

As a nation we must lead by honoring the memory of those that perished so the Armenian people and the international community can move forward toward a brighter tomorrow. The U.S. has officially recognized other such tragic events and 21 other countries have recognized the Armenian Genocide. I call on my colleagues in Congress and the Obama administration to join me in recognizing the 97th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide and urge enactment of H. Res. 304.

HONORING GERALD MICHAEL
PACE, SR.

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I submit these remarks in honor of Gerald Michael Pace, Sr., a devoted public servant to the people of Salem and the Greater Roanoke Valley, who passed away suddenly on Wednesday, April 18, 2012.

Born and raised in Pulaski, Jerry attended Pulaski High School, and graduated from Hampden-Sydney College. A committed student himself, Jerry was truly passionate about education. He was instrumental in helping to establish the Community College Access Program—a partnership between the Virginia Western Community College (VWCC), Salem Public Schools, and Roanoke City Public Schools, which allows high school graduates to attend VWCC without paying tuition. He was a scholar of the writings of the Apostle Paul and the Dead Sea Scrolls. And, he taught Sunday school classes on these topics at First United Methodist Church in Salem, and to civic and other community groups.

Jerry served on the Salem School Board for 15 years and one term on the Salem City Council. He was a very proud, active member of the Board of Trustees of Virginia Intermont College in Bristol and of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Western Community College Foundation. A true go-getter, Jerry even spent time working as an adjunct professor at Virginia Western Community College, where he taught sales and marketing, industrial safety, algebra, and manufacturing processes.

I am honored to pay tribute to his many contributions to the community. A husband, father, grandfather, businessman, community servant, educator, cancer survivor, friend to me and so many others, and storyteller to all, Jerry will be greatly missed. My thoughts and prayers go out to Jerry's family and friends. His legacy and influence will be long remembered across the Roanoke Valley and throughout Southwest Virginia.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF REV. EVERETT KELLEY

HON. MIKE ROGERS
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a personal friend of mine, Reverend Everett Kelley, upon his retirement

from the Anniston Army Depot and the Federal Government.

Mr. Kelley was born on February 24, 1957, in Goodwater, Alabama. In 1971, his family moved to Sylacauga, Alabama, where he graduated from Sylacauga High School in 1975. Later he enlisted in the United States Army and served three years at Fort Campbell in Kentucky.

In 1981, Everett began working at the Anniston Army Depot and on March 2, 2012, retired from Federal services with 34 years of service. While employed with the Anniston Army Depot, Everett was Program Specialist for the High School Co-Op Program and President of the AFGE Local 1945 for nine years. During his career he also held positions of Shop Steward, Chief Steward and Vice President of AFGE Local 1945.

During his career, Everett has served as Senior Pastor at St. Mary Missionary Baptist Church for the past 25 years.

Upon his retirement, Rev. Kelley will continue assisting Federal employees as National Vice President of AFGE District 5.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my congratulations to Reverend Everett Kelley and thank him for his outstanding service to our community and our nation.

RECOGNIZING THE SUSTAINABLE AND GREEN INITIATIVES OF GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, on its recent commendation by the 2012 version of The Princeton Review Guide to 322 Green Colleges and to congratulate GMU on its strong and exemplary commitment to sustainability.

Over the past several years, George Mason has taken a multilateral approach to creating a climate neutral campus. The university has compiled annual greenhouse gas inventories since 2006, designing its first Climate Action Plan in January 2010. In an effort to transition to environmentally sound construction, Mason has committed all new buildings to seek a LEED Silver designation, with six registered projects currently seeking certification. Additionally, all equipment on campus much be Energy Star-rated.

A central component of the university's strategy to reduce campus-based greenhouse gas emissions has been the development of the scope, appeal, and accessibility of public and alternative transportation to accommodate the ever-increasing student population.

Mason students also have played an important role in developing the sustainability and environmental responsibility of the University. Student organizations like the Environmental Awareness Group, the Patriot Green Fund, and the student-run organic vegetable garden facilitate opportunities for discussions, student research, and exposure of University initiatives to the local community. Students also can focus their academic careers through the Environmental Science, Environmental and Sustainability Studies majors, the Sustainability and Renewable Energy minors, or one of the

first Energy and Sustainability Master's degree concentrations in the nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating all members of the George Mason University community for their success in creating a responsible and sustainable academic community. By infusing sustainability principles into every aspect of higher education, George Mason University is training the next generation of leaders to put green ideas into practice today.

BALUCHISTAN

HON. TED POE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Baluchistan is one of four provinces in Pakistan. It is the largest of the four provinces in terms of area (44 percent of the country's land area), but the smallest in terms of population (5 percent of the country's total). Within Baluchistan is the Baluch people group. They have their own language, culture, and history.

This distinct group of people, who once held autonomous status, was deprived of their freedom without consideration when the British Empire invaded the area. When the British took control over the area they divided the Baluchistan land into three separate parts, giving part of the land to Persia in 1896 while retaining the largest portion for India. The third and final division of the land by the British occurred in 1894 that gave part of Baluchistan to Afghanistan.

Once the British relinquished control and India and Pakistan separated, the majority of Baluchistan was forcefully annexed to Pakistan in 1948. The Baluch people never had any say—they were never asked if they wanted to be part of Pakistan.

Since then, the government of Pakistan has neglected them. Look at almost any indicator and the Baluch people are worse off than other Pakistanis. Life expectancy, school enrollment, and adult literacy are all particularly low amongst the Baluch people. This is ironic when you look at all the large reserves of gas, oil, gold, copper, silver, platinum, aluminum, and uranium it has. The Baluch people have the resources to take care of themselves, but the government of Pakistan takes the resources and either puts tight constraints on the profit that goes back to the Baluchs or gives the profit away to its friends. For example, the government has historically required Baluchistan to sell gas at a lower rate than the other provinces. Baluchistan receives a mere \$0.29 per thousand cubic feet for its gas, while nearby Sindh gets \$1.65 and Punjab receives \$2.35. Pakistan gave the exploration rights to the Saindak copper mine to the Chinese, so the Chinese will get most of the profit and the Pakistan profit the rest.

It is not just neglect of the Baluch people but also outright persecution. Since 2005, Pakistani human rights organizations have recorded numerous serious human rights violations by security forces, including extrajudicial executions, torture, enforced disappearances, forced displacement, and excessive use of force. According to the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, violence in 2005 around Dera Bugti district alone displaced around 6,000 people and killed scores.