

housewife, a local professor and a college student. No wonder KBBF connects so well to the community it serves.

The first test broadcast of KBBF-FM on March 31, 1973 made radio history by being the first public bi-lingual radio station in the United States. Regular broadcasts began two months later on May 31, 1973.

By 1976 the Bilingual Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. Board of Directors developed a statement of goals consistent with the philosophy of the original founders. In addition to social change and advocacy, the Board charged KBBF with programming goals to coordinate and facilitate efforts to advance the political, social, educational and economic conditions of the Chicano, and Spanish-speaking community and to provide an avenue to develop leadership and creative potential for the youth. The Board of Directors and KBBF have received national recognition from the John F. Kennedy Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for achieving these goals.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate KBBF 89.1 on its 35th Anniversary for serving my constituents and the nation by being the first bilingual educational FM radio station in the United States.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker I regret that I was out of the Chamber on Wednesday, March 8, 2006 and was unable to return before time expired on rollcall vote No. 32 on HR 4167, the National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005. Had I been allowed to record my vote, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 32.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLINN HOUSE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Blinn House in Pasadena, California. This year, the Blinn House will celebrate its 100th Anniversary.

Edmund Blinn, an Oak Park, Illinois native enjoyed Pasadena when visiting with his wife Kate and their four children. In 1905, the Blinns decided to leave Oak Park for the warm climate and beauty of Pasadena. They hired George W. Maher to design their California home in the Midwestern Prairie School Style in 1906. Maher designed the interior of the house using harmonious natural materials with a repeated theme of wisteria vines. In his design for the Blinn house, Maher used a segmental or broken-arch theme throughout the house. Tiffany inspired leaded-glass windows with a wisteria vine motif artfully border the broken-arch windows.

At the turn of the last century a group of prestigious Chicago architects led the world in the advancement of new ideas in the design

and construction of commercial buildings. Their work is better known as the Chicago School of Architecture. One of the architects, Louis Sullivan, embellished his building designs to incorporate simple repetitive patterns taken from nature. Young architects such as George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright admired Sullivan's work, and while working in a community with other Midwestern architects founded the Prairie School of Architecture. The Prairie School architects created a uniquely American style of architecture which brought natural elements of the countryside to the cities.

The Blinn House was designated a Pasadena Cultural Heritage Landmark in 1977. In 2001, it was placed on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. In 2002, the Blinn House Foundation was formed for the purpose of maintaining and preserving this Pasadena legacy. Home to the Women's City Club since 1945, the Blinn House continues to serve the Pasadena community as a meeting place for women's civic, cultural, and educational activities.

I am proud to recognize the Blinn House upon its 100th Anniversary and I ask all Members to join me today in honoring this historic house.

NATIONAL UNIFORMITY FOR FOOD ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4167) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes:

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, while I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4167, the National Uniformity for Food Act, I am concerned about the process in which the bill was brought to the floor for consideration, without a committee hearing or markup. I believe that any major legislation should be subject to a committee hearing, where members can provide input and offer amendments. I support uniform, national food safety label standards, because I believe it will enhance consumer protection. I am, however, opposed to the process in which the House will consider this legislation today, which is why I am voting against H. Res. 710, the rule for consideration of H.R. 4167.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. XXXX, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES REFORM ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, this bill reforms the process by which the government

reviews foreign acquisitions of companies doing business in the United States for national security concerns. These reforms are badly needed. Even prior to the Dubai ports debacle, the nonpartisan Government Accounting Office had identified several serious problems with the process by which the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States reviews foreign acquisitions. The need for reform was dramatically illustrated by the failure of CFIUS process in the Dubai ports deal. Not one of the twelve agencies involved managed to identify the Dubai ports deal as one which "could affect the national security" of the United States—even though it involved acquisition of port management at 20 ports on the East Coast and Gulf by the government of Dubai.

As a threshold matter, the bill creates the CFIUS by statute and specifies the membership. It adds the Director of National Intelligence to the present group, so that the concerns of the intelligence community are represented.

The bill requires a 45-day investigation of national security concerns by CFIUS, and a recommendation to the President, in all cases of acquisition by foreign governments. This was Congress' clear intent in enacting the Byrd Amendment. But as the GAO reported, and as we have seen in the Dubai ports case, the Administration has found several ways to evade doing an investigation through strained interpretations of the statutory language.

The bill also requires that sign off at the Deputy Secretary level or above for any transaction that is not subject to a 45-day investigation but which is subject to a mitigation agreement to resolve national security concerns raised. These agreements need to be reviewed at the highest levels.

The bill also requires CFIUS to consider and specifically respond to a list of factors that might affect national security. The present statute allows but does not require such consideration. Most important, the bill adds to the list of factors that must be considered whether the transaction affects critical infrastructure. According to the GAO report, the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security and Defense all believe that a deal's effect on critical infrastructure should be considered in the CFIUS process but Treasury has prevented such consideration.

The bill requires an annual report to Congress on transactions completed and a quarterly report on pending transactions. Although the present law expressly permits Congress access to all information in the CFIUS process, Treasury has refused and continues to refuse Congress access to key information. These reports will provide, among other things, information on the nature of the transaction, the national security concerns raised by any agency; how those concerns were mitigated; and whether such acquisition was completed or not, as well as any Presidential decisions made under the statute.

Perhaps the most dangerous transactions are those that escape the CFIUS process altogether through withdrawal, as the GAO reported. To correct the problem created by companies that withdraw before completion of the CFIUS process but proceed with the transaction, the bill requires that CFIUS impose restrictions on the company after withdrawal to address any national security concerns raised, set specific time frames for the company to