

heroism displayed by Master Nicholas A. Kulikowski on August 30, 2004. The Webelos Scout of Cub Scout Pack 303 demonstrated both skill and heroism by saving the life of his four-year-old cousin, Dylan, at minimum risk to himself.

During a party at the Kulikowski home, Nicholas noticed that Dylan, who was not wearing proper swim protection jumped into the family's pool. After resurfacing from the jump he quickly began to sink as there was no flotation device in reach. Nicholas, showing true Boy Scout instincts, dove into the water and pulled Dylan to the surface.

Master Kulikowski's alertness and quick-reaction time prevented Dylan from any serious injury. The Boy Scouts of America upon recommendation of the National Court of Honor presented Nicholas with a Heroism Award.

Mr. Speaker, the Core Values of Cub Scouting include Compassion, Courage, and Perseverance. I ask that you join with me today in commending Nicholas A. Kulikowski for adhering to these values, a true testament to the principles of the Boy Scouts of America.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF
CHARLES S. WARNER, RE-
KNOWN HIGH SCHOOL ART
TEACHER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sadness regarding the recent passing of Charles S. Warner of Woodland, California, a nationally recognized art teacher who inspired many students to pursue professional careers in the visual arts.

Chuck Warner was a teacher for 35 years. He served as chair of Woodland High School's art program since 1974. Under his leadership the program won numerous accolades, including 1997 recognition by Business Week magazine for an "outstanding arts driven curriculum," one of eight in the Nation. That same year Woodland High School was one of six high schools in the United States selected as a Getty/Annenberg arts grant recipient.

Mr. Warner possessed an uncanny ability to challenge his students in a variety of problem solving environments. He inspired them to produce inventive, independent, meaningful pieces that consistently demonstrated higher order thinking. In 2003 he was named "most inspirational teacher" by the California Assembly. Mr. Warner said of his students, "Our expectations for students are high but the students keep meeting our expectations." His students fondly remember him for his three favorite criticisms of their work: "Use more yellow. Get more detail. Increase the contrast." Mr. Warner was a champion of the Congressional Art Competition. A working artist himself, Mr. Warner specialized in acrylics and won numerous awards for his creations. He was a respected leader in his area of expertise—commercial art.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Warner dedicated more than three decades to teaching art. He influenced generations of students, some who have gone on to become well-known artists. He has been twice nominated to receive the National Medal of Arts award from the Na-

tional Endowment for the Arts. It is appropriate therefore that today we honor his life, his passion for art and his outstanding dedication to his students.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS AT
COPPELL, TEXAS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the City of Coppell, Texas for its 50th anniversary. This is a great accomplishment, and I am proud to represent this city and the surrounding areas in the 26th Congressional District of Texas.

The area, known today as Coppell, lies on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River in Dallas County. The site was first settled in the mid-1800s, and was originally named Gibbs Station, after Texas lieutenant governor Barnett Gibbs. However, in 1890 the community was renamed Coppell, in honor of the engineer credited with bringing the railroad to the community, George A. Coppell.

Since the city's official incorporation in 1955, Coppell has maintained a strong community in North Texas. Programs such as "Keep Coppell Beautiful" and the annual "Family Fish" promote the spirit of community and family. Coppell also continues to strive for excellence in public education. This year, to honor these efforts, the city will host an anniversary celebration at the Andy Brown Community Park East.

Coppell is a beautiful city and one which I have visited many times during my time in Congress. I wanted to extend my sincerest congratulations to the citizens of Coppell and to Mayor Doug Stover.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor today that I congratulate the City of Coppell on their 50 year anniversary.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL
REVIEW

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago next month, a new periodical entered the marketplace and American history.

That publication was National Review, its founder and editor was 29-year-old William F. Buckley.

From the beginning, Buckley's magazine stood "athwart history, yelling 'Stop,' at a time when no one is inclined to do so, or to have much patience with those who so urge it."

And for five decades, it has bravely and effectively espoused conservative values and ideas, with both humor and intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the inaugural Publisher's Statement of November 19, 1955, for the RECORD.

It is no surprise that since its inception, we've witnessed Republican victories in eight of eleven Presidential elections, the revolutionary Republican Class of 1994, America's victory in the Cold War, and widespread ac-

ceptance of conservative positions like economic freedom, limited government, individual responsibility and traditional values.

Obviously, Bill Buckley and National Review did much more than stand athwart history—they helped shape it. America and the world are the better for it.

There is no more influential and popular opinion journal in the United States than National Review, with 155,000 paid subscribers and a readership of over 310,000. The Internet version of National Review, NRO, is just as popular and well written.

It is well known that Ronald Reagan—who was a Democrat in 1955—started to read National Review when it first came out, and it played a significant role in his personal and political development.

This publication has influenced at least two generations of young conservatives, and will assuredly have a positive impact on many more lives in the future.

No doubt there are young men and women here on the Hill, and all across America, who are reading National Review, perhaps for the very first time, and whose lives will be transformed.

In addition to the 50th anniversary of National Review, William F. Buckley will also soon be celebrating his 80th birthday.

Buckley, who served in the U.S. Army, worked for the CIA, and graduated from Yale, has had a very busy and productive life.

In addition to editing National Review up until last year, he has written 47 books, including 18 novels, some 900 editorials or other articles in National Review, 350 articles in other periodicals, more than 4,000 newspaper columns, and for 34 years he hosted the tremendous talk-show "Firing Line," where he had over 1,400 televised debates with people ranging from Muhammed Ali to Margaret Thatcher to Noam Chomsky to Mother Teresa.

He famously ran for Mayor of New York City in 1965 as the Conservative Party candidate.

Although he predicted he would receive only one vote, Buckley in fact won 13 percent, and to this day his race is considered one of the City's most rollicking and interesting campaigns ever.

Buckley counted as his friends conservative and intellectual giants such as Russell Kirk, Whittaker Chambers, L. Brent Bozell and Claire Luce Booth. The conservative movement he helped nurture and flourish gave us Barry Goldwater and President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Speaker, it was Buckley's younger brother Reid, I believe, who best summed up the philosophy that guided William F. Buckley and his life's work. He noted that:

"We learned from our parents to prefer the good man to the brilliant man. It is a sacred humanity in people we respect. Our compassion is earned in the quality of the human condition. People are surprised to realize that we, princelings of Dame Fortune, as they feel us to be, tread the same hard interior landscape. And it may be this that comes through, that fascinates, because we do not presume, 'Come, let us lead you,' but, instead, petition, 'Come, our philosophy is your way, the human way, and it is you who will and must lead yourselves. . .'"

I offer a most sincere "happy birthday" to Bill Buckley, and "thank you" for his wonderful creation, and I congratulate the family at National Review for 50 years of fine work, with hopefully many more yet to come.

[From National Review, January 03, 2005]
STANDING ATHWART HISTORY, YELLING STOP
(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

There is, we like to think, solid reason for rejoicing. Prodigious efforts, by many people, are responsible for National Review. But since it will be the policy of this magazine to reject the hypodermic approach to world affairs, we may as well start out at once, and admit that the joy is not unconfined.

Let's face it: Unlike Vienna, it seems altogether possible that did National Review not exist, no one would have invented it. The launching of a conservative weekly journal of opinion in a country widely assumed to be a bastion of conservatism at first glance looks like a work of supererogation, rather like publishing a royalist weekly within the walls of Buckingham Palace. It is not that, of course; if National Review is superfluous, it is so for very different reasons: It stands athwart history, yelling Stop, at a time when no one is inclined to do so, or to have much patience with those who so urge it.

National Review is out of place, in the sense that the United Nations and the League of Women Voters and the New York Times and Henry Steele Commager are in place. It is out of place because, in its maturity, literate America rejected conservatism in favor of radical social experimentation. Instead of covetously consolidating its premises, the United States seems tormented by its tradition of fixed postulates having to do with the meaning of existence, with the relationship of the state to the individual, of the individual to his neighbor, so clearly enunciated in the enabling documents of our Republic.

"I happen to prefer champagne to ditchwater," said the benign old wrecker of the ordered society, Oliver Wendell Holmes, "but there is no reason to suppose that the cosmos does." We have come around to Mr. Holmes' view, so much that we feel gentlemanly doubts when asserting the superiority of capitalism to socialism, of republicanism to centralism, of champagne to ditchwater—of anything to anything. (How curious that one of the doubts one is not permitted is whether, at the margin, Mr. Holmes was a useful citizen!) The inroads that relativism has made on the American soul are not so easily evident. One must recently have lived on or close to a college campus to have a vivid intimation of what has happened. It is there that we see how a number of energetic social innovators, plugging their grand designs, succeeded over the years in capturing the liberal intellectual imagination. And since ideas rule the world, the ideologues, having won over the intellectual class, simply walked in and started to run things.

Run just about everything. There never was an age of conformity quite like this one, or a camaraderie quite like the Liberals'. Drop a little itching powder in Jimmy Wechsler's bath and before he has scratched himself for the third time, Arthur Schlesinger will have denounced you in a dozen books and speeches, Archibald MacLeish will have written ten heroic cantos about our age of terror. Harper's will have published them, and everyone in sight will have been nominated for a Freedom Award. Conservatives in this country—at least those who have not made their peace with the New Deal, and there is a serious question of whether there are others—are non-licensed nonconformists; and this is a dangerous business in a Liberal world, as every editor of this magazine can readily show by pointing to his scars. Radical conservatives in this country have an interesting time of it, for when they are not being suppressed or mutilated by Liberals, they are being ignored or humiliated by a great many of those of the well-fed Right,

whose ignorance and amorality of never been exaggerated for the same reason that one cannot exaggerate infinity.

There are, thank Heaven, the exceptions. There are those of generous impulse and a sincere desire to encourage a responsible dissent from the Liberal orthodoxy. And there are those who recognize that when all is said and done, the market place depends for a license to operate freely on the men who issue licenses—on the politicians. They recognize, therefore, that efficient getting and spending is itself impossible except in an atmosphere that encourages efficient getting and spending. And back of all political institutions there are moral and philosophical concepts, implicit or defined. Our political economy and our high-energy industry run on large, general principles, on ideas—not by day-to-day guess work, expedients and improvisations. Ideas have to go into exchange to become or remain operative; and the medium of such exchange is the printed word. A vigorous and incorruptible journal of conservative opinion is—dare we say it?—as necessary to better living as Chemistry.

We begin publishing, then, with a considerable stock of experience with the irresponsible Right, and a despair of the intransigence of the Liberals, who run this country; and all this in a world dominated by the jubilant single-mindedness of the practicing Communist, with his inside track to History. All this would not appear to augur well for National Review. Yet we start with a considerable—and considered—optimism.

After all, we crashed through. More than one hundred and twenty investors made this magazine possible, and over 50 men and women of small means invested less than one thousand dollars apiece in it. Two men and one woman, all three with overwhelming personal and public commitments, worked round the clock to make publication possible. A score of professional writers pledged their devoted attention to its needs, and hundreds of thoughtful men and women gave evidence that the appearance of such a journal as we have in mind would profoundly affect their lives.

Our own views, as expressed in a memorandum drafted a year ago, and directed to our investors, are set forth in an adjacent column. We have nothing to offer but the best that is in us. That, a thousand Liberals who read this sentiment will say with relief, is clearly not enough! It isn't enough. But it is at this point that we steal the march. For we offer, besides ourselves, a position that has not grown old under the weight of a gigantic, parasitic bureaucracy, a position untempered by the doctoral dissertations of a generation of Ph.D.'s in social architecture, unattenuated by a thousand vulgar promises to a thousand different pressure groups uncorroded by a cynical contempt for human freedom. And that, ladies and gentlemen, leaves us just about the hottest thing in town.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 11, 2005, I was unable to vote on the motion to approve the journal (rollcall No. 521); the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 457, Recognizing the importance and positive contributions of chemistry to our everyday lives and supporting the goals and ideals of National Chemistry Week (rollcall

No. 522); and the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 491, Expressing the sense of the House with respect to raising awareness and enhancing the state of computer security in the U.S. and supporting the goals of National Cyber Security Awareness Month (rollcall No. 523). Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three measures.

COMMEMORATING SPINA BIFIDA MONTH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate National Spina Bifida Awareness Month and to pay tribute to the more than 250,000 Americans in the Spina Bifida Community. There are an estimated 70,000 people in the United States who are currently living with Spina Bifida, the most common permanently disabling birth defect.

The Spina Bifida Association of America (SBAA) is an organization that has helped those affected by this debilitating disease for over 30 years and is the Nation's only organization solely dedicated to advocating on behalf of the Spina Bifida community. With almost 60 chapters in more than 125 communities, the SBAA brings families together to answer questions, voice concerns, and lend support to one another.

Together the SBAA and various local SBA Florida chapters work tirelessly to help the families of those living with Spina Bifida meet the challenges and enjoy the rewards of raising their children. I would like to thank the local chapters of SBAA in my State of Florida for all they have done and all that they will continue to do. The chapters in my State are a partner in the SB Hurricane Emergency Life Support Program established by the SBAA to distribute vitally needed supplies and assistance to Spina Bifida victims of the hurricanes in the Gulf Coast.

The exact cause of Spina Bifida is not known, but research has shown that if a woman takes 400 mcg of folic acid every day before she becomes pregnant, she reduces her risk of having a baby with Spina Bifida or another neural tube defect by as much as 70%. Although the exact cause remains unknown, genetics and environment are believed to play a role. Spina Bifida is a neural tube defect that happens in the first month of pregnancy when the spinal column doesn't close completely. Every day, an average of 8 babies are affected by Spina Bifida or a similar birth defect of the brain and spine, contributing to the 3,000 babies born annually with the disease.

With proper medical and family care people affected by Spina Bifida can live productive lives with the help of braces and/or a wheelchair. The key to a better life for Americans who live with Spina Bifida is research. Our goals are to develop new mechanisms for treatment, understanding and the prevention of Spina Bifida.

I am proud to be a member of the Congressional Spina Bifida Caucus and hope that all of my colleagues will join me in working to