

be imposed, the test must show it would provide greater benefit than harm to U.S. interested parties in that case. If not, it can't be imposed. This is only fair, and makes sure our policies are economically sound.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill to help our American manufacturing base be as competitive as it can be.

CONGRATULATING THE CHICAGO
WHITE SOX ON WINNING THE 2005
WORLD SERIES

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution honoring a sports team that will go down in history as one of the best there ever was: the 2005 Chicago White Sox. For a city so rich as Chicago in sports tradition—and sports misery, for that matter—our first World Series championship since 1917 has generated fond new memories for a whole new generation of Chicagoans.

Perhaps most remarkable about the team that has restored baseball pride to Illinois is its recipe for success: teamwork, teamwork, and more teamwork. Ozzie Guillen, the man who led this team of non-superstars, is in immigrant from Venezuela whose coaching future was measured by some experts in terms of months. Players such Scott Podsednik, A.J. Pierzinski, and Bobby Jenks, who provided some of the series' most thrilling and memorable moments, were mostly cast-offs from other teams. This Chamber, and indeed this country, can learn a lot from the team-first principles which the Chicago White Sox proved are the ultimate winning formula.

Mr. Speaker, I'm particularly proud of the manner with which the Chicago area celebrated our team's victory. The moment Paul Konerko caught the final out of Game Four, millions of Chicagoans and thousands of my own constituents poured out into the streets of most every neighborhood, and managed to conduct themselves in a wildly enthusiastic, yet safe and dignified manner. The victory celebration downtown attracted 1.7 million people and had to be held on a Friday because nobody wanted to wait until the weekend.

Mr. Speaker, the world-class city that is Chicago now has another world championship calling card. I salute the 2005 White Sox and their fans, and I urge passage of this measure honoring this utterly deserving team.

CONGRATULATING THE CHICAGO
WHITE SOX ON WINNING THE 2005
WORLD SERIES

SPEECH OF

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Chicago White Sox for their historic 2005 season which culminated in their first World Series victory in 88 years.

Earlier this year, many Chicagoans realized that this team was something special. For example, their style of play was unique. The White Sox placed emphasis on aggressive base running, solid pitching, strong defense and strategic hitting. This style of play became known around the league as "Ozzie ball," named after the White Sox former shortstop and now manager, Ozzie Guillen.

The White Sox front office caught on to this trend and began marketing the Sox with their "Grinder Ball Rules" ad campaign. One of these "rules," Grinder Ball Rule #7, was demonstrated in a print ad featuring White Sox closer and Japan native, Shingo Takatsu with the line: "To win, you need defense, speed and discipline . . . And immigration."

That ad captured two of the important components of this historic team: the hard nosed ball playing of the Sox and the diversity of players that came together to win the championship as a team.

The White Sox dugout at times sounded as if it were a mini-United Nations. Jose Contreras and Orlando Hernandez from Cuba. Damaso Marte, Luis Vizcaino, Pablo Ozuna, Juan Uribe and Timo Perez from the Dominican Republic. Freddy Garcia and manager Ozzie Guillen from Venezuela. Tadahito Iguchi from Japan. And last, but not least, the Korean baseball hero, always smiling bullpen catcher, "the Hulk," Man Soo Lee.

Their story is so familiar, so hopeful, for so many immigrants in this country—men and women who, like them, come to the United States to work hard, to provide for their families and loved ones, so that they, too, can live a better and safer life and pursue the American Dream.

And that is why this resolution is so important, deserving and justified. Throughout history people have associated baseball with the strengths of American culture and equated the game with the best of our country's character and resolve.

And in Chicago, we have found a team that embodies the character of our great city, especially the South Side of Chicago, where part of my District lies. The team, much like the South Side, is composed of close-knit friends who do their work diligently and without much fanfare. You can see it in the fan base, especially when you watch games on television. When the White Sox swept the Red Sox in the first round of the playoffs, celebrities like Ben Affleck, Jennifer Garner, Matt Damon, and Robert Redford were easily identified by the television cameras panning around Fenway Park. But when the next round came back to Chicago, the cameras weren't as active looking for Bernie Mack, James Denton (the plumber from "Desperate Housewives") and Dennis DeYoung of Styx.

And I think that's just fine with the South Side and our city at large. The White Sox didn't win the World Series by relying on the star power of a few individuals. Instead they had to work together and grind out every game with blood, sweat and, after the champagne popped in the clubhouse, after the last game of the year, tears of White Sox heroes who all share the spotlight equally with some of the best fans in baseball. Congratulations.

CONGRATULATING TOM GRACE
UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 3, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend a sincere congratulations to my good friend Tom Grace upon his retirement as a social worker from the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Mental Disabilities. Tom Grace worked for 30 years in the Developmental Disabilities Service Office in West Seneca, New York.

Tom is a well respected union official in Western New York; in 1981 he was elected as the first President of Division 167 of the Professional Employees Federation. Tom was the Western New York Regional Coordinator for PEF from 1985 through 1987. For many years he served on the Executive Board of the Buffalo AFL-CIO District Council and presently serves on the Executive Board of the Western New York AFL-CIO Federation.

Tom Grace is also a distinguished social activist. Tom has always been a leader in the fight for social change in the United States. He is a staunch Democrat, and over the years he has been most generous with his time and resources. Tom's social activism goes back to his college days. On May 4, 1970 Tom was one of the students wounded at Kent State while protesting the Viet Nam war. Tom's spirit is unwavering. He is committed to speaking out when he sees injustice; be it in the work place or the social theater that makes up this Nation.

Tom has a reputation for fearlessness; he is modest in stature but grand in his convictions. Mr. Grace will be greatly missed but I am sure he will not travel far from the causes so dear to him.

It is with great pride and gratitude I stand here today to recognize Tom Grace for his many years of support and for his commitment as a community advocate. I wish Tom, his wife Peggy and their children TJ and Allison many years of continued health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO JACK BASKIN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 3, 2005

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, Mr. FARR and I rise today to honor an extraordinary citizen of our community, Jack Baskin. Throughout his life, Mr. Baskin has made significant contributions to the betterment of Santa Cruz County and he is held in the highest regard throughout our region.

Jack Baskin, now a retired engineer and general contractor, was born in upstate New York, the son of immigrants. During the Great Depression his family made many sacrifices in order for him to go to college, and he was the first member of his family to do so. He attended the University of Colorado where he studied mechanical engineering, later transferring to New York University where he earned his B.S. in aeronautical engineering.

After serving as an aeronautical engineer during World War II, Mr. Baskin moved West