

While unsettling, this experience did not deter these young Dominican Americans from their commitment to highlight the issues of importance to them. It is a shame, Mr. Speaker, when students cannot come to their House and freely, comfortably, debate the issues of the day. This should be a place for open debate, a free exchange of ideas, and a respect for different and diverse opinions. I am glad these young men and women were not deterred by this instance; this is another example of their considerable maturity, comprehension of the issues, and respect for their fellow Americans.

I am grateful to have had such an opportunity to exchange views with such young outstanding Americans. I encourage them to continue in their diligence, dedication, and search for the truth. I look forward to seeing them in the future and to knowing of their success and the great contributions they will make in their professional careers to this Nation. I urge my colleagues to find ways to reach out to the Dominican American National Roundtable and obtain information on how you can recruit members of this group for internships in your congressional office. These students are bright, motivated, and promising. All they need to reach their great potential is opportunities for exposure to the policymaking and legislative process. And you will find that your exposure to this fine group of Americans will be thoroughly rewarding and insightful.

I submit to the RECORD a copy of the statement that this group presented to me on their policy recommendations for this Congress. It is important that we carefully consider the thoughts of our young people.

We represent the Dominican community as members of the Dominican American National Roundtable (DANR), and we are before you today to discuss issues that affect our community and to propose a number of solutions.

#### EDUCATION

In order to allow the United States' economy to prosper, we propose that Congress pass the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act due to its potential to increase the country's economy by the work of those future taxpayers.

In order to decrease the poverty level, we propose that Congress pass the DREAM Act so that it may increase the quality of life for those who are young and undocumented in the United States.

In addition, we support the Equal and High Quality Educational Amendment to the Constitution because the law would create and sustain high standards in all the schools within the Nation.

#### HEALTH CARE

We propose that Congress provide programs and services that may educate people on obtaining healthcare and create reasonable qualifications for those who are underprivileged.

We recommend that Congress provide free, complete, and quality healthcare for children under the age of eighteen (18). Furthermore, we request that adequate health information be provided by local clinics and health professionals regarding issues of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases to their communities.

We propose that Congress internally restructure and organize Medicaid and Medicare so that private specialists will accept public healthcare.

#### QUALITY OF LIFE

We propose that Congress counter the inevitable effects of gentrification (i.e., displace-

ment due to the higher priced housing in our neighborhoods) by establishing Community Land Trusts, where the residents would own the buildings they live in and a non-profit neighborhood membership organization would own the land under the buildings. These Trusts would uphold living and maintenance standards and, more importantly, would safeguard low-income communities.

We propose that Congress provide ample funding to Community Centers within these neighborhoods in order to educate the residents as to this new protection, and to provide educational and extracurricular opportunities.

#### DR-CAFTA

We propose that Congress vote against the DR-CAFTA, because both countries' economies cannot collectively prosper under the current agreement and only big corporations will benefit.

DR-CAFTA will eliminate tariffs on imported goods forcing out local competition and increase prices on basic commodities, which will increase the percentage of poverty-stricken households.

DR-CAFTA was modeled after NAFTA, which did not accomplish its goals of decreasing poverty and immigration to the United States. Furthermore, like NAFTA, DR-CAFTA allows foreign companies to sue national governments, therefore having a negative financial impact on developing countries' economies.

We thank you on behalf of our community for giving us the opportunity to speak with you regarding these issues and our proposed solutions affecting its development. Please send a written response.

#### 15TH ANNIVERSARY THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

#### HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 378, and to acknowledge the positive impact and historical importance of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Signed into law 15 years ago today by President George Herbert Walker Bush, this Act has become recognized as a landmark law for civil rights and represents one of the crowning achievements of Congress over the past two decades. Its impact is felt every day in every community across America. Wheelchair ramps, signs in Braille, and curb cuts are now common place in every corner of our lives. The law has truly forever changed the landscape of America.

Over these 15 years, the law has been challenged and debated, yet it has endured as a testament to those who desire to create an inclusive society where living with a disability does not mean disappearing into isolation. The law embodies everything that we in America should strive for; protecting the rights of all men and all women regardless of ability, mental capacity, or physicality. By removing barriers for peoples with disability, we also removed another barrier that prevented America from being a society where justice and equality prevail.

I remain committed to the Americans with Disabilities Act and supportive of efforts to improve our infrastructure and policies to enable equal access for all people. In Guam, our community has made great strides in uphold-

ing the spirit of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and we will be celebrating its anniversary this week.

Our work in this area is not yet done, and we will strive to build upon the legacy that the Americans with Disabilities Act has created. I urge support for H. Res. 378.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. ALBERT CHARLES SMITH

#### HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Albert Charles Smith of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Smith is retiring from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) after over 42 years of exemplary federal service.

Often in our deliberations in the United States Congress over budget and policy issues of the Federal Government we neglect to recognize the contributions of the thousands of hard working federal employees who serve our Nation. In particular, I would like to highlight the contributions of the employees of the Environmental Protection Agency. Charged with protecting our environment and human health, the EPA is charged with protecting the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land and food we need for sustenance and our livelihoods. While it is easy and important to get caught up in human events, it is also vital that we revere our planet and its fragile environment. It is not often enough that we take the time to stop to thank and recognize the employees of the EPA for their unselfish and committed contribution to our nation and our environment.

Mr. Alfred Charles Smith is one such federal public servant deserving of our attention. In the early 1950's, Mr. Smith served honorably as a corporal with the United States Army in Korea and Japan. He then went on to earn a Bachelor of Science degree in Bacteriology from Ohio State University, a Masters of Science in Chemistry from John Carrol University in Ohio, and a Juris Doctor degree from the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. His first federal agency position was with the U.S. Department of Interior from 1966 to 1970.

When President Richard M. Nixon established the EPA, Mr. Smith was one of its original employees—first as a chemist in EPA's Chicago regional office, and later as a supervisory attorney and Regional Judicial Officer in EPA's Denver regional office. Most notable of his many awards and recognitions were the Agency's Gold Medal in 1975 for work in EPA's oil and hazardous materials spill response program; and in 1988, he was awarded EPA's Silver Medal for innovative use of Alternative Dispute Resolution in resolving a public water system's supply and health problems.

Mr. Speaker it is my honor to recognize Mr. Smith and his commitment to our Nation and its natural resources. Mr. Smith's personal and professional contributions to the Environmental Protection Agency, to the Federal Government and to the people of the United States over the course of his varied and meritorious career have earned him great respect and appreciation from his friends and colleagues.

We will all miss his knowledge, expertise and commitment to public service.

IN PRAISE OF IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN SOCIETY

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and praise the immigrant contribution to the United States. To say that immigration is a driving force in the American economy is to make an understatement. According to the 2005 Economic Report of the President immigration is shown as being a key to the growth of the labor force and has cemented the traditional belief that immigrants provide a positive net fiscal benefit to the American economy. Current governmental policies toward immigration, however, don't reflect the Report's findings.

Facts now point to the fact that today, 23 percent of the population is either foreign-born or children of someone who is. According to the most recent census, over 34 million people living in the U.S. were born outside of the U.S. with most of those coming from Latin America, about 25 percent hailing from Asia, nearly 15 percent from Europe and 8 percent coming from elsewhere including primarily Africa. Another 30 million are "second generation" Americans with one or both parents having been born elsewhere.

Immigrants play a vital role in American society. They are found in diverse occupations ranging from construction work and cooks to computer programmers and medical doctors. Their impact on American society can be seen in everything from musical icons such as Jennifer Lopez to our affinity for exotic cuisine.

It is the contributions of this wide and varying group that give America its diversity. Immigrants are our next-door neighbors, friends and colleagues. They are hardworking and diligent members of our society, who live, work, and pay U.S. taxes. In New York State alone, undocumented workers pay more than \$1 billion in taxes a year.

Although it is true that we have unemployment among American citizens, we also have labor shortages, for example agricultural workers. Immigrants generally fill those jobs, which American citizens simply do not want to take.

America's continued economic growth requires a steady flow of immigration. It almost always has and will in the future, perhaps more than at any time in the past. Therefore, rather than placing up barriers we should embrace and celebrate the contributions of immigrants to our society.

I introduce in the RECORD an article from July 19, NYCariB reporting on the economic benefits of immigrant labor.

IMMIGRANTS AND MELTING POT ECONOMICS—  
THE FLOW OF FOREIGNERS INTO U.S. BOOST  
BUT DON'T IMPERIL THE NATION

(By Tony Best)

Call it a lesson in "the melting pot economics 101," facts and figures that underscore an important reality of American society: immigration is a key element in the rejuvenation and the prosperity of the country.

Just as important, it's an essential cog in the economic wheel.

The latest data published by the U.S. Census Bureau not only showed that the United States is in the throes of what could be best

described as a significant transformation of its demographic profile but that many of the claims the nativists are erroneous and that if their goals became nation's policy, they would be imperiling America's economic vitality.

"For those of us who believe that the melting pot is a vital and unique feature of American society, this finding that the new immigrants are integrating into our modern economy is highly re-assuring," stated Stephen Moore, a member of the Wall Street Journal's editorial board.

"Even more encouraging is the knowledge that a generous immigration policy can co-exist with high rates of economic growth and low unemployment," he added in an OpEd commentary in the major business daily paper." The nativists have gotten this story wrong for at least the past 20 years; perhaps it would be wise to stop listening to them."

We couldn't agree.

But what do the Census figures and other data show us that we may not have known before?

Here are some of the numbers that support the above contention:

Between 1980 and 2002, about 20 million immigrants entered the United States, most of them coming from the Caribbean, Asia and Central America.

The foreign-born now account for about 12 percent of the country's population, up from 6.2 per cent in 1980.

Housing and financial assets have grown four-fold in the past two decades, a time of great expansion of wealth and skyrocketing immigration.

As more and more people arrived, the unemployment rate declined between 1980-82. Joblessness among Blacks dropped by six per cent and Hispanics almost four per cent in the last 20 years.

The U.S. has been a leader in the industrialized world when it came to immigration, integrating twice the number of immigrants than other wealthy nations.

Median real family income rose about a fifth, going to \$52,000 today. People at the bottom of the economic ladder have seen their median income jump as well between 1980-2000.

Immigrants in the U.S. for less than three years have a jobless rate of just eight percent but that rate fall to 6.7 percent after living here for a decade and 6 percent after 20 years.

The foreign born who recently landed on U.S. shores have a median family income of slightly less than \$32,000 while those persons who arrived in the 1990's have incomes that surpass \$38,000. If you had arrived in the early 1980's then chances are the income is in the vicinity of \$38,395.

According to Dr. Richard Vedde, a labor economist at Ohio University, the states with the highest levels of immigration had the lowest levels of unemployment.

What then do we learn from the data?

The lessons are obvious.

While it is true that immigrants go up against American workers for their jobs in certain industries, such as driving taxis, working in textile mills and serving as field hands in the agricultural sector, "there is no evidence," said Moore, that "on a macro-level," that immigrants suppress wages because native born Americans have left too many of those jobs for better paying tasks any how.

The numbers also allay the fears of Blacks and Hispanics that immigrants take away their jobs. For as the foreign born population expanded, the nation's unemployment rate fell from 7.3 percent to 5.1 percent over 20 years. Black unemployment also slumped as the immigrant numbers expanded.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE GOAL OF THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHING A RESPONSIBLE ENERGY POLICY TOWARD THE GULF OF GUINEA REGION IN WESTERN AFRICA THAT ENCOURAGES LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND GREATER GOVERNMENTAL TRANSPARENCY

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution supporting the goal of the United States establishing a responsible energy policy toward the Gulf of Guinea region in Western Africa that encourages local content development and greater governmental transparency.

The United States buys approximately 15 percent of its oil from the Gulf of Guinea region in Western Africa. Research indicates that in 10 years the United States will import 25 percent of its oil from the Gulf of Guinea region. The Gulf of Guinea region comprises the countries of Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Angola, Congo-Brazzaville, Sao Tome and Principe, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

With record-breaking prices for oil and gasoline products, reliance on a narrow range of the world to supply most of our oil has proven to be short-sighted as well as costly. We must now consider a broader range of fueling sources. By working as an active partner with the Gulf of Guinea region in Western Africa, the U.S. can positively guide changes that help develop West Africa's oil economy while securing economic growth, finding additional oil resources, and honoring human needs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. As Members of Congress, it is our moral responsibility to ensure that we establish a responsible energy policy toward the Gulf of Guinea region that is mutually beneficial and responsible. I look forward to working with my colleagues and moving this promising resolution forward.

RECOGNIZING MS. ROBBIE  
JACKMON

**HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 28, 2005*

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Ms. Robbie Jackmon, an individual whose continued commitment to public health has improved the lives of countless Tennesseans. Ms. Jackmon retires at the end of the year as the Executive Director of the Office of Minority Health for the Tennessee Department of Health.

Ms. Jackmon served communities within the state tirelessly for nearly 27 years. She has helped Tennesseans in every position she has held. As Director of Treatment Services for the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, she proposed and implemented state policy pertaining to alcohol and drug treatment. As assistant commissioner for the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, she directed