

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL VERN
CLARK

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today in order to recognize and honor one of Missouri's favorite sons, Admiral Vern Clark, United States Navy, our 27th Chief of Naval Operations, as he prepares to turn over the helm of the United States Navy to his successor.

Admiral Clark, the longest serving Chief of Naval Operations since Admiral Arleigh Burke held that office nearly 45 years ago, has rendered distinguished service to the government of the United States and, in my view, ranks among the most superb of a long line of outstanding Navy leaders.

Born in Iowa and raised in the great states of Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois, Admiral Clark is a graduate of Evangel College and holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Arkansas. Like so many of his predecessors from our Nation's heartland, Admiral Clark determined to go down to the sea in ships; a determination that has ultimately redounded to the eminent advantage of the country that he has served so well for more than 36 years. From the Cold War to the War on Terrorism, his enduring contributions to the Navy and the Nation, along with his wise, discerning military judgment mark his long career.

Upon earning his commission in August of 1968, Admiral Clark served aboard the destroyers USS *John W. Weeks* (DD 701) and USS *Gearing* (DD 710). As a Lieutenant, the Navy saw fit to give him his first command, USS *Grand Rapids* (PG 98), and he has been in command at every opportunity thereafter, including command of USS *McCloy* (FF 1038), USS *Spruance* (DD 963), the Atlantic Fleet's Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Destroyer Squadron Seventeen, and Destroyer Squadron Five. After being selected for flag rank, Admiral Clark commanded the *Carl Vinson* Battle Group/Cruiser Destroyer Group Three, the Second Fleet, and the United States Atlantic Fleet. All told, Admiral Clark has spent more than half his commissioned service doing what he does best, leading the men and women who have, in his exceptional words, "volunteered to wear the cloth of the nation."

Ashore, Admiral Clark has served as Special Assistant to the Director of the Systems Analysis Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Administrative Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Surface Warfare) and as the Administrative Aide to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations. He served as Head of the Cruiser-Destroyer Combat Systems Requirements Section and Force Anti-Submarine Warfare Officer for the Commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and he directed the Joint Staffs Crisis

Action Team for Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Admiral Clark has also served as the Director of both Plans and Policy (J5) and Financial Management and Analysis (J8) at the U.S. Transportation Command; Deputy and Chief of Staff, United States Atlantic Fleet; the Director of Operations (J3) and subsequently Director of the Joint Staff.

His tenure as Chief of Naval Operations has been underscored by remarkable strength and a clear vision for the future. Anticipating the tremendous challenges of the rapidly changing post-Cold War strategic environment, he set a course for deep and fundamental transformation, enhancing the readiness and responsiveness of the Navy. His relentless pursuit of excellence and willingness to not only embrace change, but to lead it, were key factors in shaping the most powerful maritime force in our history; a force that is built upon a solid foundation of the growing and thriving young Americans who have flourished under Admiral Clark's leadership. An unwavering sense of duty, the highest ideals of honor, and a profound devotion to country have characterized this man's service. And I think he would be the first to tell you that those long years of service would not have been possible without the unwavering support of his wife, Connie. She has devoted her life to her husband, to her family and to the men and women of the Navy family. She has traveled by his side for these many years visiting the Fleet. Her sacrifice and devotion have served as an example and inspiration for others, and we will miss them both.

With these words before the House of Representatives, I seek to recognize Admiral Clark for his superior leadership and unswerving loyalty to the Navy and to this great Nation. In the time-honored tradition of the naval service, I now ask you to join me in wishing Vern and Connie Clark "fair winds and following seas" as they continue their extraordinary journey through life together, and to thank them both for service so faithfully rendered.

ACKNOWLEDGING AFRICAN DESCENDANTS OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE IN ALL OF THE AMERICAS

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2005

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 175 and extend my thanks to my friend from New York for bringing this resolution before the House. The dark, sordid history of slavery in this country continues to reverberate throughout society—economically, culturally, socially. What too many in our country do not know is that the enslavement of Africans was a tragedy throughout this hemisphere, not just in the United States. This important resolution shines

a bright light on the injustices suffered by the descendants of the transatlantic slave trade throughout the Americas, and particularly in Latin America and Caribbean. The United States must join with the international community to improve the living conditions of and to empower the Afro-Latino communities throughout the Americas.

As a result of the slave trade and immigration, approximately 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 persons of African descent live in Latin America and the Caribbean, representing the largest concentration of persons of African ancestry outside of Africa. Individuals of African descent are a vital part of the population and economy of almost every country in Latin America, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. By way of example, Brazil has the largest population of Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean, yet, tragically, only one in three Afro-Brazilians attend secondary schools.

Although Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean have made significant economic, social, and cultural contributions to their respective countries, a large percentage of these Afro-descendants community live in extremely poor conditions, in marginal communities with little or no access to education, healthcare, equal employment. As a result, Afro-descendants have shorter life expectancies, higher infant mortality rates, higher incidences of HIV/AIDS, higher rates of illiteracy, and lower incomes than do other populations. Afro-descendants, for instance, account for about 30 percent of the Latin American population, yet make up over 60 percent of its poor. Afro-descendants also have extreme high rates of suicide and homicide.

We, as African-Americans, share similar histories and civil rights struggles and experience similar disparities with Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean. In recognizing this, we are also recognizing that America shares similar experience with our neighbors in the Hemisphere.

While we have taken strides to address racial and ethnic disparities here in the United States, our struggle continues. Unfortunately, in Latin America and the Caribbean, similar transformations and recognitions of the need to address many of these racial and ethnic disparities have yet to occur.

Today, with this important resolution, we demonstrate our solidarity and we confirm our commitment to help facilitate these transformations in Latin America. Supporting this Resolution is a mutually-beneficial goal for those of us in the United States and those populations residing to our neighboring South. Creating economic opportunities, expanding growth, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities leads to greater stability and democracy in the Hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to again thank my friend and colleague from New York, Mr. RANGEL, for his leadership in bringing this

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

historic resolution to the floor. However imperfect, ours is a nation of laws committed to equal justice for all. That commitment has never ended at the border, and it certainly should extend to our neighbors throughout the Americas. This resolution reminds us to heed the sage words Dr. King wrote from the Birmingham jail 42 years ago: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Let us remember that wisdom as we cast our votes for this resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain how I would have voted on July 18, 2005 during rollcall vote No. 380, No. 381, and No. 382 during the first session of the 109th Congress. The first vote was on Res. 328—recognizing the 25th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland in 1980 that led to the establishment of the Solidarity Trade Union, the second was H. Con. Res. 175—acknowledging African descendants of the transatlantic slave trade in all of the Americas, and the third was H. Res. 364—commending the continuing improvement in relations between the United States and the Republic of India.

I respectfully request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that if present, I would have voted "yes" on these rollcall votes.

RECOGNIZING DR. DENNIS J.
GALLIGANI, PH.D.

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Dr. Dennis J. Galligani, Ph.D. for his valuable and tireless dedication to California's education system and community. Dr. Galligani has served the University of California with distinction, humility, and humanity for the last 30 years at both the Irvine campus and at the system's administrative office. The goal of educational equality and equity has been the driving force in Dr. Galligani's efforts to ensure inclusiveness in admissions, financial aid, and student services.

Dr. Galligani was an early advocate for collaborative approaches to addressing educational issues through his enduring support for, and commitment to, the California Student Opportunity and Access Program, Cal-SOAP, and the Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement, MESA, Program. Dr. Galligani represented the University of California for several years as a member and chair of the Advisory Board to the California Academic Partnership Program, CAPP, whose goal is "to develop cooperative efforts to improve the academic quality of public secondary schools with the objective of improving the preparation of all students for college."

The California Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs,

GEAR UP, has benefited from the leadership of Dr. Galligani as its first Principal Investigator and his steady stewardship of this program on behalf of the Governor and his California Education Round Table colleagues. Dr. Galligani has nurtured young educational professionals, especially those from Latino, African-American, and Native American families, to assume leadership roles in academics and their communities.

I learned the importance of integrity, competence, and commitment from Dr. Galligani while I was Director of the South Coast Cal-SOAP Program and on the CAPP Advisory Board. Dr. Galligani's mentoring contributed to my professional development and desire to assume both an advocacy and leadership role with respect to enhancing the academic preparation of all students for college. I commend Dr. Galligani for his distinguished record of professional service as the Associate Vice President for Student Academic Services at the University of California and extend to him my sincere best wishes for continued success as Executive Director of the Alliance for Regional Collaboration to Heighten Educational Success, ARCHES.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE
2005 APPRENTICE GRADUATES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and admiration that I offer my congratulations to many of Northwest Indiana's most talented, dedicated, and hardworking individuals. On Friday, July 29, 2005, the Lake County Electricians Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee IBEW & NECA will honor the Completion Class of 2005 at the 50th Annual Apprentice Completion Banquet, which will be held at the Avalon Manor Banquet Hall in Hobart, IN.

They will be recognizing and honoring the 2005 apprentice graduates. Those individuals who have completed the apprentice training are: Joseph Anderson, Randall Bard, Jacques Berbesque, Robert Brannon, Feliciano Bucio, Jonathan Buczek, Christopher Buitron, Jeff Campbell, Larry Chandler, Eric Cisneros, Keenan Collier, Cameron Collins, Steve Cruise, Lester Daniel, Brian Derolf, J. Matt Dees, Todd Dodd, Lou Donaldson, Phil Dorin, Jeremy Drenth, Ryan Ferry, H. Tom Floyd, Julianne Guidotti, Tom Guined, Eddie Jackson, David McCarty, Scott Morgan, Steve Petri, Nate Plants, Derek Popovich, Timothy Ramsey, Ryan Rentschler, R. Chad Robinson, Nick Roper, Nick Santostefano, Robert Severa, Aaron Shelton, Ivan Simmons, Tom Stidham, and Jonathan Vicari.

Northwest Indiana has a rich history of excellence in its craftsmanship and loyalty by its tradesmen. These graduates are all outstanding examples of each. They have mastered their trade and have demonstrated their loyalty to both the union and the community through their hard work and self-sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating these hardworking individuals. Along with all the other men and women of Northwest Indiana's unions, these individuals have

contributed to the growth and development of the economy of the First Congressional District, and I am very proud to honor them in Washington, DC.

HONORING MASTER SERGEANT
HARRY JENKINS

HON. JIM MCCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Master Sergeant Harry Jenkins. Master Sergeant Harry Jenkins is retiring with over 23 years of service in the United States Marine Corps. He was raised in Minden, Louisiana, where he graduated from Minden High School in 1982.

Master Sergeant Jenkins began his military career at San Diego, California, where he attended basic training in 1982. He then went to his military occupation school (MOS) at Camp Pendleton, California in 1982. He was one of the top candidates at the school. He was assigned the Administrative Clerk MOS.

Master Sergeant Jenkins has served in a number of assignments throughout his distinguished career. He has served in assignments ranging from Hawaii; New York City; Okinawa, Japan; Long Island, New York; Virginia and Washington, DC. From November 1982–April 1986, he was assigned to the 1st Marine Brigade, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii as an administrative clerk and Platoon Sergeant.

From April 1985–June 1989, he was assigned to the Marine Corps Public Affairs Office, New York, New York. He served as the Administration Chief and the Assistant Public Affairs Chief and was responsible for providing the media updates on Marine Corps activities and interacting in local community activities.

From June 1989–June 1990, he was assigned to 9th Marines, Okinawa, Japan and 3rd Amphibious Assault Vehicle Battalion, Okinawa, Japan where he served as the Administration Chief and Platoon Sergeant.

From June 1990–October 1993, he was assigned to Marine Corps Recruiting Station, New York, Garden City, and New York. He was assigned as the Administration Chief, where he was responsible for maintaining the records and supporting the recruiters responsible for recruiting the next generation of Marines.

From October 1993–November 1996, he was assigned to Officer Assignment Branch, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. There he served as the Assistant Monitor for the Field Grade Ground Service Support Military Occupation Specialties.

From November 1996–March 2002, he was assigned to the U.S. House of Representatives Marine Corps Liaison Office, Washington, DC. Master Sergeant Jenkins has carried the Marine's message to these hallowed halls providing members of this body the information necessary to determine how best to equip, maintain and support the United States Marine Corps and ultimately provide and ensure the Nation's security. During this period, Master Sergeant Jenkins was responsible for directing, and organizing numerous congressional and staff delegations around the world. His attention to detail in making these very important trips logistically successful is noteworthy.

During Master Sergeant Jenkins' last 3 years of service, he has served as the Administration Chief in the Marine Corps' Office of Legislative Affairs. That office supports Members of Congress, and their congressional committees, relating to the Marine Corps and the security of our Nation. In his position as Administrative Chief, Master Sergeant Jenkins has been vital in the efficient running of that very busy office.

Master Sergeant Jenkins has made a lasting contribution in the capability of today's Marine Corps' and the future shape of tomorrow's Corps. His superior performance of duties highlights the culmination of more than 23 years of honorable and dedicated Marine Corps service. By his exemplary professional competence, sound judgment, and total dedication to duty, Master Sergeant Jenkins has reflected great credit upon himself and has always upheld the highest traditions of the United States Marine Corps. I wish him, his wife, Deborah, his sons, Deven and Jarrod all the best as he pursues other interests outside of the Marine Corps.

**NAZI PARAPHERNALIA IS AN
ABHORRENT SIGHT ANYWHERE**

HON. THELMA D. DRAKE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the following article written by a constituent, Rabbi Israel Zoberman.

The rally at the Yorktown Battlefield in Virginia, on June 25, 2005 sponsored by the Nationalist Socialist Movement (The American Nazi Party) is an opportune occasion for somber reflection and sincere soul-searching. Let us be clear: Nazi paraphernalia is bound to be an abhorrent sight anywhere, so much more so on a site resonating with sacred historical memories. A noxious display of terror-filled symbols protected paradoxically by our great democracy's freedoms which the Nazis seek to remove; freedoms and concomitant responsibilities won not without heroic struggle to overthrow tyranny and to be reaffirmed only a few days later at the July 4th celebration. Surely the rally's chosen venue and the close proximity of the two above dates is no coincidence, since the American Nazis unabashedly pretend to cloak themselves in the mantle of "the true American patriots."

How ironic as well to acknowledge that we are currently observing the 60th anniversary of the defeat of the very same forces that the American neo-Nazis and their European counterparts shamefully continue to uphold as the desired ideal for humanity. How is it that following the enormous sacrifices to uproot Nazi Germany with the critical participation of the United States, there are those growing up in our midst of enviable diversity and by-and-large, mutual respect and civility, who yet harbor the seeds of consuming diabolical hatred for all that we hold dear?

The often repeat call for constant vigilance is not a trite one. History has taught us that democratic societies are not impregnable from those who labor to destroy them from within. Unleashed poison of bigotry and prejudice when unchecked can find its way into the mainstream when deteriorating political and economic conditions are ripe for scapegoating any vulnerable minority. Once the unfathomable Holocaust occurred, is it

any wonder that we have witnessed genocides and ethnic cleansing in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Iraq and now in the Sudan's Darfur region. The strikes of September 11, 2001 were also nourished by a similar spirit of disregarding the Other. Does it not behoove our societal institutions of home, school and religion to double our efforts in reaching the young's minds to appreciate what is at stake, promoting pluralism's open-mindedness and excising extremism's venom? Hitler and his murderous cohorts, masters of deception that they were, taught us nonetheless to seriously take ominous language and behavior.

Wider Holocaust and World War II education is a beneficial tool, along with the laudable contribution of the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C., the Virginia Holocaust Museum in Richmond, and similar ones elsewhere; particularly as time elapses from the actual tragic events with eye-witnesses dying while we confront revisionist history of Holocaust denial. We ought be immensely proud of the noble work, an exemplary model indeed, of our own Holocaust Commission of the Community Relations Council of the United Jewish Federation of Tidewater. As the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) still pursues tenaciously and admirably Nazis with blood on their hands who entered America or wish to do so, the American Jewish Committee reports that no more than 44 percent of Americans know about Auschwitz and only 30 percent are aware of what the "6 million" represents. Shockingly as well, even in Germany half of the under twenty-four year old population is ignorant of the Holocaust according to a recent poll. Thus the regrettable exposure of Nazi activity in deed and creed with today's internet utilization is also an opportunity to become cognizant of this corrosive phenomenon that we dare dismiss only at grave future risk. With the alarming rise worldwide of anti-Semitic incidents, and related anti-Israel bashing, the recently enacted German law to restrict neo-Nazi demonstrations next to sensitive historical sites is a good idea for us too.

The issue confronting us as Americans crosses boundaries of group, background, faith, gender and race. It ought to unite us anew as one yet diverse American nation in pursuit of our binding democratic agenda whose noble fulfillment is the ultimate response to those threatening it. The counter peace rally sponsored by The National Conference for Community and Justice which took place on June 21 at Virginia Wesleyan College was reassuring in the broad coalition it represented of concerned and involved citizens. The concluding moving dedication of the Peace Garden in memory of Dr. Catharine Cookson, founding director of Virginia Wesleyan's Center for the Study of Religious Freedom, was an apt act reflecting the great American ideal of bridge-building and mutual embrace. During this trying time of a global war against radical Islamic terror with the old Nazi specter refusing to totally go away despite our victory, we are reminded of the worst in human nature but also the best in us.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman is the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, Virginia. Born in Kazakhstan in 1945 to Polish Holocaust survivors, he is past President of the Hampton Roads Board of Rabbis and Cantors.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ROSE
F. PIERCE

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with utmost appreciation and sincerest admiration to honor the inspirational life of Mrs. Rose F. Pierce of Poughkeepsie, New York. She is survived by her adoring niece, Shirley and her husband, Richard Panessa of Poughkeepsie; two sisters, Lena Lewis of Syracuse and Gaspar Peschel of Sarasota, FL; and several other nieces, nephews, grandnieces and grandnephews.

After 88 years of a life complete with civic accomplishments, Mrs. Pierce's passing concludes a remarkable chapter of a life dedicated to volunteer service, while setting a commendable standard for all other leaders and volunteers to follow.

Mrs. Pierce is remembered by all in the Poughkeepsie and Hudson Valley community as a compassionate, considerate and unwavering in her commitment to others. She overcame adversity in life with a unique energy and spirit. Her distinguishing enthusiasm and vigor was ever apparent when she would dress as Betsy Ross and make presentations about our flag in local school districts.

Mrs. Pierce became known in the community for her commitment to those who made the greatest sacrifice by serving our country. She was a volunteer for many years at Castle Point VA Hospital in Dutchess County where she was recently received the United Way Points of Life award. She aided local veterans who were homebound, often driving them to the doctor or grocery shopping for them. Rose possessed an unwavering love for her country and humbly urged everyone to cherish and remember our veterans for the sacrifice they made to preserve our way of life.

Besides her commitment to veterans, Mrs. Pierce's service to her community came via volunteering, civic activities, and selfless acts of benevolence. She was a past President of the VFW Post 170 Ladies Auxiliary in Poughkeepsie and a life member of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Italian Center. Some of her other civic activities included involvement in the Naval Fleet reserve, A.A.R.P., Dutchess Garden Club, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, St. Rita's Society of Mount Carmel Church, and the Lions Club.

PERSON EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 18, 2005, I was unable to be present for the following rollcall votes: H. Res. 328, H. Con. Res. 175, H. Res. 364.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H. Res. 328.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H. Con. Res. 175.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H. Res. 364.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, due to inclement weather, my original flight tonight was cancelled, and I was forced to miss the rollcall votes on House Resolution 328, House Concurrent Resolution 175, and House Resolution 364. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on each of these measures.

RECOGNIZING EMANUEL
"TROOPER" LEDEZMA**HON. HENRY CUELLAR**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Emanuel "Trooper" Ledezma, a rising star in San Antonio, Texas.

Emanuel was born in 1982 to two Mexican immigrants who came to our country to achieve the American Dream. Emanuel immediately took an interest in boxing, joining his brothers at the San Fernando Gym.

Although Emanuel has been a dedicated boxer since the young age of 9, he realized the importance of education and service, graduating from Clark High School and enlisting in the United States Army in early 2002.

Emanuel served as a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division while he was stationed in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In 2003 he was deployed to Iraq for a tour of duty, and while there, he received numerous medals including, among others, Operation Iraqi Freedom, National Defense Medal, and two Army Accommodation Medals.

While enlisted and stationed at Ft. Bragg, Emanuel joined the Ft. Bragg Boxing Team and traveled throughout North Carolina in competitions. He now trains at the Zarzamora Street Gym and plans to make San Antonio and his family proud by pursuing and succeeding at boxing at the professional level.

Being fluent in both English and Spanish, Emanuel hopes that his cultural and ethnic roots can help him reach out to Latino youth and show them the importance of education, hard work, and perseverance.

Emanuel is a true representation of the "American Dream" that his immigrant parents came to this country to achieve, and I am proud to have this opportunity to recognize him here today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably detained due to a delayed flight and, therefore, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 380, 381, and 382. Had I been present, I would have vote "yea" on all three votes.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
FRITO-LAY, TECHNOLOGY PROC-
ESS CENTER**HON. KENNY MARCHANT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Frito-Lay, Technology Process Center in Dallas, Texas, for outstanding achievement in the field of occupational safety and health.

The tremendous efforts on behalf of the entire workforce have resulted in the center's approval to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Volunteer Protection Programs at the Star Level. Frito-Lay, Technology Process Center has now been a VPP participant for 5 years.

Since 1982, OSHA has recognized American worksites that have exceptional records and exemplify commitment to workplace safety and health. Less than 1,000 worksites under Federal jurisdiction currently share this distinction. Sites meeting VPP's demanding requirements typically experience injury and illness rates 53 percent below the industry average.

It is my pleasure to commend the men and woman of Frito-Lay, Technology Process Center for being approved once again as a VPP participant. Their dedication to workplace safety and health deserves to be recognized.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF GRAND BLANC, MICHIGAN**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to rise before you today, and to ask my colleagues in the 109th Congress to please join me in celebrating the 75th anniversary of a wonderful city in my district, Grand Blanc, Michigan. This momentous occasion will be marked by a series of events, including the dedication of a new Town Square and the opening of a connector street, both on July 26.

Originally a settlement of the Chippewa Indians, French traders arrived at the turn of the 19th century, naming their new home Grand Blanc, or "Great White." By 1823, pioneer families had set up trading posts, and built homes and farms on the abundant land, which sold for \$1.25 an acre. The railroad added more work and growth to the small community in 1862. In 1904, the village became the first in the State to consolidate its schools, and on March 4, 1930, the residents adopted a City Charter.

Over the past 75 years, Grand Blanc has grown to become one of Genesee County's and Michigan's fastest growing cities, while still maintaining its small town atmosphere. It is the proud home of one of the State's top school systems, thriving commercial districts and downtown area, and many public and private golf courses, including Warwick Hills, site of Michigan's only PGA Tour event, the Buick Open.

Grand Blanc's greatest treasure, however, is its residents. From those who have lived there

for a generation, to those who call it home for the first time, the people who make Grand Blanc such a warm and welcoming community shall always serve as its true nucleus.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to acknowledge the efforts of Grand Blanc Mayor Michael Matheny, City Manager Randall Byrne, and the dedicated City Council for their vision in recognizing the need to acknowledge this milestone. I am proud to call them my colleagues, my constituents, and my friends. Once again, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Grand Blanc, Michigan on its 75th Anniversary.

HONORING JAMES C. BRAZELTON

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. James C. Brazelton of Modesto, CA upon his retirement for his dedicated service with the Office of the District Attorney of Stanislaus County.

Mr. Brazelton began his law enforcement career as a Military Policeman assigned to the White House Security Detail. In 1963, he joined the City of Bakersfield Police Department where he served as a Patrolman, Motorcycle Officer and Detective. He accepted a position with the City of Orange Police Department in 1968 and worked his way through the ranks as a Patrolman, Detective, Watch Commander, SWAT Team Commander, and Sergeant. While with the City of Orange Police Department, he attended Western State University, College of Law, in Anaheim, California. Upon graduating in 1974, he moved on from the City of Orange Police Department to spend the next 11 years in the private practice of law.

In 1985, James Brazelton accepted the position as a Senior Deputy District Attorney with the Stanislaus County District Attorney's Office. Primarily serving in the Felony Trial Division, Mr. Brazelton was responsible for prosecuting many high-profile homicide cases. In 1993, Mr. Brazelton was appointed Chief Deputy District Attorney for the Felony Superior Court Division and in August 1995, he was named Chief Deputy District Attorney for Administration.

On March 19, 1996, James C. Brazelton was appointed by the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors to fill the unexpired term of the retiring District Attorney and was sworn in as District Attorney on March 29, 1996.

In 2001, Mr. Brazelton was appointed by California State Attorney General Bill Lockyer to serve on the Blue Ribbon SWAT Team Practices Commission. He is also a member of the National District Attorneys Association and an alumnus of the National College of District Attorneys. In 2005, he was appointed by President Bush to a four-person focus group on capital punishment litigation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. James C. Brazelton of Modesto, CA upon his retirement from the Office of the District Attorney of Stanislaus County. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Brazelton many years of continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a personal explanation of the reason I missed rollcall Votes Nos. 363–379 from July 11 to July 14, 2005. Following Hurricane Dennis' landfall in my district on July 10, 2005, it wasn't possible for 3 days to fly out of the area, and it became clear during that time that it was most prudent to remain in the district for the balance of the week to survey and assist with immediate needs following the storm's passage.

I respectfully request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that if present, I would have voted:

Rollcall vote No. 363, H. Con. Res. 168, condemning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the abductions and continued captivity of citizens of the Republic of Korea and Japan as acts of terrorism and gross violations of human rights, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 364, H. Res. 333, supporting the goals and ideals of a National Weekend of Prayer and Reflection for Darfur, Sudan, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 365, Previous Question on H. Res. 352, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 366, H. Res. 351, the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 739, H.R. 740, H.R. 741, and H.R. 742, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 367, H. Res. 352, providing that the House of Representatives will focus on removing barriers to competitiveness of the United States economy, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 368, H. Res. 343, commending the State of Kuwait for granting women certain important political rights, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 369, H.R. 739, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide for adjudicative flexibility with regard to the filing of a notice of contest by an employer following the issuance of a citation or proposed assessment of a penalty by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 370, H.R. 740, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide for greater efficiency at the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 371, H.R. 741, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide for judicial deference to conclusions of law determined by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission with respect to an order issued by the Commission, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 372, H.R. 742, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide for the award of attorneys' fees and costs to small employers when such employers prevail in litigation prompted by the issuance of a citation by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 373, Capps Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 6, "nay";

Rollcall vote No. 374, H.R. 3100, to authorize measures to deter arms transfers by foreign countries to the People's Republic of China, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 375, H. Res. 356, condemning in the strongest terms the

terrorist attacks in London, England, on July 7, 2005, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 376, Rohrbacher Amendment to H.R. 2864, "nay";

Rollcall vote No. 377, Flake Amendment to H.R. 2864, "aye";

Rollcall vote No. 378, final passage of H.R. 2864, Water Resources Development Act of 2005, "nay"; and

Rollcall vote No. 379, H. Con. Res. 191, Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the conclusion of the War in the Pacific and honoring veterans of both the Pacific and Atlantic theaters of the Second World War, "aye".

COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF
HUGH P. BRADY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to commend Mr. Hugh Brady, a member of the professional staff of the House Armed Services Committee, whose honorable service to this body and to our country deserves our sincere appreciation.

Hugh recently departed Capitol Hill for the private sector after many years of selfless service. While here, he epitomized what it means to be a professional staff member. He is uniformly recognized by his peers and by industry and executive branch officials as an expert in the fields of the Federal budget, missile defense, and the nuclear weapons-related activities of the Energy Department. It is also no understatement to say that many Armed Services Committee members, including me, John Spratt, and Silvestre Reyes have come to rely on the wisdom of Hugh's advice, and it was invariably on the mark. Nevertheless, Hugh is the kind of person who never sought public recognition. Instead, he labored tirelessly in the background to insure those of us in the spotlight had access to the most sound policy analyses and advice possible. On the rare occasions when we might pursue another course, he unflinchingly adopted that course as his own immediately and worked to support it with all of his energies and expertise.

Those of us who know Hugh know that this approach has been his *modus operandi* since he arrived on the Hill in 1985, soon after graduating *Magna Cum Laude* from Hamilton College in New York and a brief internship at the State Department. After two years in the office of Representative Ben Gilman (R-N.Y.), Hugh left to attend to pursue a master's degree in public administration from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Upon graduation he received a prestigious appointment as a Presidential Management Intern and subsequently worked in the Navy Comptroller's Office and in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Hugh returned to Capitol Hill in 1992, working first in the office of Representative JOHN SPRATT (D-S.C.) as a legislative assistant focusing on national security and international affairs. It was not long before he moved to the Budget Committee as an analyst for defense and international affairs. From there, Hugh moved to the Armed Services Committee, where he primarily worked on the Strategic Subcommittee on issues concerning space, ballistic missile defense, intelligence policy, budget matters and defense issues within the Department of Energy. Mr. Speaker, I am sure

you recognize what an important portfolio that is, with a myriad diverse and complex issues that directly affect our national security. Yet, Hugh mastered it with aplomb.

Typical of Hugh's mastery of substance, as well as his understanding of politics, was his successful effort to establish an equitable worker's compensation program for Energy Department Employees who were exposed to harmful substances while working in nuclear weapons complex. Despite high program costs, budgetary considerations and cross-cutting political concerns on both sides of the aisle, Hugh shepherded this legislation into law, where it has received almost universal critical acclaim.

On the personal side, Hugh is a lifelong New York Yankees fan who has remained devoted to the team even as their league standing plummeted and their performance on the field declined to the point that his colleagues have ridiculed their play. Still, he never let his fervor for the Yankees interfere with his work, or with his role as a devoted husband and father. With that said, then, Mr. Speaker, I am sure you can appreciate that perhaps nothing attests to Hugh's great professionalism more than the fact that he stalwartly managed to come to work the day after Game 7 of the 2004 American League Championship, when the outcome could have killed a Yankees fan of lesser constitution.

Mr. Speaker, we are so very fortunate to have people like Hugh Brady, who dedicate themselves to providing us Members of Congress with the very best support imaginable. It is staff members like Hugh Brady who enable Members of Congress to do work so well and who make the House of Representatives the great institution that it is. We do not mention their contribution frequently enough. We miss opportunities to thank them, but they think nothing of it. Instead, they continue to go forth and serve the country as best they can, and the American people are so much the better for it. Hugh Brady has been such a selfless public servant. Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for all Armed Services Committee members in extending to him our deepest thanks.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
THE CITY OF MOUNT VERNON AS
THEY COMMEMORATE THEIR BI-
CENTENNIAL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Mount Vernon, of Knox County, Ohio, is celebrating 200 years of establishment; and

Whereas, Mount Vernon in its entirety is recognized and is commended for its excellence, leadership, and ongoing efforts to be an example of success for the rest of the state of Ohio; and

Whereas, Mount Vernon will celebrate its founding on July 16, 1805, exactly 200 years ago.

Therefore, I join with the residents of Knox County and the entire 18th Congressional District in celebrating the Bicentennial Anniversary of Mount Vernon.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
VILLAGE AT ST. BARNABAS

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Village at St. Barnabas on its 25th Anniversary, and recognize the exemplary performance of service that the organization provides the 4th District of Pennsylvania.

Founded in 1980 as part of the St. Barnabas Health System, the Village at St. Barnabas is currently home to 300 happily retired Pennsylvanians. The Village began as Western Pennsylvania's first retirement community. A growing senior population, living longer and healthier lives, produced a need for worry free lifestyle options. Therefore, William V. Day decided to expand the St. Barnabas Healthcare System to include a retirement community. Ground was broken on the \$16 million project in 1979 and when construction was finished, the 252 room complex was open for business. Currently, the Village at St. Barnabas complex includes a full service restaurant, a health club, indoor mall, library, crafts rooms, an auditorium and social rooms that include an English Pub and the Williamsburg room, that is reserved for special dining.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Village at St. Barnabas. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute the service of organizations like the St. Barnabas Healthcare System and the Village at St. Barnabas that make the communities that they reside in truly special.

TRIBUTE TO GAITHERSBURG

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to commend the City of Gaithersburg for having recently been ranked seventeenth in the Nation on Money Magazine/CNN Money's list of "Best Places to Live."

The list ranked cities according to a number of quality-of-life criteria, accounting for economic, environmental, educational, and cultural factors. Gaithersburg excelled particularly in its access to museums and institutions of higher education, its sound environmental health, and its low elementary student-to-teacher ratio and crime rate.

To the 58,000 residents of Gaithersburg, this commendation comes as no surprise. Gaithersburg is a strong and vibrant community, blessed with an active citizenry and a devoted civic leadership in Mayor Sidney Katz, City Manager David Humpton, and its City Council members. The area has also benefited from the recent revitalization of the Olde Towne residential and commercial district, an endeavor which has highlighted the benefits of thoughtful community planning and enhanced access to cultural and recreational activities. I am confident that Gaithersburg will continue to flourish in the coming years.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the people of the City of Gaithersburg in the House of Representatives, and I offer them my warmest congratulations on this honor.

COMMENDING THE ARTICLE
"HEALTH SPENDING IN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE REST
OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED
WORLD"

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the annual comparison of health care costs in the 30 OECD member countries. I commend Gerald F. Anderson, Peter S. Hussey, Bianca K. Frogner, and Hugh R. Waters for their Health Affairs article: "Health Spending in the United States and the Rest of the Industrialized World; Examining the impact of waiting lists and litigation reveals no significant effects on the U.S. health spending differential."

Once again the United States leads the way, spending \$5,267 per capita on health care—53 percent more than the next highest country, Switzerland. The median per capita expenditure in the 30 OECD countries is a mere \$2,073, and yet none of these countries have 45 million uninsured people. Even worse, the U.S. is 17th in life expectancy among these countries. It is a travesty that the U.S. spends more than any other country and still can't provide universal coverage or break the top fifteen in life expectancy.

It is no surprise that our failure to embrace universal healthcare and our inefficient fragmented delivery system results in high spending and poor outcomes. The rest of the OECD countries have some form of national health system. It works for them, but instead of working toward that system here in the U.S., House Republicans will put legislation on the floor during their upcoming "health week" that will further demolish our health care system.

Republicans will say that universal health care means waiting lists that hold down spending. They'll claim that litigation costs here in the U.S. are the main driver of increased healthcare costs, and that we need to limit malpractice suits to lower our costs. According to the study, neither litigation costs in the U.S., nor waiting lists in other OECD countries account for a significant portion of the difference between domestic and international health care spending.

If Republicans bring Association Health Plan (AHP) and Medical Malpractice legislation to the floor next week, don't think for one second they have any desire to reduce costs, increase access or improve quality. AHPs will actually increase premiums for nearly 80 percent of affected workers. This is how the market works, Republicans pass a bill, insurance companies cash in, and patients pay more and lose important regulatory protections. Medical malpractice makes up less than 0.5 percent of health care costs in all OECD countries with tort based compensation, and damage caps and other reforms will only mean increased profits for malpractice insurance carriers, not increased justice for patients or lower premiums for doctors.

The Republicans will give lip service to health care next week, but the only real way to deal with spiraling health care costs is to follow the lead of the other 29 OECD countries and provide universal health care.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF
EMMA LOUISE NEY PALAVIDO

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Emma Louise Ney Palavido; and

Whereas, Emma Louise Ney Palavido was born August 22, 1925 in Bellaire, Ohio; and

Whereas, Emma Louise Ney Palavido was a woman committed to her family, a devoted wife to her husband, John Palavido, and a strong role model for her three daughters, Sandy Allman, Patty Pleasant, and Debby Showalter and stepson John Palavido; and

Whereas, Emma Louise Ney Palavido was the proud and dedicated grandmother of six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, devoting much of her later years to their activities; and

Whereas, Emma Louise Ney Palavido was an example of strength of character and courage who will be forever remembered; and

Whereas, the understanding and care which she gave to others will stand as a monument to a truly fine person. Emma Louise Ney Palavido's life and love gave joy to all who knew her.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of Emma Louise Ney Palavido.

BAHAMA INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate a special occasion for our neighbors and friends in the Bahamas. Last Sunday, July 10, marked the 32nd anniversary of the independence of the islands of the Bahamas. I join my friends of Bahamian heritage and the many citizens of that multi-island nation in celebrating the beauty and uniqueness of their homeland.

On July 10, 1973, the people of the Bahamas peacefully and successfully gained full independence within the British Commonwealth. Once a colony of the British Crown, the Bahamas has emerged as an important voice in international and regional affairs, impacting the Americas and the global community.

The Bahamian culture is an intriguing mixture of its African, European, and indigenous population. The celebrations of this island nation are welcomed festivities and commemorations of the beauty of international culture and merriment. The people truly embrace and emphasize their rich historical backgrounds, national pride, and appreciation of human nature.

This is a place where the simplicity of life is fully enjoyed and its complexities are dealt with one day at a time.

While still facing economic and social challenges in its development, the Bahamas remain a popular tourist attraction which enjoys excellent relations with the U.S. The country and its government have worked diligently to uplift itself and move towards prosperity. The islands offer a rich diversity of geography, history, and beauty that attracts visitors and guests from around the world. Tourism alone provides an estimated 60 percent of the gross domestic product and employs about half the Bahamian work force. In 2000, more than 4 million tourists visited the Bahamas, 83 percent of them from the U.S. With help and assistance from its friends, the Bahamas will continue to grow in prosperity, peace, and beauty.

I congratulate the people of the Bahamas on their 32nd Independence Day and know that many more years of successful growth and economic development are ahead of them. I also wish our friends in the Bahamas years of peace and tranquility, independence and justice, and a robust and prosperous economy.

BAHAMAS IS BLESSED—DAME IVY

Governor-General Ivy Dumont reminded Bahamians of how blessed the country has been over the years, as celebrations to mark 32 years of independent nationhood unfolded at Clifford Park on Saturday night.

In her Independence Day message, Mrs. Dumont said since 1973, Bahamians have made much progress in national economic and political life. She challenged all political, spiritual and civic leaders to continue to adopt the fundamental doctrine upon which the country's independence was declared. That principle, she said, is a national commitment to self-discipline, industry, loyalty, unity and an abiding respect for Christian values and the rule of law.

"As a people we have many reasons to celebrate, not least being the blessings upon our nation flowing from our godly heritage. It is to this rich spiritual legacy that we, as Bahamians, attribute our orderly and sustained economic, social and political development. Accordingly, respect for and service to God must remain the centerpiece of our national life."

Prime Minister Perry Christie also noted the importance of observing the founding of the nation in his Independence Day message.

He pointed out that while other nations were forged out of war, revolution and bloodshed, The Bahamas emerged out of a peaceful transition from colonial rule to an independent state.

"For those of us who were witnesses to this momentous occasion—the birth of a nation—the enthusiasm, pride and reverence for this day will forever remain fresh in our minds," Mr. Christie said.

"It is important therefore, that we seek to pass on these same sentiments to the many who view the 10th July, 1973 as merely an historical date, so that the sense of patriotism and national pride will forever burn bright in the hearts and minds of all Bahamians."

He recalled that Independence Day has always been a time of great festivity throughout the country. Mr. Christie expressed that every nation should celebrate its founding and development, because nationhood embodies, among other attributes, the culture, ethnicity, values, history and the collective strength of a people.

Thirty-two years ago, under the watchful gaze of thousands of Bahamians, the Union

Jack was lowered and the black, aquamarine, and gold-coloured flag of an independent Bahamas was hoisted for the first time on Clifford Park.

The Bahamas was now a sovereign nation, having been a colony of Great Britain for 250 years.

THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2005

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2864, the Water Resources Development Act. I want to thank and commend Subcommittee Chairman JOHN DUNCAN and Ranking Member EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON and Committee Chairman DON YOUNG and Ranking Member JAMES OBERSTAR for reporting this bill.

This is a very important bill for the American public. The bill reauthorizes the funding for the Army Corps of Engineers for studies and for the development of projects vital to our nation's water resources. This bill will result in better flood control, improved water navigation, the prevention of beach erosion, and environmental restoration.

I have personally seen the positive effects of some of the environment restoration projects funded by the bill. The Hackensack Meadowlands in my district, which is one of the most densely populated areas in the State, is a beautiful, natural wetlands area. But unfortunately, for decades it had been used as a place to dump garbage and toxic waste. Since the remediation authorized by the Water Resources Development Act began in the Meadowlands 10 years ago, water quality has improved and wildlife has been thriving. In this 8,400-acre environmental park just minutes outside of Manhattan, there are more than 50 species of fish and shellfish in the Meadowlands, and there have been notable increases in populations of white perch, Atlantic silverside, and gizzard shad. Two hundred fifty species of birds can be seen in the Meadowlands, and more than 65 species of birds nest there. Migratory birds are in the Meadowlands during their migration cycle in growing numbers, which has made the area an important part of the American ecosystem.

The improvements that the reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act have made possible are truly amazing. The remediation that has taken place so far in the Meadowlands is a wonderful example of what can be accomplished when concerned citizens, environmental advocates, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers work together. But there is still much work to be done. This important bill will reauthorize the funds to continue the vital efforts to clean up the Meadowlands, as well as to fund numerous other projects that will improve our nation's water resources.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

A PROCLAMATION THANKING AIRMAN SCOTT SCHLEGEL FOR HIS SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Airman Scott Schlegel has served the United States in Operation Iraqi Freedom as a member of the United States Air Force Reserves; and

Whereas, Airman Scott Schlegel is to be commended for the honor and bravery that he displayed while serving our Nation in this time of war by saving a family from drowning; and

Whereas, Airman Scott Schlegel has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence, and outstanding service;

Therefore, I join with the family, friends and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in thanking Airman Scott Schlegel of the United States Air Force for his service to our country. Your service has made us proud.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HARMONY MUSEUM

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Harmony Museum on its 50th anniversary. For the past half century the Harmony Museum has provided the citizens of Harmony Village a detailed look into their past.

The museum was founded in 1955 by members of the Harmony volunteer fire department. Since its inception over 50,000 people have visited the museum to learn more about Harmony's rich historical tradition. Currently, 10 volunteers and a small but dedicated staff maintain the museum's buildings and provide tours.

The 50th anniversary celebration of the museum will include comments from former Historic Harmony President Ruth Werner, borough council President Jeff Smith and Esther Veith Ziegler, daughter of co-founder Reverend Loran Veith. A plaque will be presented to representatives of Harmony volunteer fire department and tours will be provided throughout the day till 4 pm.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Harmony Museum on its 50th anniversary. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute organizations such as the Harmony Museum which provide such valuable services to the communities in which they reside.

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN FOX

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate to one of my constituents,

Kathryn Fox, who recently celebrated her 102nd birthday.

Mrs. Fox was born on July 16, 1903 in the small town of Middleport, Ohio. After attending the University of Ohio, she married Richard K. Fox, Sr. The two lived in St. Louis for over three decades, as Mr. Fox enjoyed a long career teaching high school mathematics.

Among Mrs. Fox's favorite pastimes is travel. She and her husband made several trips to Europe and traveled extensively in the American West. Mrs. Fox has continued to visit the Tucson home of her son, Ambassador Richard Fox, Jr., in recent years.

In her active retirement, Mrs. Fox enjoys needlepoint and attends church each Sunday.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mrs. Fox on her birthday and wish her the best of health and much continued happiness in the future.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING
LIEUTENANT DANIEL BARNES
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RE-
TIREMENT FROM THE KNOX
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes is retiring from the Knox County Sheriff's Office after 34 years of exemplary service; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes served the citizens of Knox County with dedication and pride as a range officer and firearms instructor for the Knox County Sheriff's Office and other organizations; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes has been among the most well-liked and well-respected public servants as he served throughout his career in the patrol division, common pleas court bailiff, and most formerly as lieutenant over the civil process and records division; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes will be deeply missed by many in the Sheriff's Office, community he protected, and by his fellow officers.

Therefore, I join with his wife Cathy, the community, and his fellow officers at the Knox County Sheriff's Office in thanking Lieutenant Daniel Barnes for his 34 years of service and wish him the very best on the occasion of his retirement.

HONORING THE DAVIS STREET
FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER'S
ROTACARE FREE ACUTE MED-
ICAL CLINIC

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Davis Street Family Resource Center's RotaCare Free Acute Medical Clinic in San Leandro, California. On July 20, 2005, an anniversary celebration will be held to honor the 10th anniversary of the Clinic and will also mark the grand opening of the Dr. Jack Goodrich Free Dental Clinic at the site.

Davis Street is the only multiservice family support agency in the San Leandro area. It provides services to more than 10,000 people in need every year. Programs and services include low-cost and subsidized childcare, emergency food and clothing, acute medical care, crisis counseling, job preparation and placement services, holiday food and toy baskets.

Davis Street Family Resource Center's RotaCare Free Acute Clinic opened its doors in 1995 and serves over 1,000 uninsured and underinsured individuals each year. Over 60% are children. The Clinic is entirely staffed by volunteer doctors, nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists and social workers to provide quality, essential acute care to individuals who otherwise would not have access to adequate health care.

With the support of the community and volunteers, the RotaCare Free Acute Medical Clinic offers Spanish back classes, workshops on diabetes and asthma management, nutrition education, immunizations and physical exams.

Since April 2004, Davis Street has offered Adult Dental days as a series of day clinics leading up to the permanent addition of the free dental program.

With the help of the San Leandro Rotary Club, Dr. Jack Goodrich and funding from Tom Kroetch, a longtime supporter of the medical clinic, the Braddock Foundation and the office of Alameda County Supervisor Alice Lai-Bitker, the Free and Low Cost Acute Dental Clinic will provide low cost and free dental care to adults. Dr. Jack Goodrich, who is also a past Davis Street board member, will offer basic emergency care, basic dentistry, education on dental care and dental screenings.

I congratulate the RotaCare Free Acute Medical Clinic on its 10th anniversary of service and congratulate the Davis Street Family Resource Center's opening of the Dr. Jack Goodrich Free Dental Clinic. All who contribute to the success of these exemplary resources for our community are to be commended.

DR. KENNETH B. CLARK: FOUNDER
OF THE JOINT CENTER FOR PO-
LITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUD-
IES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the importance of service, contribution, and dedication. Most Americans recognize these attributes of great leaders and humanitarians. They give of their time, their energy, and their life in the pursuit of the uplift of their people, their generation, and their cause. They see problems, challenges, and struggles and do not wander aimlessly, but head directly, for a solution. They do not wait for others to take the lead of change; they implement the change themselves.

Most Americans would readily acknowledge the true leaders and humanitarians of our time. Few however strive and achieve that recognition though. Dr. Kenneth Bancroft Clark is one of those who had in his life worked for the uplift of all people and particularly African-Americans in this country. He saw the educational problems, the employment chal-

lenges, and the academic struggles that faced the African-American community.

Instead of waiting for others to investigate the impact of racism and segregation on Black America, Dr. Clark conducted his own psychological studies of the negative perceptions of black children in their lives. He provided testimony to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their case against school segregation. His study, which showed how segregation had fostered negative self-perceptions and feelings of inferiority among Black youth, was cited by the Supreme Court in their *Brown v. Board of Education* decision ending the practice.

When Black leaders—then beginning to become elected public officials as a result of the Voting Rights Act of 1965—saw the need for a national organization to create and implement programs to train the newly elected representatives to public office and create a network for their mutual support, Dr. Clark proposed the establishment of a Black-led think tank that would advance strategies to hasten desegregation and eliminate discrimination. Dr. Clark outlined the structure and objectives of that organization and wrote publicly about the significance that such an organization would have. He placed the plan for the organization in historical, contemporary, and advanced terms. Dr. Clark worked to amass a body of scholars, activists, and community leaders to endow the organization and move it to play an important role in the community. He then selected the perfect leader for the Joint Center in Eddie N. Williams, an educator and former State Department official with whom Dr. Clark had worked to increase the number of African-Americans in the Foreign Service. The team of Kenneth Clark and Eddie Williams determined the direction and mission of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

As the challenges of integrating local school systems increasingly became apparent to the American public, Dr. Clark proposed educational reforms and innovative ideas for addressing these challenges. He served on the New York Board of Regents for two decades, faithfully working to improve the schools, the educational facilities and the curriculum for our future generations of leaders.

When this country and Black America needed someone to stand up for the important issues and causes of the day, Dr. Kenneth Clark was there to fight for our interests. He was a great humanitarian, a powerful champion, and a superb pioneer for the uplift of Black Americans, the American public, and the world community. Dr. Clark passed away on May 1, 2005. He will long be remembered for his service, dedication, and contribution to building a better America.

I submit to the RECORD the following article, written by the Joint Center's new retired leader Eddie N. Williams the current edition of *Focus*, the magazine of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies about the life and times of Dr. Kenneth Bancroft Clark.

REFLECTING ON KENNETH BANCROFT CLARK:
PIONEER AND INSPIRATION TO THE JOINT
CENTER

JULY/AUGUST 2005.—Kenneth Bancroft Clark, the distinguished social psychologist whose testimony on the effect of prejudice on children significantly influenced the landmark 1964 Supreme Court desegregation decision, died on May 1, 2005, at

age 90. His many achievements as a scholar-activist, author, and civil rights advocate have been duly noted in many written and oral eulogies. He was truly a giant among his contemporaries, a mighty oak in the world of ideas dedicated to compassionate action. He had a profound impact on this nation.

One of Clark's most important achievements, however, has not been celebrated nearly enough. It is a living testament to his genius, skill, presence, and unswerving commitment to empowering blacks—the term he always used. He conceived the idea of the Joint Center for Political Studies in 1969 and wrote the proposal that the Ford Foundation funded in 1970. He was also a member of the Joint Center's board of governors during its first 14 years.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW CHAPTER

Clark believed the Joint Center would serve as a bridge between the protest phase of the civil rights movement, which effectively ended with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968 and the political/public policy phase of the civil rights movement. He believed the Joint Center needed to be launched in order to develop and implement programs and laws to hasten desegregation and spur equal opportunity. He field-tested his ideas with key black political figures around the country, and they were converted. Percy Sutton and Basil Patterson in New York City, Mervyn Dymally in California, and Richard Newhouse in Illinois became standard bearers for a new political thrust in the civil rights movement. So did journalist-political guru Louis Martin and Vernon Jordan, who was already busy registering blacks to vote in the South through the Voter Education Project. The culmination of their efforts was the 1969 Institute for Black Elected Officials, which Clark convened in Washington D.C.

In a brilliant essay co-authored by Clark and distinguished historian John Hope Franklin, titled, "The Nineteen Eighties: Prologue and Prospect" and published by the Joint Center in 1981, the authors wrote:

At the 1969 Institute for Black Elected Officials, which laid the foundation for the Joint Center for Political Studies (now Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies), it was consensus that political activity among blacks had become the 'new cutting edge' of the civil rights movement.

They added:

Within the past ten years, it has become even clearer that the 'cutting edge' of the civil rights movement needs to be sharpened by the inclusion of groups and individuals who are not ordinarily considered political. For blacks, the political challenge of the Eighties is identical to the civil rights challenge of the Sixties—to mobilize all of the available forces and power necessary to attain the goal of racial justice.

While these words were written nearly a quarter century ago, the authors' keen historical perspective and clarity of vision have stood the test of time and speak to us today about the unfinished tasks which lie ahead. They looked into the future with the skepticism of scholars and pragmatists, and yet their perceptions reflect the faith that has sustained black people in their search for justice, equality, and opportunity.

Clark's writings, values, and perspectives helped to endow the Joint Center with a unique vision and sense of purpose:

I was fortunate that I met KBC, as some of us affectionately called him, in 1965, the year the Voting Rights Act was passed, five years before the Joint Center opened its doors, and seven years before I would become the organization's president. At the time, I was director of the Office of Equal Opportunity in the U.S. Department of State, and Clark had

been engaged to conduct a study of the Foreign Service Officer entry examination process. Going back to the days of Ralph Bunche, relatively few blacks made it into the prestigious State Department. Clark's job was to identify any discriminatory aspects of the examination. Asked later about his findings in this proprietary study, Clark smiled and said: "My study will never see the light of day." It is still entombed in the State Department vaults. Meanwhile, the scarcity of black employment and appointments there persists.

In their 1981 essay, Clark and Franklin, both preeminent American intellectual pioneers, proposed a challenge to the Joint Center and indeed the nation as a whole: . . .

To the extent that racial justice . . . must be defined in terms of the economic progress . . . of deprived blacks, new methods and approaches must be found to cope with . . . pervasive and insidious forms of racism. Black politics now, more than ever, must transcend the usual boundaries and methods of American politics. By mobilizing in [coalitions] blacks can directly influence the political system, and can win new allies who realize that it is in their self-interest to renew the struggle for racial equality and justice.

POLICY AND RACIAL JUSTICE

Clark and Franklin did more than provide a historical framework for the Joint Center as a new kind of civil rights entity, one focusing on political participation and public policy engagement as new weapons in the fight for justice and equality. Drawing on the works of W.E.B. DuBois, they articulated an intellectual framework for the metamorphosis of the nation's first black think tank. In 1982 they collaborated with the Joint Center to create The Committee on Policy for Racial Justice, a group of 30 preeminent black scholars who would convene periodically over nearly a decade to explore the vast array of problems facing black Americans. The committee members published their views in three areas: the economy, the black family, and education.

I think both KBC and Franklin would insist I list all of the scholars here to convey both the rich intellectual diversity and the think tank quality of the other Committee members. Many of these people were highly placed elected officials; the first black women to serve as a Cabinet secretary; and the first black female U.S. ambassador. They were:

Bernard Anderson, economist; Mary Frances Berry, historian and lawyer; Derrick Bell, lawyer; Haywood Burns, lawyer; Lisle C. Carter, Jr., lawyer; Jewell Cobb, social scientist; James Comer, psychiatrist; Drew Days, lawyer; James Gibbs, anthropologist; Bernard Gifford, educator; Charles V. Hamilton, political scientist; Patricia Roberts Harris, lawyer; Matthew Holden, political scientist; Joyce Hughes, lawyer; Walter Leonard, lawyer; Sir Arthur Lewis, sociologist; Eleanor Holmes Norton, lawyer; J. Saunders Reddings, social scientist; William Shack, social scientist; Elliott P. Skinner, anthropologist; Mabel Smythe, Africanist; Howard Stanback, economist; Roger Wilkins, journalist/social scientist; William J. Wilson, sociologist.

With this intellectual powerhouse, the Joint center moved from an organization providing technical assistance to black elected officials and civil rights leaders to a full-fledged one-stop-shop research and public policy institution, commonly referred to as a 'think tank.'

Such was the vision and influence of Kenneth Bancroft Clark. In addition to his many other laudable achievements, he launched a movement and an institution.

A mighty oak has fallen, but its seeds have taken root and continued to flourish.

The Joint Center is one of them.

KENNETH BANCROFT CLARK

Career Highlights:

Founding member and member of the Board of Governors, Joint Center for Political Studies, since 1970.

Landmark 1950 report cited by the U.S. Supreme Court in its historic decision of school desegregation, *Brown vs. Board of Education*, May 17, 1964.

Founded, with Dr. Mamie Phillips Clark, the Northside Center of Child Development, serving children with special psychological needs, 1946; Director, Board of Education commission to implement integration of city schools, 1954; Organized Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Haryou), 1962; Founder and President of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, 1967-1975; First black elected to New York State Board of Regents, 1966-1986; Member of New York State Urban Development Corporation; Director, Social Dynamics Research Institute at CCNY; President, American Psychological Association, 1970-1971; and former President of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues; and, President of Clark, Phillips, Clark & Harris, Inc., from 1975.

Howard University, bachelor's degree in psychology, 1935; Howard University, master's degree in psychology, 1936; Columbia University, doctorate in psychology, 1940; numerous honorary degrees.

Awards: Spingarn Medal, from NAACP, 1961; Sidney Hillman Book Award, 1965; Kurt Lewin Memorial Award from the Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues, 1966; and the President Medal of Liberty, 1986.

Howard University, 1937-38; Hampton Institute, 1940-41; Distinguished Professor of Psychology Emeritus, City College, City University of New York, 1943-75; and first black tenured professor at City College, 1960; visiting professor at Queens College, University of New York, Columbia University, University of California, Berkeley, Harvard University, and, Tuskegee Institute.

Books and Articles: *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy* (1944); *Prejudice and Your Child* (1955); *The Negro Protest* (1963); the prize-winning *Dark Ghetto* (1965); *Dilemmas of Social Power* (1965); coauthor with Jeannette Hopkins of *A Relevant War Against Poverty* (1968); coeditor with Talcott Parsons of *The Negro American* (1966); *A Possible Reality* (1972); and, *Pathos of Power* (1974).

A PROCLAMATION HONORING GEORGE ANNARINO ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, George Annarino was born in Licking County on July 19, 1935; and

Whereas, George Annarino has taught martial arts in Newark, Ohio for almost 40 years, winning numerous awards for distinction within his practice; and

Whereas, George Annarino has been inducted into the Martial Arts Hall of Fame for his excellence; and

Whereas, George Annarino is a steward of his community, devoting copious amounts of his time to a variety of charities and has been the recipient of the "Key to the City," a prestigious volunteer service award.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating George Annarino as he celebrates his 70th birthday.

HONORING SAINTS PETER AND
PAUL PARISH'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to pay tribute to the Saints Peter and Paul Parish in Three Rivers, Massachusetts upon the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

For the past century, Saints Peter and Paul Parish has played an integral role in the religious, educational and cultural life of its communicants.

The church was started in 1905 as a Polish speaking home to the growing number of Polish immigrants who made Palmer and the surrounding villages of Three Rivers, Thorndike, Bondsville and Depot Village their new home.

Today, the Saints Peter and Paul Parish continues to celebrate time-honored Polish traditions and customs, while serving as the spiritual and religious anchor of the community.

It is my privilege to honor this beautiful parish by placing its history into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I also wish "Sto lat"—the traditional Polish wish for another 100 years—to the Saints Peter and Paul Parish. Enjoy this momentous occasion.

HISTORY OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL PARISH

Records indicate that on September 28, 1608 when a group of settlers arrived in the Jamestown Colony, Polish immigrants were among them. Three hundred and seventy-two years later, there now number approximately eleven million Poles in the United States. History books have recorded the heroic exploits and great contributions that individuals from Poland such as Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski made during the early part of this country's history; yet it was not until the turn of this century that America felt the effects of mass migrations of men and women from Poland.

Political and religious persecution and severe economic hardship had resulted from the partitioning of Poland by Russia, Austria and Germany. From 1899 to 1910 almost one million people emigrated from Poland to the United States, with approximately 30,000 remaining in the Connecticut Valley.

Early records indicate that the first arrivals from Poland in the Palmer area came in the year 1886. The first Baptism of a Pole was recorded in St. Mary's Church in Thorndike in 1888. The ever-increasing number of Baptisms soon indicated the need for a Polish-speaking church.

The St. Joseph Society was organized in April of 1895 to unite the Polish community in the villages of Three Rivers, Thorndike and Bondsville to assist in meeting the needs and solving mutual problems of the new settlers.

The need for a Polish-speaking parish became paramount, and a church building committee was formed. Judge David Dillon served as adviser to the group and was instrumental in choosing the Four Corners site, geographic center of the town.

The committee was granted permission by the Most Rev. Bishop Thomas D. Beaven to

organize and establish the SS. Peter and Paul Parish. This task was entrusted to Rev. Waclaw (Wenceslaus) Lenz in July, 1905. At the start, this fledgling parish numbered one thousand persons in Palmer and the Villages.

SS. Peter and Paul Church—the new parish to bear the names of the two outstanding apostles. Peter—successor to Christ—who was called from his fishing nets to follow Christ and become the Fisher of Men; and Paul—who had persecuted Christians and whose conversion on the way to Damascus resulted in his becoming the most prolific writer and influential evangelist of the Church. With such historic inspiration, the New Parish embarked upon its own unique history.

PARISH ORGANIZATIONS AND MINISTRIES

While there have been many organizations in our parish over one hundred years, the following remain active and vital:

Holy Rosary Sodality—The oldest parish organization, the Rosary Sodality was founded in 1903 by Mrs. Catherine Kosinska; and Mrs. Tekla Pobudzynska to promote devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and the daily recitation of the Rosary. In the early years, both men and women were members, but for most of its history, the sodality's membership has been comprised of women. In the 1980s, membership was opened to women from other parishes. Meetings are held monthly on the first Saturday of the month after First Saturday Mass at 7:00 A.M. Current Co-Presidents: Barbara Yurkunas & Debbie O'Connor.

Ladies Guild—Founded in 1948 as the Mothers Club by Rev. Msgr. Alphonse Skoniecki for mothers of parish school children to support the school financially and otherwise; the name was changed in 1973 by Rev. Robert Ceckowski to the Ladies Guild initially to support the religious education program. At the same time, membership was opened to all women of the parish, married and single. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of the month (except in June, July, and August). Current President: Sheila Gula.

Sacred Heart Society—Founded in 1913 by Rev. Andrew Krzywda for men and women of the parish to spread devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Current President: Stephanie Putz.

Men's Guild—Founded in 1995 by Rev. Robert Ceckowski for the men of our parish, young and old as both a social and supportive group. The Men's Guild has become well-known for the wonderful parish dinners they organize and host in the parish hall several times throughout the year. Members also serve as ushers/collectors at Mass. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month (except in summertime). Current President: Fred Orszulak.

Militia Immaculata Prayer Group—Formed in the late 1990s from the National Militia Immaculata (founded by St. Maximilian Kolbe, martyr of charity), the group usually meets on Mondays at 7 P.M. (excluding the first Monday of the month). Coordinators: Barbara & John Yurkunas.

Prayer Cenacle for Priests—A prayer group formed to pray specifically for the sanctification of priests and vocations to the priesthood that meets weekly in the church on Thursdays at 7:00 P.M. The evening of prayer closes with the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Eucharistic Adoration Society—Individuals (parishioners and non-parishioners) who pray for an hour before the Most Blessed Sacrament in our church during regular daily Eucharistic Adoration (see "Mass Schedule" for specific adoration hours). New adorers/substitutes are always welcome! Coordinator: Barbara Yurkunas, 283-3293.

Children of Mary Sodality/Junior Sodality—Founded in 1911 by Anna Kruczek &

Mary Szczepanek. This group was comprised mainly of the young ladies of the parish and was particularly active during the years of our parochial school for girls in grades 1-8. The highlight of the year was the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary statue in May by the 8th grade Queen and her court. After the school closed, the focus shifted to both grammar and high school girls. The group became a junior part of the Rosary Sodality and members participate in processions throughout the year, including the Coronation of Mary in May. Coordinators: Charlene Schultz, Charlene Czaja.

St. Cecilia & Holy Family Choirs—The St. Cecilia Choir is probably as old as our parish. Members sing at the Sunday 8:00 A.M. Mass, as well as for special Masses, Processions, and seasonal Devotions (e.g., Christmas Midnight Mass; Holy Week; Forty Hours). The Holy Family Choir was established in the 1990s for younger members of the parish. They sing at the weekly 9:30 A.M. Mass, as well as other special occasions (e.g., First Holy Communion; Thanksgiving Day). Occasionally, both choirs sing together (e.g., Corpus Christi; Coronation of Mary).

Rehearsals are held in the choir loft on Tuesdays—Holy Family Choir, 6:15 P.M.; St. Cecilia Choir, 7:15 P.M. New members are always welcome and encouraged to join! Current Director: Mark Narreau.

Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion—Men and women of the parish who are invited to assist with the distribution of Holy Communion. When lay persons were given permission by the Vatican to minister in this capacity, our parish began the practice in 1977. Extraordinary Ministers understand that when enough priests are available, their assistance is not needed. Current Coordinator: Michael Wostena.

Altar Servers—Young men of the parish who are invited to assist at serving the priest at the altar for Holy Mass and other Devotions. Boys who have made their First Holy Communion are eligible to become Altar Boys.

Lectors—A ministry open to any member of the parish, male and female, young and old. They proclaim the Word of God (except the Gospel which is reserved to priest and deacon) at both daily and Sunday Masses. Current Coordinator: Charlene Czaja.

Parish Staff—Pastor: Fr. Stefan Niemczyk; Religious Education Director: Michael J. Wostena; Parish Council Chairman: Fred P. Brozek; Parish Secretary: Lydia McKee; "The Parish Chronicle," weekly bulletin: Michael Wostena, Maryann Wostena, Fr. Stefan; Director of St. Cecilia (Senior) Choir & Holy Family (Junior) Choir: Mark Narreau; Organists: Mark Narreau; Mary Besko; Sacristans: Maryann Wostena, Michael Wostena; Facilities/maintenance: John Dziedzic, Fred Guzik.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF
STAFF SERGEANT SHAMUS O.
GOARE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and the residents of Danville of Staff Sgt. Shamus O. Goare upon the death of this outstanding soldier.

Staff Sgt. Goare was a member of the United States Army B Company, 3rd Battalion, 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment

stationed at Hunter Army Airfield in Georgia. He was serving his great nation in the country of Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Staff Sgt. Goare, at 29, was an active citizen in his community and did his best to make his country a better place to live. Staff Sgt. Goare's courage and selflessness to his country was displayed even as his helicopter came under attack on June 28, 2005.

Staff Sgt. Goare will be remembered for his unsurpassed sacrifice of self while protecting others. His example of strength and fortitude will be remembered by all those who knew him.

While words cannot express our grief during the loss of such a courageous soldier, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of Staff Sgt. Shamus O. Goare.

HONORING THE LIFE OF KOLMAN
KRISHAN

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kolman Krishan, who passed away on July 2, 2005, at the age of 85. Mr. Krishan was a Veteran of World War II, serving from January 1943 until September 1945, primarily in the Panama Canal Zone. Mr. Krishan was born March 3, 1920 in Union Town, Pennsylvania. He moved to Lincoln Park, Michigan in the late 1930s and finally settled in Newport, Michigan with his wife Lois. Mr. Krishan worked for Detroit Edison and leaves behind three children and three grandchildren. His life serves as a prime example of his generation, with commitment to the values of hard work, sacrifice and duty.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CENTRAL
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Central United Methodist Church on its 100th anniversary.

This spring, the church will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its foundation in 1905. The congregation is a source of inspiration and symbol of strength for all its members and the Beaver County community as a whole. In order to mark the special occasion, the church will host a dinner from 4 to 7 p.m. that is open to the public. This summer alone the church has proudly served more than 500 people through its monthly meal celebration.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Central United Methodist Church. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute an enduring institution like the Central United congregation.

HONORING WOMEN'S RIGHTS
MOVEMENT

HON. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the Women's Rights Movement. Today marks the 157th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York.

Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and hundreds of other influential women planned, organized, marched and petitioned to achieve women's suffrage. These women produced the Declaration of Sentiments, which urges women's equality with men before the law, in education and employment. The declaration also was the first pronouncement demanding that women be given the right to vote. Their efforts brought the issues of equality and freedom to the forefront and forced people to examine the roles and rights of women in society.

In a time when the United States is spreading freedom and democracy across the globe, we must honor the women who helped establish gender equality right here at home. These women exemplify courage and their fight for freedom must be remembered and celebrated.

The recent success of the Iraqi people in their quest to vote is continued proof that all people want to have a say in the way their government functions and represents its citizenry. The United States must continue its quest for freedom and democratic rights for all people.

I am proud to have the Women's Rights National Historical Park and the National Women's Hall of Fame in my Congressional district. The Women's Rights National Historical Park is comprised of the Wesleyan Chapel (the site of the first women's rights convention), Declaration Park (which displays the full text of the Declaration of Sentiments), and the Stanton Home. The National Women's Hall of Fame is a tribute to some of the greatest women in the history of the United States. The Hall continues to honor women's achievements and bring women's accomplishments to the foreground by annually inducting women whose contributions to society have been of great value to the development of their country. I encourage all people to visit and learn more about the women and the events that led to women's equality in the United States.

A PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING
CAPTAIN MICHAEL R. KUHN FOR RECEIVING A BRONZE
STAR MEDAL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Captain Michael R. Kuhn of the 42nd MP Brigade in the United States Army was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for acting out in bravery and courage against the enemy while engaged in military operations; and

Whereas, Captain Michael R. Kuhn is to be commended for the honor and heroism that he

displayed while serving our Nation in Baghdad, Iraq; and

Whereas, Captain Michael R. Kuhn has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence, and outstanding service which has extended from his time serving in the Ohio University Reserve Officer Training Corps to now serving as a soldier in the United States Army.

Therefore, I join with the family and friends, the residents of Logan County, and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in thanking Captain Michael R. Kuhn for his service to our country and to congratulate him on his achievement of receiving the Bronze Star Medal. Your service has made us proud.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM
BARTLEY CRAWLEY UPON THE
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS
DEATH

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William Bartley Crawley, a prominent Alabama farmer, agricultural leader, and conservationist, on the fiftieth anniversary of his death.

In the heart of Pike County near Banks, Alabama, lies State Road 201, a nondescript mile-and-a-half stretch of blacktop one would use if traveling from Brundidge to Monticello and points beyond. The pastoral setting along State Road 201 understates the legacy and the prominence of the man who lived in the white farmhouse along that highway among the rolling fields of peanuts and cotton. By an act of the Alabama Legislature, State Road 201 now bears that man's name: the William Bartley Crawley Highway.

The legacy of Mr. Crawley is as deep and rich as the red dirt road that ran due east from the white farmhouse into the heart of the 3,000 acre Crawley farm.

William Bartley Crawley was born August 21, 1893, the fifth of six children of John Henry Crawley and Laura Jane Stokes. John Henry was a respected farmer in the Banks community and passed his love for farming to his children. William Bartley, or W.B., married Willie T. Brantley in 1913 and spent the years 1915 to 1932 not as a farmer, but as a road contractor, building many of the farm-to-market and butter-and-egg roads on which agriculture in the South had come to depend.

Mr. Crawley ultimately yielded to his passion to farm full-time, and was soon thereafter called on to speak for all the farmers in the community. Thus began what would become a lifetime of service as a leading voice in agriculture in Alabama and the Nation.

Mr. Crawley's first leadership role began in 1933 when he was named Pike County, Alabama's committeeman to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA). The AAA, the forerunner of the Production and Marketing Administration (PMA), was established within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to raise farm prices by limiting and diversifying crop production, and to protect the long-term viability of farming by introducing soil conservation methods. Mr. Crawley quickly rose to prominence in the AAA becoming Alabama state

committeeman in 1935 and serving as Chairman of Alabama's State committee from 1938 to 1948.

During the same period, Mr. Crawley founded, in 1937, the Georgia, Florida, Alabama Peanut Association (GFA) to represent the collective interests of all peanut growers in the region. He served as president of the association from 1937 to 1951 during which time GFA became a political juggernaut with over 93,000 members across six States and wielded significant influence in national agriculture policy.

As president of GFA, Mr. Crawley was called to Washington, D.C., by the Secretary of Agriculture, in December, 1940, to consult on legislation regarding peanut farming. In March, 1941, again in Washington, Mr. Crawley testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee, and one month later the landmark "Pace Peanut Bill" became law. Among other things, the 1941 Peanut Bill set up marketing quotas that guaranteed peanut farmers a fair price on peanuts grown on their allotted acres. Ultimately, GFA initiatives raised the price of peanuts from \$30 per ton in 1937 to \$240 per ton in 1948, while at the same time increasing per-acre yields and introducing important soil conservation measures.

Of course, during his years of public service Mr. Crawley continued to manage a large productive farm in Banks as well as help Willie T. rear a large active family: their sons, Thomas Marion, born in 1914, William Douglas, born in 1915, William Brantley, born in 1919; and James Beard (Corky), born in 1928; and their daughters, Annie Lester, born in 1921, and Jane Carolyn, born in 1924. The concept of service-above-self ran strong in the next generation of Crawleys, and during World War II Mr. Crawley had to call on German prisoners of war interned in nearby camps to work his farm while his own sons and many of his tenants were at war. The husband of one of his daughters was, in fact, himself, a prisoner of war of the Germans.

In 1948, Mr. Crawley was once again called to service in Washington, D.C., this time by President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, for a full-time leadership position in the Production and Marketing Administration (PMA).

Mr. Crawley was reluctant to move to Washington, as the GFA News reported, because, "frankly . . . leaving his home, his family, his friends, his farm, and last but not least, his fish pond, is a very unhappy task." However, as the paper went on to report about Mr. Crawley, "But fifteen years spent in working with and for farmers in every county in his state . . . have so channeled his thoughts and formulated his actions . . . he has answered the call to Washington with the same understanding for the needs of American agriculture and the same deep sense of loyalty . . . which characterized his long years of public service."

In Washington, Mr. Crawley served as assistant administrator of PMA and was responsible for all agricultural conservation programs nationwide. In 1949, Mr. Crawley was confirmed by the Senate for the additional responsibility of serving as one of six members on the Board of Directors of the influential Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). His service on the national stage brought to the Nation the same positive benefits he had earlier delivered for Alabama: higher crop prices, improved per-acre yields, and major improvements in soil conservation methods.

In 1953, Mr. Crawley returned to his farm in Banks and, on July 23, 1955, died at the age of 61. During his life he had never viewed farmers in shades of black and white, but rather fought relentlessly to improve the plight of all farmers. As a testament to his lifetime of inclusion his funeral was officiated by ministers both black and white.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to the outstanding service and the lasting legacy of Mr. William Bartley Crawley, and I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the work and achievements of this native son of Alabama.

CELEBRATING THE GERSTEN'S
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 1953, Howard Gersten and Joy Slomonsen met for the first time. This Sunday, July 24, 2005, they will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. In the time between, they have lived out their dreams together and created a family out of their own love, which continues to grow today.

Howard Gersten grew up in Forest Hills, NY while his future wife, Joy, was raised in Newark, NJ. In summer of 1953, they were both working in the same building when they met and arranged their first date: a day game at Yankee Stadium, which meant Joy would have to skip work. This was only appropriate, as she would make many sacrifices over the years to come in the name of sports.

Shortly after they met, Howard was drafted into the service and was deployed overseas to Germany. Before he left, they became engaged and agreed to marry upon his return. During his long journey abroad, they kept in contact by writing many letters that they still keep with them. Once his tour of duty was over, and Howard returned to the U.S., they immediately planned to wed. On July 24, 1955, Howard and Joy Gersten were married in a rabbi's study with a handful of guests present, and returned home to their apartment on Northfield Ave. in West Orange, NJ, to start their life together.

In 1957, their first son, Andrew, was born. He would be followed by Judith and Laurie. The children grew up with their parents in northern New Jersey. Howard had built a career as a marketing executive in New York City. Despite the benefit of lavish trips abroad, tickets to Knicks games at Madsion Square Garden (when they weren't given away to "schmucks") and generous expense accounts, the two always dreamed of a taking a different path in life.

One day, while reading the New York Times (presumably after finishing the crossword puzzle), Howard happened to notice an advertisement in the classified ads. A bookstore was for sale in the college town of Amherst, MA. This was an opportunity they had always talked about and so, even though the chances of going through with the purchase were slim, they packed their bags and went to take a look. While visiting Amherst, and considering the consequences of making such a life-altering change, mother nature weighed in by

sending them a rainbow as a sign of things to come in Amherst. Never being ones to ignore good advice, they decided it was meant to be.

Soon after, they bought a house in the woods at 139 High Point Drive and moved to Amherst to become the proprietors of the Jeffrey Amherst Bookshop. Their work at the bookstore continues to this day, as they are always striving to improve business and provide better service to the community of which they are now such a vital part. With the opening of their second store, the Jeffrey Amherst College Store, they expanded their enterprises to take advantage of the rapidly growing market of textbook sales.

In 1980, their first grandchild, Evan Goitein was born. This was the start of something big as eight other grandchildren would follow: Daniel Goitein, Hannah Goitein, Leah Goitein, Ben Gersten, Sarah Gersten, Jonah Goitein, Emma Garrison and James Garrison. Their "nuclear family," as they like to refer to, now includes 20 people. This makes for a lot of birthdays, little league games, school plays and—most importantly—matzah balls. Somehow they manage to always stay on top of what is going on in the lives of everyone in the family, which has earned them awards such as "World's Best Grandpa" and "World's Greatest Grandma."

These days, Joy and Bill enjoy a life that is easy to envy. They still work at the bookstore at least four days a week and are continually improving the business they have built. They regularly hold book signings for local authors, where Grandma's lemon squares steal the spotlight. They go to their local health club and take hikes for exercise. They are regulars at the weekly UMASS sports luncheon. They enjoy the area's fine restaurants frequently, often dining with their children and grandchildren.

At home, they stay very aware of current events, tuning in to C-SPAN to follow the events unfolding in our country and abroad. The day is not complete unless the New York Times crossword puzzle is done, or it is 7:30 at night—whichever comes first. For fun, they travel to visit their families in Hookset, Concord, Westfield and Washington, DC, as well as vacationing in Maine and Rhode Island. They visit museums, see plays and attend concerts, including an annual trip to Tanglewood.

Of all the many things that the Gerstens are—parents, grandparents, local business owners, community supporters, sports fans, friends, and so much more—the role that is most admired by those that know them is that of the foundation for a family who has followed their example and grown, with love, to improve their own lives and the lives of those around them. Their love for each other has become a benchmark that every person who knows them strives to reach, with the hope that one day we can all be as happy and deserving as they are in their lives, today and for many years to come.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR.
AND MRS. FREGIATO

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:
Whereas, Frank and Mary Fregiato were

united in marriage April 30, 1949, and are celebrating 56 years of marriage; and

Whereas, Frank and Mary Fregiato were married April 30, 1949, at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Wellsville, OH; and

Whereas, Frank and Mary Fregiato are the loving parents of two children and four grandchildren.

Therefore, I join with the residents of Martins Ferry, and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Frank and Mary Fregiato as they celebrate their 56th Wedding Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING DR. TEX MONIF, MS. KAREN HICKS, VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF OF WINNEBAGO DENTAL CLINIC

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw attention to the splendid contributions of Dr. Rex Monif, Director of the Winnebago Dental Clinic, and Karen Hicks, RDH, the Senior Dental Hygienist for the Clinic.

Through their efforts, they have been addressing in a meaningful way the dental health needs of the Winnebago tribe of Nebraska.

In March 2005 Dr. Monif and Ms. Hicks recruited 17 dental hygiene students from Iowa Western Community College, in affiliation with Creighton University, who volunteered as clinicians at the Winnebago Clinic.

The group conducted the first annual Children's Dental Sealant Project at the Winnebago Dental Clinic. As part of the project, they performed dental examinations, sealant placements, and fluoride treatments for students at the Winnebago Public School and St. Augustine School.

During the two-day project 320 children were examined and 1,300 sealants were placed. Most of the children also received a fluoride treatment. Parents were alerted to the need for further dental care for those students who were found to need follow-up dental care.

It is a pleasure to recognize Dr. Rex Monif, Ms. Karen Hicks, and the dedicated volunteers and professionals who have been and continue to devote their efforts to the improvement of dental health of the children of the Winnebago Reservation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 380, 381, and 382, I was delayed due to flight problems. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MARION STEWART ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Marion was born in New Cumberland, West Virginia on July 19, 1905 and is celebrating her 100th birthday; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart, a graduate of Ohio University in Education, teaching kindergarten and first grade for many years; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart was a faithful and committed member of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 82 years; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart has dedicated her time to the Girl Scouts, Sunday School teaching, service activities, Beacon House activities, where she resides, and the Retired Teachers Association.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in wishing Marion Stewart a very happy 100th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE THOMASINA E. JORDAN INDIAN TRIBES OF VIRGINIA FEDERAL RECOGNITION ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, last week representatives and leaders of Virginia's Native American tribes left their communities and flew to England to participate in ceremonies that are a prelude to the 400th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America. Some of the distinguished Virginia residents who are making this trip are the blood descendants and leaders of the surviving 25 tribes that once were a part of the Great Powhatan Confederacy that initially helped sustain the colonists during their difficult first years at Jamestown. Virginia's best known Indian, Pocahontas, traveled to England in 1617 with her husband John Rolfe and was received by English royalty. She died a year later of smallpox and is buried in the chapel of the parish church in Gravesend, England.

My colleagues, there is tragic irony that while the Kings and Queens of England have recognized the Virginia tribes, starting with Pocahontas and affirmatively with the Treaty of 1677, the United States Government has not. Today, the Virginia tribes even sport a T-shirt that says, "First to welcome, last to be recognized."

Mr. Speaker, it's long past time for Virginia's Native American people to be recognized by the Federal Government. Joining me today are my fellow Virginians: Representatives JO ANN DAVIS, TOM DAVIS, BOBBY SCOTT, and Representative DALE KILDEE, in introducing the "Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act." This legislation will grant Federal recognition to six Indian tribes in Virginia: the Chickahominy Tribe, Chickahominy Indian Tribe Eastern Division,

the Upper Mattaponi, the Rappahannock Tribe, the Monacan Tribe, and the Nansemond Tribe.

As we approach the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, we are long overdue in recognizing the direct descendants of the Native Americans, who met these settlers. We must acknowledge these historic tribes, they have endured and remain a significant part of Virginia's heritage. Together, the men and women of these tribes represent a long neglected part of our Nation's history.

Like much of our early history as a nation, the Virginia tribes were subdued, pushed off their land, and, up through much of the 20th century, denied their full rights as U.S. citizens. Despite their devastating loss of land and population, the Virginia Indians successfully overcame years of racial discrimination that denied them equal opportunities to pursue their full rights as citizens of the United States, from public education, the right to vote, and even the most basic right to claim their own identity.

That story of survival doesn't encompass decades, it spans centuries of racial hostility and coercive State and State-sanctioned actions. Unlike most tribes that resisted encroachment and obtained Federal recognition when they signed peace treaties with the Federal Government, Virginia's six tribes signed their peace treaties with the Kings of England. Most notable among these was the Treaty of 1677 between these tribes and Charles the II.

In more recent times, this racial hostility culminated with the enactment and brutal enforcement of Virginia's Racial Integrity Act of 1924. This act empowered zealots, like Walter Plecker, a state official, to destroy records and reclassify in Orwellian fashion all non-whites as "colored." To call yourself a "Native American" in Virginia was to risk a jail sentence of up to 1 year. Married couples were denied marriage certificates and were unable to obtain the release of their newborn child from a hospital until they changed their ethnicity on the State record to read "colored," not "Native American." For much of the 20th century admission to public schools was denied. Even after federally enforced integration, the State and localities refused to provide bus service to the public high schools. These and other indignities are part of a shameful legacy experienced in our lifetime.

More to the point, this legacy has also complicated these tribes' quest for Federal recognition, making it difficult to furnish corroborating State and official documents. It wasn't until 1997 when then Governor George Allen signed legislation directing state agencies to correct State records that had deliberately been altered to list Virginia Indians on official State documents as "colored." I am proud to say that Senator ALLEN and Senator WARNER are two of Virginia's strongest advocates for seeking a legislative remedy for the Federal Government to recognize these tribes.

Federal recognition would provide what the government has long denied, legal protections and financial obligations, including certain social services and benefits the Federal Government provides the 562-recognized tribes.

I know that the gambling issue may be at the forefront of some people's concerns. For some of my colleagues there are sincere concerns about the morality and destructive effects of gaming. For others, it has been a convenient excuse to look no further and keep a closed mind.

I have worked to close any potential loophole in this legislation to ensure that the Commonwealth of Virginia could prevent casino-type gaming by the tribes. Having worked on this issue for several years, I have gotten to know many of the members of these tribes and believe they are sincere in their claims that gambling is inconsistent with their values. This position is already borne out by the fact that none of the tribes today engage in bingo gambling despite the fact that they have all established non-profit organizations that are permitted under Virginia law to operate bingo games despite compelling financial needs that revenues from bingo could address.

The real issue for the tribes is recognition and the long overdue need for the Federal Government to affirm their identity as Native Americans. Coupled with this affirmation is an opportunity for the tribes to establish a more equitable relationship with the State and secure Federal financial assistance for the tribes' social services, health care and housing needs. Many of their older members face the prospect of retiring without the pensions and health benefits that most Americans take for granted.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

MATTIE J.T. STEPANEK PARK

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 2004, this House passed a Resolution, H. Res. 695, honoring Mattie J.T. Stepanek and his "braveness, generosity of spirit, and efforts to raise awareness of Muscular Dystrophy."

Today I am pleased to note the June 18, 2005 groundbreaking for the Mattie J.T. Stepanek Park at King Farm, to be constructed on the corner of Crestfield and Piccard Drive in Rockville, MD. Dedicated to a young man whose courage and vision for peace provide an example for all, his park will become a favorite for Maryland residents and visitors.

A young poet who was diagnosed with neuromuscular disease known as dysautonomic mitochondrial myopathy, Mattie Stepanek achieved international recognition when his collection of poems, *Journey Through Heartsongs*, which reached the New York Times Best Seller List in 2002. Mattie also authored four other books of poetry. He served as the National Goodwill Ambassador for the Muscular Dystrophy Association in 2002, 2003, and 2004, and in 2004 the Jerry Lewis MDA Telethon was dedicated to him. Mattie also befriended Oprah Winfrey, and was featured often as a guest on her television program.

One of his goals was to meet his hero, former President Jimmy Carter. When Mattie was hospitalized in September 2001, he got his chance. Nurses and staff recall that during their 15-minute conversation, Mattie did not discuss his illness with President Carter, focusing instead on problems affecting developing nations.

The former President and Mattie developed a close friendship, and when Mattie passed away on June 22, 2004 at the age of 13,

President Carter delivered a eulogy in which he recalled winning the Nobel Peace Prize. "Mattie shared the honor that I had received," he noted.

Mattie was a gifted poet, and a great companion to his mother, Jeni Stepanek. Mattie's sister, Katie, and his two brothers, Stevie and Jamie, died in early childhood from the same disease Mattie battled.

Plans for the 26.2-acre memorial park include a statue of Mattie with his golden retriever, Micah. The park will plan activities specially designed for people with disabilities, and it will host an event each year for local schools in the spirit of Mattie's passion for peace.

Mr. Speaker, Mattie was a child filled with compassion and imagination. He won the respect and friendship of a President and Nobel laureate, who continues to call Mattie the "most extraordinary person whom [he has] ever known."

No one who met Mattie Stepanek could ever forget him. Now future generations of Marylanders—who will not have that opportunity—will be able to visit Mattie's park, celebrate his life, and enjoy the sunsets he loved so much.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
TOM HARDY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Tom Hardy has provided outstanding service and contributions while affiliated with the Ohio Association of Insurance Agents, Inc. serving it since 1976 and at different times holding the positions of executive vice president and chief executive officer; and

Whereas, Tom Hardy's many accomplishments include being the creator, publisher, and editor of Ohio Insurance magazine and guiding the continual growth of the Association with dedication and strong leadership; and

Whereas, Tom Hardy has served on the Board of Directors of the Griffith Foundation for Insurance Education at the Ohio State University where he received his degree in 1971 as well as giving his talents to multiple other organizations within his field; and

Whereas, Tom Hardy has worked selflessly and with dignity as an integral part of various committees of the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of America, being the longest serving state executor in the Nation.

Therefore, I join with Tom Hardy's family, friends, and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in commending Tom Hardy for his exceptional work and years of service, and wish him the very best in his future endeavors.

WELCOMING HER MAJESTY'S CANADIAN SHIP "TORONTO" TO CLEVELAND, OH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Her Majesty's Canadian Ship *To-*

ronto, where she makes Cleveland her first United States stop on a series of port calls along the Great Lakes on Friday, July 15, 2005.

The HMCS *Toronto* is a multi-role patrol frigate built in St. John, NB, in 1992 and commissioned in Toronto, ON, in 1993. Certified operational in 1994 and homeported in Halifax, NS, the *Toronto* has distinguished itself and Canada through its participation in some of the world's most sensitive operations of the last decade.

The *Toronto* participated in Operation Sharp Guard in 1994, patrolling the coast of the former Yugoslavia to restrict importation of arms and fuel in an effort to end the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 1995, the *Toronto* joined Operation Victory in Europe, an international flotilla of warships celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Allies' victory in Europe. As part of the Standing Naval Force Atlantic in 1997, the *Toronto* deployed for North Atlantic operations with the NATO squadron and was involved in a major search and rescue operation off the coast of Spain. In 1998, the *Toronto* participated in U.N. patrols in the northern Arabian Gulf to affect an embargo against Iraq. In November of that year, the *Toronto* became the flagship for the Canadian Task Group Atlantic, beginning an intensive year of operation, sailing in every Task Group exercise.

In 1999, the *Toronto* participated in Exercise El Morro Castle, a series of successful missile engagements against target drones and missiles, confirming the effectiveness of the ship's advanced missile defense system and crew's training. As part of the 2000 Search and Rescue operation at the site of the sinking M/V *Leader L*, the crew was involved in the rescue of 13 crew members in an accident in which 18 men perished. The following year, the *Toronto* responded to a distress call of a sinking fishing boat while conducting work-ups off the Nova Scotia coast and rescued three crew members in an accident that claimed one life. In 2001-02, the *Toronto* deployed in the eastern Mediterranean with NATO's Standing Naval Force Atlantic, and later to the northern Arabian Sea in international security operations. In 2003, the *Toronto* participated in Operation Splinter, aiding in the clean-up and restoration of Halifax following the devastation of Hurricane Juan. Last year, the *Toronto* returned to the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Gulf as Canada's contribution to the global war on terrorism.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I am pleased that the officers and crew of the HMCS *Toronto* chose Cleveland as their first U.S. stop on the 2005 Great Lakes Tour. I welcome the *Toronto* to Cleveland and wish the *Toronto*, its officers and crew, and Canada, much success in their endeavors around the world.

CALL FOR MORE ROBUST TIES
WITH GULF OF GUINEA REGION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the release of a very timely report which documents an issue of growing importance to the United States. The report, entitled

"Breaking the Oil Syndrome: Responsible Hydrocarbon Development in West Africa", was commissioned by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and argues that the United States must work to build a strategic alliance with energy producing Nations in the Gulf of Guinea region of West Africa—in an attempt to both broaden the supply of U.S. energy imports, and provide economic and political development to the West Africa region.

The call for an alliance is warranted for several reasons. Firstly, the demand for energy resources within the United States, and globally, is predicted to surge in coming years. China and India with their enormous populations; and burgeoning economies, promise to one day rival the United States in terms of energy demand. Even when considering Western demand alone the situation is concerning. Just this month, Saudi Arabian officials predicted that the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will be unable to meet projected western demand in 10 to 15 years.

This increasing demand comes at a time when the U.S. needs to shift its reliance away from its traditional energy providers. The events of 9/11 demonstrated just how much of a liability our dependence on Middle East oil has become. Our over-dependence on Middle East oil—and our subsequent influence with Middle East governments—is a source of resentment and hostility in the region.

This contributes to regional instability, which in turn helps to keep the price of energy resources high. Some have even posited that our dependence on Middle East oil weakens our posture in addressing the global war on terrorism. Equally concerning is the fact that Venezuela, a major non-Middle Eastern energy exporter, is not exactly an ally of the current U.S. Administration, and stability in that country is tenuous at best.

With all of these worrisome issues swirling around the current international energy landscape, the Gulf of Guinea offers the United States a potentially significant and fruitful energy partnership—if we lay the proper foundation now. The Gulf of Guinea currently accounts for 14 percent of U.S. oil supply, with the region possibly poised to increase its share of U.S. imports to over 20 percent in coming years if the requisite investment and security environment is further developed. The region's share of global oil production is already predicted to rise from around 4 percent to nearly 6 percent by 2007, and attract \$40 billion in investment within the current decade.

As such the nations of the Gulf of Guinea—Nigeria, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe (along with Angola)—must engender the focused and balanced engagement of U.S. policy makers.

With the region also predicted to garner over \$150 billion in oil-related government revenues by 2010, opportunities and pitfalls are ever-present. The region still suffers from serious deficiencies in the area of anti-corruption, transparency, and the rule of law. With such large financial windfalls predicted, the CBCF report asserts that the United States must work closely with its partners in the Gulf of Guinea region to help strengthen their capacities in this regard. If they fail, the results could be disastrous.

Oil wealth has rarely translated into socio-political stability for most developing countries. In fact it has often had the opposite effect, because the institutional safeguards were not in

place to ensure that the government was accountable to its citizens, and the country as a whole benefited from its own wealth. We can not allow that to happen in the Gulf of Guinea, especially considering the golden opportunity we now have.

Again, I thank the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation for their report. I must especially commend the leadership of Congressman William Jefferson, Chair of the CBCF, as well as Dr. Maya Rockeymore, outgoing CBCF Vice President of Research and Programs, for their leadership in bringing this important issue to the forefront of the policy arena.

[From the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc., July 7, 2005]

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION CALLS WEST AFRICA A STRATEGIC BUT UNDERUTILIZED PARTNER IN QUEST FOR U.S. ENERGY SECURITY

WASHINGTON, DC.—As gas prices continue to skyrocket, the debate over how to address America's energy crisis has intensified among policymakers, analysts, and other key opinion leaders. Simultaneously, the U.S. faces increased international pressure to provide more aid, fair trade, and debt relief assistance to Sub-Saharan African countries.

A new study by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF) entitled, "Breaking the Oil Syndrome: Responsible Hydrocarbon Development in West Africa," argues that the U.S. must link these seemingly disparate concerns by forming a strategic alliance with West African hydrocarbon states that can help secure U.S. energy needs while advancing human and infrastructure development goals in West Africa.

"The fact of the matter is that West Africa is vital to the energy security of the United States," said Dr. Don Tharpe, President and CEO of CBCF. "The region is poised to increase the world supply of oil but it has been largely overlooked as a key U.S. partner in this regard."

"Changing global geopolitical dynamics have once again increased U.S. interest in Africa and its natural resources. Yet, it will not be enough to conduct business as usual in West Africa," said Dr. Maya Rockeymore, former CBCF Vice President of Research and Programs. "The U.S. must embark upon a mutually beneficial alliance that increases U.S. energy security while promoting sustainable development in African oil-producing countries."

The paper highlights that a mutually beneficial dynamic engagement framework will be especially important as the demand and competition for scarce oil resources increases in countries like China and India.

According to Paul Michael Wihbey, the lead author of the study and President of Global Water and Energy Strategy Team, "This report makes recommendations that could have significant implications for U.S. energy security over the short and long terms," Wihbey says. "The U.S. has a very important opportunity at this critical juncture in world history. The country could benefit tremendously if it recognizes that good governance, infrastructure, and human development goals are keys to the security and sustainability of oil-exports from West African hydrocarbon states."

The CBCF maintains that investment in alternative, non-carbon energy sources represents the greatest possibility for reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil sources. Yet the Foundation recognizes that it will take time to develop mass technologies that utilize alternative energy sources across the various carbon-dependent industries. While it is important to support the development

and application of non-carbon energy sources, in the meantime, it remains vitally important to diversify how and where the U.S. imports its oil.

The paper will be released to the public on Tuesday, July 19, 2005 at 9:30 a.m. in the Members Room of the Library of Congress (Jefferson Building). The forum will be hosted by Congressman William J. Jefferson, Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and will feature Members of Congress, subject matter experts, key Bush Administration officials, private sector participants, and members of the African Diplomatic Corps.

The CBCF, established in 1976, is a non-profit, nonpartisan public policy, research and educational institute focused on leadership education, public health, economic development, and African globalism.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government officials and observers have consistently asserted that the United States has a strategic energy interest in hydrocarbon development in West Africa. Worldwide growth in energy consumption is consistently outpacing production, and reports indicate that in the United States demand for oil may reach 28.3 million barrels per day by 2025. Coupled with energy price volatility, political instability, and supply uncertainty, many have recognized that the United States can ill afford to remain predominately dependent upon oil-imports from certain regions. Simultaneously, this recognition has generated a chorus of calls for more investment in alternative energy sources and "greater diversity of world oil production."

Ultimately, investment in alternative, non-carbon energy sources represents the greatest possibility for reducing U.S. dependence upon foreign oil sources. Nevertheless, it will take some time to develop mass technologies utilizing alternative energy sources across the various carbon-dependent industries. While it is important to support the development and application of non-carbon energy sources in the meantime, it remains vitally important to diversify how and where the U.S. imports its oil.

There is no doubt that certain countries in Sub-Saharan Africa could be the source of expanded U.S. oil imports. Yet, despite calls to look beyond traditional oil markets and allies, efforts to create a mutually beneficial framework that systematizes relations between the U.S. and West African hydrocarbon states have fallen on deaf ears. Paradoxically, as the U.S. explores its sourcing options in the face of a looming energy crisis, its narrow vision with regard to broadening the nature of its engagement with West African states has prevented it from establishing dynamic relationships that could ensure energy supplies, while forging necessary alliances in the global war against terrorism.

In the end, the United States is missing an opportunity to connect its quest for energy security to an array of other important initiatives, such as the promotion of good governance practices, the campaign to enhance human development in Sub-Saharan Africa, the reduction/eradication of poverty, and the war against terrorism.

The fundamental conclusion of this report is that the United States can capitalize on the interconnectedness of these initiatives by recognizing that good governance, infrastructure, and human development are the keys to the development, security, and sustainability of oil-exports from West African hydrocarbon states. Only by aggressively pursuing these measures can the United States and West African nations reap the benefits of oil-import/exports and enhanced trade opportunities.

Systematizing these relationships through a dynamic engagement framework can result in mutually beneficial outcomes, such as: a reduced reliance on oil from more volatile regions; the development of additional strategic partners in the war against terrorism; an enhanced exports market for U.S. and African goods and services; a practical "oil-revenue for poverty-reduction policy" framework that reduces African reliance on foreign aid; and the strengthening of democratic regimes and indigenous efforts to move African authoritarian regimes closer to democracy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations, in keeping with democratic foreign policy principles including the promotion of good governance, economic development, human rights, and enhanced relations with the United States and the African-American community, are submitted for consideration. Many of the recommendations echo calls already made by major stakeholders interested in ensuring sustainable development in the West African energy sector.

U.S. Government

The United States Congress should: Establish immediately a bi-partisan Congressional Advisory Committee that should: Meet with oil companies and other interested parties to discuss how to promote sustainable development through innovative energy sector initiatives. Host a summit with African heads of state and other officials to promote the importance of West Africa-U.S. energy relations. Prepare legislation to establish a Commission for Sustainable Development in West Africa.

Establish a Commission for Sustainable Development in West Africa that should: Consider legislation declaring West Africa of strategic interest to the United States. Conduct meetings with experts to gather information about improving and coordinating U.S. aid, trade, economic, environmental, and counterterrorism efforts in the region. Review efforts by African governments, oil companies, international institutions, and non-governmental organizations to advance development goals using innovative revenue-sharing models. Formulate a strategy for engaging West African states in a mutually beneficial partnership that seeks to promote specific economic, social, political, infrastructure, environmental, and counterterrorism goals.

Support the development of a world-class West African Science and Technology Institute that offers a curriculum that promotes excellence in higher education and research and development in science and engineering. The ultimate goal will be establish an education and training vehicle that will enable Africans to have a key role in improving Sub-Saharan Africa's living standards through increased productivity, economic growth, and diversification.

Provide additional debt relief to West African hydrocarbon states contingent upon achieving measurable targets related to financial transparency and good governance benchmarks.

Require federal grant recipients, West African hydrocarbon states, and oil companies to submit documentation of capacity building programs related to human development initiatives. Submit capacity building proposals to the aforementioned Commission for review and recommendations.

Review U.S. businesses operating in the area to ensure compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Provide additional incentives to U.S. businesses to purchase goods and services from AGOA-eligible countries.

West African Hydrocarbon States

Governments of West African oil-producing nations should:

Establish oil ministers whose appointments are approved by parliamentary bodies.

Publish information on all oil revenues and participating oil companies.

Establish advisory bodies with representation from political parties, civil society groups (e.g., human rights activists and advocates for women and children), independent third parties (e.g., World Bank or major investment banks with stated and monitored priorities that earmark significant portions of oil revenue for investment in infrastructure and education), and members of the media.

Make public any recommendations on reforming real property laws conducted in the last five years.

Consider legislation that encourages relinquishment of inactive marginal fields by foreign companies to indigenous operators willing to develop their residual reserves through enhanced recovery technologies.

Submit to an audit of oil revenue distribution conducted by representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, USAID, and ECOWAS.

Charge the appropriate parliamentary committees with examining the benefits of creating a Development Trust Fund based in Nigeria to fund the indigenous petroleum industry and to support a Gulf of Guinea School of Petroleum Technology (possibly located in Port Harcourt), with the cooperation and assistance of USAID.

Oil Companies

Oil companies interested in West African oil-producing nations should:

Make public annual audits conducted by reputable international firms relating to activities in West Africa to augment participation in the concept of "publish what you pay" initiatives.

Immediately publish oil-field specific and cumulative environmental and social impact assessments.

Participate in and expand local content and joint venture projects with indigenous operators/businesses with verifiable long-term social, cultural, and historic ties to the region/country.

Conduct capacity building and technology transfer initiatives in order to provide valuable skill sets to indigenous employees that may be used across different economic sectors.

Consider establishing at least one oil refinery for the host country.

Collaborate with host governments to relinquish or farm out inactive marginal fields, make their technical data available, and finance (if possible) local operators that will develop them.

Reach out to the African-American community, both through encouraging African-American owned businesses to take an active role in the enterprise of West African development and through the informational promotion of positive impacts that oil companies have in the region.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

International financial institutions should:

Require demonstrated progress on enforcing laws relating to good corporate governance, including sanctions by the government for violations of procurement regulations.

Ensure that governments do not create a second, separate system of oversight for revenues generated by new oil fields.

Require that governments support the public dissemination of information about oil revenues by helping to offset costs of reproduction, distribution and communication of information to the public.

Ensure that public documents related to oil exploration and oil revenues are made available in both the official language and the indigenous languages spoken most predominantly throughout the country.

Support and publish an independent assessment of the human development constraints facing citizens of Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea, and São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as all other hydrocarbon states in the near future.

Establish and publish benchmarks for determining whether a country is granted a loan or a grant, and how these benchmarks are tied to transparency, investment in human development initiatives, and good governance indicators.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-governmental organizations should:

Establish additional and enhance current monitoring programs that track compliance with transparency and revenue destination agreements between African governments, IFIs, the United States, and oil companies.

Establish a scorecard for African oil producing nations on the management of oil revenues, raising media awareness of "worst offenders" and "best practitioners," and including civil society participation in determining revenue destinations. This will initiate a healthy competition to attract direct foreign investment.

Submit recommendations to the Commission for Sustainable Development in West Africa on sustaining improvements in human development in hydrocarbon states.

Develop strategies to mobilize citizens for effectively engaging governments over policies to develop oil resources.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF COUNCILMAN EDWARD RYBKA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of my good friend Edward Rybka, upon his retirement following 20 years of dedicated service as the City Councilman representing the people of Cleveland's Ward 12.

Councilman Rybka was first elected to City Council in 1985. Equipped with a law degree and sincere concern for his richly diverse Slavic Village neighborhood, Councilman Rybka set out to energize the process of restoration and preservation in the place he has always called home. His focus on community activism began nearly thirty years ago, through his involvement with the Slavic Village Development Corporation. He was a founding member who volunteered in every capacity, including Chairperson of the Association, a position he held for several years in the early 1980s.

As the elected City Councilman, his spirited and unified effort to improve the neighborhood created vital bonds with residents, community leaders, and business advocates that still exist today. These bonds of hope and restoration created connections not only among the people of Slavic Village today, but also with the neighborhood's historic roots going back to its original settlement as part of the former Newburgh Township in 1814. His work helped to protect the historic fabric of the neighborhood; enabled new businesses to flourish; brought hundreds of new jobs into the neighborhood;

created safe and quality housing for families and the elderly; led the effort for a multi-million expansion of the Boys and Girls Club; and assisted in preserving green space in Mill Creek Falls and Washington Park.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Councilman Edward Rybka. His vision, integrity, and steadfast devotion to the people of Ward 12 defined his tenure and continues to frame this neighborhood. Councilman Rybka's unending faith in the notion that together, we can make a positive difference, will always exist as a source of possibility and light along Broadway Avenue and far beyond.

WELCOMING INDIAN PRIME
MINISTER MANMOHAN SINGH

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome India's distinguished Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. I was recently pleased to join 70 of my colleagues in encouraging Speaker HASTERT to invite Prime Minister Singh to address a joint session of Congress during his visit to the United States. I am honored that Dr. Singh has chosen to accept Congress's invitation.

During a visit to New Delhi in early 2001, I had the opportunity to meet with several government officials, including Dr. Singh, who then served as economic advisor to the Congress Party leader Sonia Gandhi. Already distinguished as the author of India's most successful economic plan, Dr. Singh's wisdom and common sense were evident. I was pleasantly surprised when, in May 2004, Manmohan Singh was sworn in as India's fourteenth Prime Minister. Dr. Singh's position as leader of the world's largest democracy, his keen intellect, and his successful economic plan for India lend him the admiration of governments around the world.

An accomplished economist, Dr. Singh began service in the Indian government in the 1970s. Ever since, his shrewd intellect and thoughtful consideration of complex matters have distinguished him among his colleagues. His elevation to the position of Prime Minister speaks volumes about his country's respect for intelligence and integrity in public leaders.

India is beginning to realize its enormous potential, and I am continually impressed by its citizens. When I came to Congress in the beginning of 1999, the first Member organization that I joined was the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, which seeks to inform Members of Congress about issues of particular importance to the sub-continent. Since then, my interest in India and my respect for its people have only grown.

As the world's largest democracy and second most populous country, India has faced and overcome challenges that few can fully appreciate. Through aggressive investment in its education system and infrastructure, India has experienced impressive growth as an economy and as a nation. After years of growth and advancement, India's position in the global community has never been stronger.

I was pleased to join my colleagues yesterday in supporting House Resolution 364,

which commends the continuing improvement in U.S.-India relations. The close relationship that our governments share advances the interests of our Nation and our people.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome Dr. Manmohan Singh to this joint session of Congress. I look forward to hearing Dr. Singh speak, and I look forward to continuing to build the important and special relationship between our two countries.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
THE HONORABLE JUDGE JEAN
MURRELL CAPERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Judge Jean Murrell Capers for her significant and groundbreaking accomplishments in the legal profession, and for serving as an inspiration and role model for minority women and men in Cleveland, Ohio, and far beyond.

Judge Capers's unwavering integrity, strong work ethic and the belief in the nobility of service to others were gently woven into her psyche, brought to life by the example and teachings of her parents, Edward and Dolly Murrell. Judge Capers grew up on Cleveland's eastside. She excelled academically as well as athletically at Central High School. She was a city-wide tennis champion and basketball star, and was awarded a scholarship to Western Reserve University, where she graduated with a degree in education. As a young adult, Judge Capers became involved in the civil rights movement, and was an active NAACP volunteer. She lobbied local, state and federal legislature on many issues, including civil rights. She was also a significant leader in many local and national campaigns, including that of President Harry Truman, who was vocal in his opposition to racial segregation, and later, with Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes.

Judge Capers enrolled in Cleveland Law School at a time when women, especially minority women, were discouraged from doing so. Focused and determined, she attended night classes and graduated with her law degree in 1945. She was elected to the Cleveland City Council in 1949, and held that office for the next 10 years. She remains active in politics, and even ran for Mayor of Cleveland in the seventies. In 1977, she was appointed by then Governor James Rhodes to a judgeship with the Cleveland Municipal Court; she was reelected and retired from the bench in 1985. She continued her law practice until just recently, reflecting a life-long vocation of professional excellence that focused on social and legal justice.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Judge Jean Murrell Capers, for her 60 year commitment to improving our legal system, carrying out our laws of justice, and inspiring and empowering others to attain their educational and professional dreams. Judge Jean Murrell Capers's professional excellence and accomplishment as a distinguished attorney and judge serves as a beacon of light and possibility for women, and for people of all backgrounds. Her impressive journey from the basketball court at Central

High to Council Chambers at City Hall to the Municipal Court Bench, to the picket lines and rallies, has cut a path built on tenacity, integrity, dreams and hope—and she will continue to inspire us all.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
JAMES R. DRINNON

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to honor James R. Drinnon on his retirement of 34 years of service in Public Health. I'm honored to represent this hard working constituent who has devoted great service to the State of Georgia.

In 1971, James R. Drinnon graduated from Mercer University in Macon, GA with a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology. Upon his graduation he was commissioned to the United States Army as a 2nd Lieutenant.

After beginning his public health career in 1971, Drinnon worked in Putman and Houston Counties. In 1981, he was transferred to the Georgia State Office of Environmental Health Section as the Occupational Health and Response Specialist. During his time of service Drinnon was named the 1976 Sanitarian of the Year GEHA. He oversaw the Olympic training manual for the 1996 Olympic Games and shared the Golden Hammer Award with the Fulton County Health Department for his service during the Olympics.

During his 34 years of service Drinnon has helped enhance and beautify the State of Georgia. He is an accomplished individual whose heart will always be in public service. Supporting his many accomplishments is his wife Elizabeth and four sons. Drinnon is also an active member of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer in Wilmington Island, GA, active with the National Environmental Health Association, Georgia Public Health Association, and Georgia Environmental Health Association.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
LOUIS MACON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Louis Macon, beloved husband and father, grandfather, great-grandfather, World War II Veteran, and friend and mentor to many.

Mr. Macon's unwavering devotion to his family paralleled his dedication to his community and to his church. With unyielding faith and conviction, he served as a Deacon at Mt. Zion Church of Oakwood, where his son, Dr. Larry L. Macon, is Pastor. He was born with a gift for storytelling, a kind heart and an iron will, and he easily drew others to him. His entire life consistently reflected grace, integrity, hard work and concern for others. In the early sixties, he blazed a trail of courage and enlightenment, piercing the ignorance of racially divided Cincinnati, where he became the first African American to own a gas station.

Family was central to his existence, and Mr. Macon served as a touchstone of stability and security for his family. Together, Mr. Macon and his late wife Delina were married for 56 years before her death in 2002. Together they raised nine children. Despite financial hardship and without hesitation, they adopted five more children—who quickly became integral and inseparable members of the Macon family. With strength, love and kindness, he taught by example—gently challenging, and always encouraging and inspiring.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Louis Macon, an outstanding American citizen and exceptional human being whose integrity, warmth, faith and concern for others has served to forever touch the lives of his family, friends and extended family at Mt. Zion Church of Oakwood. I extend my deepest condolences to Mr. Macon's children; Geraldine, Richard, Walter, Robert, Phillip, Helen, Larry, Raymond, Elmer, Marvin, Denise, Frank and Curtis; his sixty grandchildren and great-grandchildren; and his extended family and many friends. Although he will be deeply missed, the wonderful life and legacy of Louis Macon will live on in the hearts of all whom he loved and inspired—especially his family and closest friends—today, and for generations to come.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
CHUNG-CHENG "MICHAEL" CHEN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Mr. Chung-Cheng "Michael" Chen, loving husband, father, grandfather, and dear friend and mentor to many. His passing marks a great loss for his family and friends, yet his strength, love and outreach, extending from Cleveland to Taiwan, serves as a bridge of possibility and goodwill, forever transcending time and distance.

Mr. Chen's wife, Miriam Chen, and their four children were central to his life. Equipped with hope, faith, courageous hearts, and the simple dream of a better life, Mr. and Mrs. Chen and their four young children journeyed the arduous road of the immigrant, leaving behind their beloved Taiwanese homeland to forge a new beginning in America. Despite great sacrifice and struggle, Mr. and Mrs. Chen worked diligently to create a secure and loving life for their family. A highly respected chemist and entrepreneur, Mr. Chen directed numerous successful business ventures and built strong relationships with business owners, developers and government leaders that crisscrossed the globe from Cleveland to Taiwan.

Mr. Chen's business savvy equaled his strong sense of diplomacy, and above all, his kind and generous heart.

Proud American citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Chen coveted the democratic ideals of the United States, yet always held the ancient traditions and culture of their Taiwanese homeland close to their hearts, preserving their rich heritage within the hearts and minds of their children. Mr. Chen's love of his homeland reflects throughout the Taiwanese community of Greater Cleveland. His leadership, concern for others and joyous spirit has served to strengthen every facet of communication, commerce and interaction between public and private leaders in the United States and in Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Mr. Chung-Cheng "Michael" Chen. Mr. Chen's life was lived with great joy, integrity and concern for others, especially his family. I extend my deepest condolences to his beloved wife, Miriam; his children, Faye, Kim, Kimberly and Bill; his grandchildren, Brandon, Andrea, Nathaniel and Isabella; and his numerous extended family and many friends. His great love for his family, for his community and for the people of Taiwan will forever exist as a powerful legacy of goodness, strength, hope and possibility for all who knew and loved him well—from Cleveland to Taiwan and miles beyond.