

This bill also authorizes programs to address the demand for live and fresh wildlife for human consumption by improving nutritional choices and outcomes while protecting critical wildlife areas.

A Whole of Government approach that embraces a One Health model is critical to ensuring that we are much better prepared for another zoonotic disease like COVID-19, that we understand its risks, and that we can mitigate spread from animals to humans.

My legislation would create a Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force, would require a multi-sectoral strategy from USA ID to reduce the demand for wildlife consumption through food security interventions, and authorizes an integrated zoonotic disease program to research, conduct surveillance of priority and unknown diseases, and prevent spillover through behavioral changes.

I am thrilled to be joined in leading this bill with my colleague on the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, Congressman JEFF FORTENBERRY. I urge the House of Representatives to join me in passing this important legislation.

HONORING ALAN TURING AS A
DISTINGUISHED MATHEMATI-
CIAN AND HERO

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2020

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, Alan Turing was a brilliant English mathematician, founder of modern computer science and a World War II hero.

His contributions during the war, especially his work alongside others in cryptography, were hailed as 'priceless' by our own President Eisenhower. By breaking German military-codes, Turing helped to quickly win the Battle of the Atlantic, without which the Allies may not have been able to launch D-Day in 1944. His efforts helped to shorten the war, possibly by years, saving incalculable human life.

Even today, our lives are impacted by his work. Turing is credited with creating the

modern computer concept and helping to found computer science by theorizing a programmable machine capable of computing anything computable.

Yet Turing was more than just a mathematician, an inventor or a hero. Turing was a gay man. Because he was gay, he faced persecution for merely being who he was. In 1952, just seven years after he had helped defeat the Nazis, he was prosecuted for being in a gay relationship and forced to undergo chemical castration to avoid prison.

Two years later, in 1954, he died, possibly by suicide. He was only 41.

Turing's life is a reminder of how brilliant anyone could be, no matter what the world perceived them or of whom they loved. His life also serves as a reminder of the harm and costs that accompany discrimination and prejudice. We will never know what else Alan Turing might have discovered had he been accepted, and what he might have accomplished had his life not been cut so short. We do know that the world owes him a great deal of gratitude, and for that, we honor him for LGBTQ History Month.

RECOGNIZING PROFESSORS PAUL
R. MILGROM AND ROBERT B.
WILSON, LAURATES OF THE
NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMIC
SCIENCES

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring two of my distinguished constituents who are this year's recipients of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, Stanford University Professors Paul R. Milgrom and Robert B. Wilson. The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, more commonly known as the Nobel Prize in Economics, is given by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm and was established in 1968, joining the five original prizes established by Alfred Nobel in his 1895 will.

Professors Milgrom and Wilson are being honored for their extraordinary contributions to

the field of economics in game theory, specifically for "improvements to auction theory and inventions of new auction formats." They are best known for developing the simultaneous ascending auction in 1994 for the Federal Communications Commission to better allocate licenses for the public's airwaves (also known as spectrum). Since then, spectrum auctions have generated over \$100 billion for the U.S. Treasury and expanded connectivity for millions of Americans. Their contributions to auction theory have implications in a broad range of subjects beyond spectrum allocation, including real-time bidding for internet ad delivery, fishing quotas, and the renewable energy market.

Both professors have had distinguished careers. Professor Milgrom is the Shirley and Leonard Ely Professor of Humanities and Sciences in the Department of Economics at Stanford University, and he is a Professor, by courtesy, at both the Department of Management Science and Engineering and the Graduate School of Business. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Senior Fellow at the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research. Professor Milgrom holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan, and earned a Master's and Doctorate degree from Stanford.

Professor Wilson is the Adams Distinguished Professor of Management, Emeritus, at the Stanford Business School. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow and Council Member of the Econometric Society. He earned a Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctorate degrees from Harvard, and he has received honorary degrees from the University of Chicago and the Norwegian School of Economics.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House to join me in congratulating Paul R. Milgrom and Robert B. Wilson on receiving this most prestigious award, recognizing their contribution to the design of pioneering auctions that have impacted economic practices around the world. It's my privilege to represent them, pay tribute to their brilliance, and thank them for making every American exceedingly proud of their accomplishments.