the life of a child. Educators instill wisdom in the minds of children; they lead our nation's youth into the journey of adulthood. John F. Kennedy said, "Let us think of education as the means of developing our greatest abilities, because in each of us there is a private hope and dream which, fulfilled, can be translated into benefit for everyone and greater strength for our nation."

Ms. Sayre has touched the lives of her students. Elementary teachers have a special gift. They leave a lasting impression on our children, which is just the beginning of their educational careers. At a very early age, they learn what skills are necessary to grow and progress in the future. Teachers like Ms. Sayre leave a lasting legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in thanking Ms. Cathy Sayre for the outstanding work she has done as an educator. The students of Solley Elementary are very lucky to have such a kind and compassionate person who is dedicated to bettering their lives.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5427), making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes:

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Flake amendment regarding the GEDAC Packaged Gas Engine-Driven Heat Pump Development. I appreciate the attention that my fellow Arizonan has brought to the issue of so-called "earmarks." I share his passion for limited, responsible government. We have seen instances in which inappropriate or even corrupt projects have been funded in appropriation, authorization and tax bills and we must ensure that all of the bills we pass—appropriations bills, authorization bills and tax bills—fund only projects that can stand up to scrutiny.

However, the GEDAC Heat Pump project is a project that deserves our support and will help us to find solutions to our country's energy and water needs. Specifically, this project will allow for the continued development of natural gas-based heat pump technology that saving both energy and water resources. When completed, this will be the first small packaged system available in the United States. The technology is broadly applicable throughout the country, and it provides a number of benefits, including greater energy efficiency and water savings. The technology will not only save energy but will save water, which is important to Arizona. If successful, it could displace central station power generation which uses approximately a gallon of water per kilowatt generated. It is in line with the President's efforts to address climate change by developing technologies that having significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It also is in line with the President's efforts to utilize domestic energy resources.

None of the money in this particular project goes to private industry. Every dime of it goes to the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). ORNL has a sophisticated facility for testing that private industry cannot afford to replicate every time it has a new idea.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman's concern that we fund only those projects that can withstand serious scrutiny. But this project stands up to scrutiny and deserves our support. I urge a no vote on the Flake amendment.

CONGRATULATING THE PACE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 5–A STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize and congratulate the Pace High School baseball team on winning the Florida State championship 5–A title.

The 19 Pace High School varsity baseball players secured an 11–7 win over Tampa Hillsborough on May 18, 2006, to claim the 5–A State championship. It is Pace's first championship since 1990 and their third State championship over all. On the way to claiming this hard earned title, Coach Charlie Warner rallied the team on three separate occasions, using the Patriots skills and talents to once again take the leading score. "I do not know if there are words to describe it," Warner said. "To come out here and coach this game and see some great talent . . . It's just a real pleasure to be able to do all of this."

The community support from this rapidly growing city was unparalleled. As the Patriots made their way home the next day, Patriot Boulevard, which circles around the school and baseball field, was lined with hundreds of fans dressed in red, white, and blue to welcome home the champs. For 10 of the ball players, this was their last victory at Pace High School; these 10 seniors graduated the next evening. I have no doubt that they will continue to inspire and make positive impacts on those around them.

Their resiliency has not only made me proud, but also their families, friends and community proud as well. As Pace High School Principal Frank Lay always says, "It's great to be a Pace Patriot," and it's also great to represent the Patriots.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I would like to congratulate the Pace High baseball team on their State victory and thank him for representing Santa Rosa County in such a first-class manner.

THE WORLD HUNGER CRISIS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, today I chaired a hearing to examine the enormous need for food aid around the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa which has the greatest need. As an essential element for life, the assurance of food availability must necessarily be a focal point of our humanitarian assistance programs and at the forefront of our interventions on behalf of those in the greatest need. While the extent of that need can at times be overwhelming, we must keep in mind the verses of Matthew 25, "as you did it to one of the least of these my brothers, you did it to me," and "as you did not do it to one of the least of these, you did not do it to me."

Last August, I, along with Greg Simpkins of the Africa Subcommittee staff, visited Kalma and Mukjar refugee camps in South and West Darfur. We saw first hand how food aid was making the difference between life and death for the thousands of people in the camps. We spoke with many people whose lives had been utterly devastated by the ravages of war, but who were keeping hope alive thanks to the gifts of international humanitarian aid and food aid.

However, our visit to these camps raised the question as to what the Government of Sudan, as well as other developing country governments, are going to do about contributing to the elimination of hunger by opening their own stocks of food or by facilitating, rather than hampering, the delivery of food to hungry people in their countries. In Sudan, the government has not only failed to contribute to the feeding of its own people, but has actually interfered with the supply of food to those in need in the Darfur camps like the ones we visited. Moreover, the Government of Sudan placed a commercial embargo on Kalma camp while we were there that prevented the sale of food and other necessary items to those able to buy them in the camps. We in the developed world should help feed those in need, but it is also the responsibility of the governments in question to respond to the needs of their own people.

The UN World Food Program has announced that almost 731,000 metric tons of food will be needed this year to feed the 6.1 million people caught in the conflict in Southern Sudan and Darfur. Over 89,000 metric tons is needed in Eastern Chad for Sudanese refugees, Chadian nationals adversely affected by the influx of refugees, and a contingency reserve of six months for the refugees. An estimated 6.25 million people in the Horn of Africa face a severe humanitarian crisis this year resulting primarily from successive seasons of failed rains in that region. The World Food Program has sent out appeals for approximately 1.6 million metric tons of food aid for the Horn of Africa and the rest of the sub-Sahara.

This does not include, of course, the emergency food needs of peoples in other parts of the world, including Haiti, North Korea, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

It is important to keep in mind that behind these mind-boggling numbers are real men, women and children, people like you and me, individuals who are suffering not only the present pangs of hunger but who will have to live with the long-term effects of mal- and under-nutrition. There are also those for whom the lack of food exacerbates the cruel effects of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, thereby increasing the likelihood of death. This is the reason why it is so important for us to examine the crisis of world hunger, and to continue to direct our efforts to address it.