, Dr. Robert Bartlett has selflessly worked to enhance and improve the quality of life for not only his patients, but for all those he has come across. I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating him on his career, and wishing him the very best in all his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 16 and Friday, June 17, 2004, I was not present for votes because I was testifying before a Base Closure and Realignment Commission hearing in Portland. Had I been present for the following votes, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall Vote 270: I would have voted “aye” on the King (NY) Amendment to deny immunity to any U.N. Official who is under investigation or charged with a criminal offense because a person should not avoid investigation for a serious criminal offense because they are a United Nations employee.

Rollcall Vote 271: I would have voted “aye” on the Poe Amendment requiring OMB to submit a report on U.S. contributions to the U.N. because it would improve the ability of Congress to carry out its oversight responsibility.

Rollcall Vote 272: I would have voted “aye” on the Cantor Amendment to deny Iran nuclear materials and assistance because I am greatly concerned about Iran’s efforts to develop nuclear weapons and support international efforts to prevent that.

Rollcall Vote 273: I would have voted “no” on tabling the Nadler Resolution because I believe Congress needs to provide stronger oversight in a bipartisan fashion and take a serious look at the PATRIOT Act.

Rollcall Vote 274: I would have voted “aye” on the Royce Amendment prohibiting the elimination of single-country human rights resolutions because, while I oppose mandatory withholding of dues, the U.N. needs to be a credible voice for human rights and I believe that this requirement is achievable.

Rollcall Vote 275: I would have voted “no” on the Fortenberry Amendment to ensure the formal adoption and implementation of mechanisms to: (1) Suspend the membership of a Member State if it is engaged or complicit in acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity; (2) impose an arms and trade embargo, travel restrictions and asset freeze upon groups or individuals responsible for such acts; (3) deploy a U.N. peacekeeping operation from an international or regional organization; (4) deploy monitors from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to the area where such acts are occurring; and (5) authorize the establishment of an international commission of inquiry into such acts as part of the certification and withholding process because,

while I support the goals of the amendment, implementing these reforms would require a consensus of all U.N. member states, thus giving North Korea or Iran the ability to determine whether the U.S. withholds dues and cripples the U.N.

Rollcall Vote 276: I would have voted "no" on the Flake Amendment requiring the U.N. to release documents related to the Oil-for-Food Program and waive immunity for U.N. officials in connection with the program, as part of the certification and withholding process since it is not a compelling enough reason to add to the certification and withholding process, which I oppose.

Rollcall Vote 277: I would have voted "aye" on the Chabot/Lantos Amendment opposing anti-Semitism at the U.N. because I share this concern and, while I oppose mandatory withholding of dues, this amendment places requirements on the President, not the United Nations.

Rollcall Vote 278: I would have voted "no" on the Pence Amendment to try and deny the veto to any U.N. Security Council permanent member who pays less than 1/5 the level of U.S. dues because it would weaken the veto which, while often abused, is the best guarantor that the U.N. will act in the United States' interests.

Rollcall Vote 279: I would have voted "no" on the Gohmert Amendment to prohibit assistance to any country who votes with the U.S. at the U.N. less than 50% of the time because many of our closest allies and countries most in need of assistance often oppose the United States' position at the U.N., at times with serious justification.

Rollcall Vote 280: I would have voted "no" on the Stearns Amendment to increase withholding from 50 percent to 75 percent because I believe that, if any withholding of dues is counterproductive to U.N. reform, more withholding of dues is more counterproductive.

Rollcall Vote 281: I would have voted "aye" on the bipartisan Lantos-Shays Amendment in the nature of a substitute which authorizes, but does not mandate, withholding of dues because it provides flexibility to the Secretary of State in promoting an agenda of U.N. reform.

Rollcall Vote 282: I would have voted "no" on final passage of H.R. 2745 because I oppose mandatory withholding of U.N. dues. I believe we should have come up with a bipartisan bill that reflects the conclusions of the Gingrich-Mitchell Task Force, that supports efforts underway at the United Nations to reform, and pushes those reforms to be real and prompt, instead of taking this highly partisan bill, which the Bush Administration and U.N. experts from all political beliefs say will alienate our pro-reform allies and make reform less likely, not more.

THE SENATE APOLOGY FOR
LYNCHING: A FIRST STEP IN RACIAL RECONCILIATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the problems of racial reconciliation will not be addressed or

solved with a simple act of Congress or an apology.

Last week, after the Senate officially apologized for its failure to pass anti-lynching legislation, I came before this body to recognize the important first step of the other chamber on race relations. Today, I want to remind this chamber as well that the problems of race relations and racism did not evaporate with the end of lynchings in the 1940s, nor the end of segregation, nor the end of the Civil Rights Movement, nor the end of the 20th century. The problems and challenges are still alive and well today.

The lynchings of the early 1900s were a form of torture and control used to constrain the aspirations of African Americans and others in their fight for freedom and justice. The fear and intimidation used then curtailed the ambitions of generations of African-Americans and stifled their educational and social progress in this country for generations to come. The apology of the Senate is much appreciated, but, as I said last week, more needs to be done to undo the harmful effect of lynching and Congress's failure to act.

A champion of anti-lynching legislation in the 1940s is still an important voice of civil rights in 2005. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will soon be celebrating its centennial year of service to race relations and reconciliation. In the early 1900s, it fought for legal remedies to escalating violence and torture against African Americans. It stood up proudly and strongly for the rights of minorities in the country as they faced a system of discrimination and harassment designed to subdue the rights of an entire group of Americans.

Today, following the apology of the Senate, the NAACP is still a voice for the disenfranchised and the powerless. Its opinions on the next steps in racial reconciliation are important and should be heeded by this body. NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes also recognized the actions of the Senate last week as an important first step. He recommends that the U.S. Congress pursue strategies and dialogue focused on alleviating the disparities and inequalities between whites and blacks that are the consequence of the systematic oppression of blacks by whites throughout the history of the United States.

I submit for the RECORD the following press release from the NAACP concerning the Senate apology. I would hope that my colleagues would take a moment to listen to this sage advice. I would like to thank Mr. Hayes for his leadership on the issue and his efforts to move the nation towards a full accounting of the consequences and an acknowledgment of the debt incurred.

NAACP SAYS LYNCHING RESOLUTION LONG OVERDUE

JUNE 15.—NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes said the U.S. Senate vote to apologize for the lynchings of thousands of people, mostly African Americans, is long overdue, but is a good first step toward reconciliation and the official acknowledgement of a dark period in U.S. history.

"The NAACP was formed in 1909 in reaction to the lynchings of African Americans during the 19th and 20th centuries," said Hayes. "Coming 96 years after the NAACP was founded by black and white Americans for the purpose of halting horrific acts such

as lynchings, the Senate vote is both a validation of the NAACP's need to exist as it approaches its centennial and a reason to hope that one day all forms of racial lynchings within the United States will cease. The vote offers a ray of hope that America will persevere to see an end to racial disparities in incarceration rates, health care, wealth, housing and employment."

Washington Bureau Chief Hilary Shelton said, "Our hope is that as we move toward reconciliation, the Congress will establish a federal commission to investigate all of the lynchings to determine the extent of the damage done and what it will take for final healing."

The resolution, sponsored by Sens. George Allen, R-Va., and Mary Landrieu, D-La., was approved by 80 of the Senate's 100 members. Notably absent among the endorsers were two senators from Mississippi, Sens. Thad Cochran and Trent Lott. From 1882 to 1968, there were 4,742 lynchings nationally. During that period, Mississippi had the highest number of lynchings, 581, according to the Tuskegee Institute records. According to the resolution, 99 percent of the lynching perpetrators escaped punishment.

The Senate failed to act on federal anti-lynching legislation that passed the House of Representatives three times between 1920 and 1940. The lynchings were often part of a campaign of intimidation against African Americans who sought to vote, own a business, buy land or campaign for equal rights.

Founded in 1909, the NAACP is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization. Its half-million adult and youth members throughout the United States and the world are the premier advocates for civil rights in their communities, conducting voter mobilization and monitoring equal opportunity in the public and private sectors.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL JOSEPH W. CORRIGAN

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2005

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to recognize the outstanding service of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Corrigan, who retires this July after twenty-three years of selfless and dedicated service while working for the United States Army, the Army Corps of Engineers, and Army Legislative Liaison. Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan is a decorated Iraqi Freedom combat veteran who has not only demonstrated his courage in a hostile fire zone but his fervent compassion for people suppressed by years of tyranny and his untiring love of Country as he dedicated over twenty years of voluntary service to our Nation.

Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan began his career as a United States Military Academy graduate, Class of 1982, and was immediately selected to lead our Nation's Sons and Daughters, an honor he accepted with great pride. During his superb career he has met the call of our Nation in both positions of leadership and staff while both he and his family endured the hardships of deployments and separation. As a testament to his professionalism, in 2002 he was awarded the Pace Award as the Department of the Army Staff Officer of the Year.

Recently, Lieutenant Colonel Corrigan proudly served the citizens of our great State