CONGRESSWOMAN JO ANN S. DAVIS POST OFFICE

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2008

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation. I think this is a fitting tribute to our late friend and colleague Jo Ann Davis. This legislation would designate Jo Ann's home post office in Gloucester, Virginia as the ''Congresswoman Jo Ann S. Davis Post Office.''

I had the opportunity to first meet Jo Ann Davis when she was a member of the Virginia General Assembly. She showed there the same courage, determination and hard work that she showed here during her service in the United States Congress. Right through to her final week here, she was still working for the people of the First Congressional District of Virginia. She was very proud of her representation of those great people and often talked about her district as being America's First Congressional District because it contained Jamestown and Yorktown and Williamsburg, and worked very hard for the past several years as we prepared for last year's celebration of the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown.

Sadly, Virginia lost a devoted public servant when Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis passed away after her two year battle with breast cancer. Jo Ann was not only a dear friend but a true public servant, working tirelessly on behalf of all Virginians. Jo Ann was an active and vocal participant of this body. She was vigilant in looking after the interests of Virginia and her congressional district. Jo Ann loved being in her district and particularly her home in Gloucester. It was here at home that she could be with her wonderful husband, Chuck, her children and grandchildren, and her horses and it was here where she passed on.

It is only fitting that the Jo Ann S. Davis Post Office will be in Gloucester, the town that she loved, in the district she fought tirelessly for here in Congress. This will serve as a memorial to her work for the people of America's First Congressional District, the people she served with distinction, courage, great honor and determination.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this tribute to my friend Jo Ann. I hope that all members will join me in honoring the service of our brave and courageous colleague.

EXTENSION OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TAX CREDIT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues to act swiftly to pass a strengthened and seamless extension of the Research and Development Tax Credit.

The R&D tax credit expired at the end of last year, creating an unacceptable degree of uncertainty for our country's most innovative industries.

An investment in R&D is an investment in the U.S. economy. In 2003, for example, U.S. companies invested $140.1 billion in domestic research and development.

As we have seen in Silicon Valley and elsewhere, that investment has strengthened our economy and led to remarkable technological advancements.

At a time when our economy is shedding jobs, a swift extension of the R&D tax credit makes abundant sense. More than 90% of the benefits of the credit are attributable to salaries of workers performing U.S.-based research.

A permanent extension of the credit would be ideal. Since its inception in 1981, the R&D tax credit has been extended 12 times for periods ranging from 5 years to 6 months.

Given the long time horizon for returns on R&D investments, this ad hoc and piecemeal approach to extending the credit is problematic.

Nonetheless, the prospect of the credit lapsing altogether is even more problematic. Given the intense global competition faced by our most innovative industries, we cannot cede any more ground to those countries that provide expansive, permanent R&D incentives to lure away R&D investments.

Swift action on the R&D tax credit is critical to innovation centers like the Silicon Valley and to the overall health of the U.S. economy.

We must act quickly and decisively to maintain and advance America's place as a leader in innovation.

ZACHARY BEATTIE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Zachary Beattie, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 60, and by earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Zachary has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Along with his 42 merit badges, Zach has earned the World Heritage Award and the Mile Swim Award. Zach is also a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say.

In 2003, Zach earned the Shawn Burke High Adventure Scouting Award and in 2005 he earned the Jeff Prewitt Scouting Spirit Award. Along with scouts, Zach is active in many community and school activities. Zach is also a member of Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Future Teachers of America and National Honor Society.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Zachary Beattie for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO COMMEMORATE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. KING'S ASSASSINATION

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark 40 years since the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In doing so, I would like to submit for the RECORD a statement from Ralph B. Everett, President and CEO of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. The Joint Center is one of the nation's premier research and public policy institutions and the only one whose work focuses primarily on issues of particular concern to African Americans and other people of color.

''While the 40th anniversary of the assassination of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. evokes deeply troubling memories, it also serves as an important milestone in assessing the progress this nation has made and how far we must yet go to transform America in the way that Dr. King envisioned.

For many people, the passing of four decades has not diminished the memory of how difficult and uncertain those times were. In my hometown of Orangeburg, South Carolina, the tragic and untimely death of Dr. King intensified the sense of despair and unease that many of us already felt after the February 8, 1968, shooting by law enforcement officers of three unarmed students, including my high school classmate Delano Middleton, during a protest at South Carolina State College against a segregated bowling alley. This became known as the Orangeburg Massacre.

In those dark days we wondered, how would the dream survive without Dr. King to lead us toward the Promised Land?

But history records that sadness and anxiety gave way to determination and action. Dr. King's spirit continued to guide the movement as African Americans began to concentrate on the everyday task of translating hard won rights into representation and influence in our system of governance in order to secure justice under the law, greater opportunity and an America that lives up to its historic promise.

The Joint Center was founded for this purpose and played a critical role in the ensuing progress. Today, we honor Dr. King for his bequest of a legacy and a dream that did not die with him, but rather has served as a lodestar for all that has been accomplished since the tragic day of his assassination.

We also recognize there is much to be done—just as Dr. King did when, in the wake of historic gains in civil and voting rights, he sought to direct our attention to the need for fundamental changes in the political and economic life of the nation, so that justice could truly prevail and opportunity could flow to every American. On this day and in his memory, let us commemorate Dr. King's vision and, at the same time, invigorate ourselves with resolve and forbearance to make his dream a reality from sea to shining sea.''

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join Ralph B. Everett, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, and me in honoring the great legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As we celebrate the life of Dr. King, I hope that we will be reminded to never be silent in the face

of injustices and inequities. I hope we will stand, as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. stood, for what is right, and just for all.

ULTIMATE TEST OF A MORAL SOCIETY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, according to GAO we are $5.3 trillion deep in publicly held debt, and have an estimated $54.3 trillion in unfunded promised benefits if we don't change our current course.

The Social Security and Medicare Trustees reports recently issued only reinforce the dire condition of our fiscal health.

This is a fundamental issue for our country's economic future. It's also a generational issue.

Pete Peterson's commentary in Newsweek last week ends by quoting Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the German pastor who was instrumental in the resistance movement against Nazism.

He said, "The ultimate test of a moral society is the kind of world it leaves to its children."

I can't help but wonder what sort of future today's partisan Washington is leaving generations to come. If we can come together—both sides of the aisle—we can ensure that our children and grandchildren have all the opportunity you and I have had.

The bipartisan Cooper-Wolf SAFE Commission could give this country a chance to get back on track—to rein in entitlement spending. If there are other bipartisan ideas on how to address this issue, we should talk about those too.

Doing nothing is simply not an option. I urge Congressional leadership and Treasury Secretary Paulson to embrace the Cooper-Wolf legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 183, 184, and 185 I was not present because I was returning from a field hearing. Had I been present I would have voted: "yes" on rollcall 183—H. Res. 886, "yes" on rollcall 184—H. Res. 994, and "yes" on rollcall 185—H.R. 3548.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD DILLMAN

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Don Dillman's remarkable life of selfless service. Inspired by his strong Christian faith, he subordinated his personal struggle with diabetes to his singular focus on the important volunteer work he did to improve the community of Hope, Indiana. His admirable courage in the face of adversity is something special that deserves honoring today on the floor of the people's House.

Donald W. Dillman was born in Columbus, Indiana on March 8, 1940, to Shirley "Bud" and Jessie Cecil Anderson Dillman. He was a graduate of Hope High School, Class of 1957. On June 24, 1962, he married Rena Blake, with whom he shared and celebrated forty-five years of marriage.

The "unofficial mayor" of Hope, Don helped organize countless civic projects and community initiatives over the years ranging from new playground equipment for the town square to launching the Hope Chamber of Commerce. He even stepped in as an anonymous reporter covering Hope Town Council meetings for the Hope Star Journal.

Don worked for decades to improve the community, serving in important leadership positions. He served as President of Heritage of Hope for over thirty-five years. He was a founder and board member of the Hawcreek-Flatrock Endowment Fund, applying his fundraising prowess to help it grow to over $225,000. Since the early 1970s, Don led the Hope Heritage Days festival, which draws thousands to the town each fall.

Don was not just bold about fundraising for the community; he was also bold about his faith. He served as a deacon at the First Baptist Church of Hope for many years. But most of all his faith shone through his commitment to the community of Hope, Indiana despite his own physical illnesses.

Sadly, Don has passed away, but he leaves a strong legacy of personal faith and selfless service that serve as a powerful example to all who knew him. I offer my sincere condolences to his wife Rena, their sons Jon and Darrell, and two grandchildren James and Jessica.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL HORMONE DISRUPTION ACT AND THE WOMEN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND DISEASE PREVENTION ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, today I'm proud to introduce the Environmental Hormone Disruption Act and the Women's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Act.

Consider for a moment that a woman's lifetime risk of breast cancer is 1 in 7 today, compared to 1 in 22 in the 1940s—over half of the cases are unexplained. And, over the last 30 years, the U.S. has seen a steep rise in the occurrence of childhood cancers, testicular cancer, juvenile diabetes, attention deficit disorder, learning disabilities, thyroid disorders, cognitive impairment, and autoimmune disorders. Autism cases alone rose 210 percent between 1987 and 1998.

About 100,000 chemicals are registered for use in the United States. However, 90 percent of these have never been fully tested for their impact on human health. Scientists have found that exposure to these synthetic chemicals disrupts hormone function and contributes to increased incidences of diseases. We already know the tragic impact that diethylstilbestrol, or DES, has had on the daughters of women who took this anti-miscarriage drug prescribed until 1971.

Furthermore, a recent article in the Boston Globe highlighted the possible link between obesity and exposure to bisphenol A (BPA), an estrogen-like compound found in many common plastic objects.

While the evidence is mounting that there is an association between these chemicals and hormone disruption, research remains limited, particularly on the impact on women and on how long-term, low-dose exposure to environmental pollutants impacts children at critical stages of development.

A couple years ago, I participated in a study conducted by the Environmental Working Group to find out what toxic substances I, in particular, and Americans in general, have been exposed to throughout our lives. My stunning test results showed literally hundreds of chemicals pumping through my vital organs every day. These chemicals include PCBs that were banned decades ago, as well as chemicals like Teflon that are currently under Federal investigation.

The study also tested 10 newborn babies and found that on average, each one had some 200 chemicals in their blood at the time of birth. The fact that we have children coming into this world already polluted and at the same time, do not know what the effects of that pollution will be on their mental and physical development, is both bad policy and immoral. We must test chemicals before they go onto the market, not after they get into our bloodstreams.

For several years, I have called on Congress to enact legislation that would allow NIH to expand its research on the impact of these chemical pollutants on the health of women and children.

Once again, I am introducing two important bills that I hope will advance this research—the Environmental Hormone Disruption Act and the Women's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Act. The Environmental Hormone Disruption Act authorizes the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to conduct a comprehensive program to research and educate the public on the health effects of hormone-disrupting chemicals. The Women's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Act authorizes the NIEHS to establish multidisciplinary research centers to investigate how environmental factors may be related to women's health and disease prevention.

Increased investments in research now could prevent and treat a broad range of diseases and disorders in future generations. I urge my colleagues to support these bills today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained from voting on April 10, 2008. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on the following rollcall votes: rollcall No. 178, rollcall No. 179. rollcall 180, rollcall 181.

I would have noted "nay" on the following rollcall vote: rollcall No. 182.