Today, we are ALL CAPS.
And that is just the way it is.

HONORING KE AU HAWAII, THE YEAR OF THE HAWAIIAN

HON. COLLEEN HANABUSA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 12, 2018

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Ke Au Hawaii, the Year of the Hawaiian, which honors Hawaii’s indigenous people and their culture, history, and accomplishments. Fittingly, yesterday we celebrated Kamehameha Day, a Hawaii state holiday honoring the Native Hawaiian monarch who first united the Hawaiian Islands under one rule.

Native Hawaiians are the original settlers of the Hawaiian Islands. Over a millennium, Native Hawaiians cultivated a rich culture and language that reflects the close relationship they had with their land. However, following European contact, Native Hawaiians endured a multitude of hardships that resulted in significant population and cultural declines. The effects of these declines continue through today, with Native Hawaiians overrepresented in rates of homelessness, incarceration, drug use, health disparities, and many other social ills.

One such hardship came in the form of an 1896 Republic of Hawaii-era law, which banned the teaching of ‘ōlelo Hawaii, the Hawaiian language, in both public and private schools. Over the subsequent half-century, this law severely diminished the percentage of Hawaii’s population that could speak and understand ‘ōlelo Hawaii. It was not until 1978 that Hawaiian was established as a co-official language of the State of Hawaii. Since then, the establishment of Hawaiian language immersion programs from pre-school through the college level has served as a critical incubator for language revitalization. These efforts have led to more than 20,000 fluent speakers of ‘ōlelo Native Hawaiian today.

At the turn of the century, prominent Native Hawaiian leaders took substantial steps to address the clear decline of an entire people. Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, the Territory of Hawaii’s at-large congressional delegate from 1903 to 1922, authored the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, which was passed by Congress in 1921 and continues to provide homesteads for Native Hawaiians. The purpose of the Hawaiian Homelands is to support the self-sufficiency and community-based development of the Native Hawaiian people and the preservation of their traditions, culture, and quality of life.

At the state level, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) was created in 1978. OHA has evolved into an entity that perpetuates Native Hawaiian culture and advocates for Native Hawaiian interests, providing community-building forums, loan assistance, scholarships, and many other vital opportunities to the Native Hawaiian people.

The decades-long struggle for recognition and reparation culminated in the Apology Resolution, adopted by President Clinton on November 19, 1993, that resolution formally apologized for the United States’ role in the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893. The sponsor of that resolution was the late Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka, the first and only United States Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry. He was an unavowed advocate for his people over his 36 years in Congress. Senator Akaka sadly passed away this April, but his legacy of advocacy on behalf of his people lives on.

This year, as we mark the Year of the Hawaiian, we must remember to appreciate and affirm the vibrant contributions of Native Hawaiians to the multicultural fabric that is the United States of America. We look to the next generation of Native Hawaiian leaders to continue the important work of improving the lives of the Native Hawaiian people and advancing their strength in their homeland. Significant progress has been achieved in empowering and rejuvenating the Native Hawaiian people through their resilience, persistence, and, above all, aloha. Theirs is a history and culture that have much to share and from which we have much to learn.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating the Native Hawaiian people and their contributions to our country.

IN RECOGNITION OF RORY GAMBLE FOR HIS LEADERSHIP AS DIRECTOR OF UAW REGION 1A

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 12, 2018

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rory Gamble for his work as director of the United Automotive Workers (UAW) Region 1A. Mr. Gamble has effectively served the working men and women of southeast Michigan through his leadership and efforts.

Mr. Gamble began his career with the UAW in 1974 after joining the Ford Motor Dearborn Frame Plant as a weld fixture repairman. The following year, he was elected to the position of plant trustee and has since served a wide variety of assignments in the UAW throughout his career. These include membership on the UAW-Ford national Negotiating Team, as well as prominent roles in UAW Local 600, which currently represents 27,000 active and retired members with over 40 autonomous bargaining units in southeast Michigan. Since June 2006, Mr. Gamble has been elected to three four-year terms as director of UAW Region 1A, which covers approximately 150,000 active and retired members from the Big Three automakers, health care facility employees, and many other workplaces.

Mr. Gamble’s efforts on behalf of the workers UAW represents has been critical to helping them secure the pay and benefits that they have earned. Because of his leadership, the UAW has been able to navigate a challenging political and economic environment while ensuring that the working men and women of southeast Michigan received pay and benefits commensurate with the important work they perform. Additionally, Mr. Gamble is active in the community, serving on numerous local organizations and boards, including Bridging Blights, which helps families in need connect to those in the close-knit community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing Hilda Holley a very happy 100th birthday.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 6067 RODCHENKOV ANTI-DOPING ACT (RADA ACT)

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 12, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I introduced H.R. 6067, the Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act ("RADA") because in the realm of international sports, it has become almost commonplace for too many athletes to yield to the temptation of bridging the gap between their own skill and the pinnacle of athletic achievement by resorting to performance-enhancing drugs.

And to conceal this fall from grace, cheaters are employing increasingly sophisticated modes of masking the use of any proscribed drugs. This practice, some of it state-sanctioned, undermines international athletic competition and is often connected to more nefarious actions by state actors.

This is why it is necessary for Congress to enact H.R. 6067, the bipartisan Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act ("RADA") Act. The legislation I have introduced is bipartisan, and bears the name of courageous whistleblower Dr. Grigory Rodchenkov, a valiant man who revealed the true extent of the