

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOURTH OF JULY TRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize some of the brave men and women of our community and their families on the Fourth of July 2006.

On this day, our forefathers stood up to oppose tyranny, and these men were willing to fight for freedom and liberty. These men made difficult sacrifices for these principles. Today the battle for freedom is not over, and those tough sacrifices are still being made. It is only fitting that today we show our support and honor these patriots.

From the United States Air Force: SrA Crystal Lynn Chatham and CPT John Matthews; from the United States Air Force Reserves: MSgt James E. Schlieper; from the United States Army: SPC Bruce Liptak, SP1 John Moan, SPC Scott Meehan, E-4 David Michael Hallwirth, and SGT Eric Klemm; from the United States Marines: PFC Michael J. Powell II, COL Michael Naylor, and Colonel Naylor's son PFC Paul Naylor; from the United States National Guard: CAP Edward Bartsch; from the United States Navy: Seaman Christopher Jazbinsek and 1LT Anthony DiBucci.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring these courageous soldiers on this day of celebrating our Independence. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute these great Americans.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ROXANNE BOYCE

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Roxanne Boyce for her long and distinguished career as an educator and librarian.

Roxanne received her undergraduate degree in music from Indiana University of Pennsylvania and then went onto to earn a masters in music from Carnegie Mellon University. Utilizing the lessons learned at those fine academic institutions, Roxanne began her teaching career as an elementary school music specialist. She taught elementary school for 11 years in Pennsylvania and 1 year in Arizona before moving to Las Vegas in 1980. Over the course of her 26-year career with the Clark County School District, Roxanne has served as a reading specialist and librarian at the elementary, middle and high school level. After having outstanding success opening the libraries at several new schools in our growing

district, Roxanne accepted a position at Boulder City High School to revamp the ailing library in 1999. While at Boulder City High School, she successfully brought the library into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the career of Roxanne Boyce for devoting her career to advancing the quality of education. Her innovative approach and her passion for education have inspired countless students, teachers and community members. She has truly been an asset to Boulder City High School and to the entire community. I wish her the best in her retirement.

CONGRATULATING GERALD D. BANTOM, ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UAW

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate United Auto Workers International Union Vice President Gerald Bantom on the occasion of his retirement. Having joined the UAW in 1964, Mr. Bantom's career is a testament to hard work and dedication. While excellent leaders are waiting in the wings to continue the work Gerald started, his leadership in negotiating for quality benefits in these trying times with Ford Motor Company will certainly be missed.

A Detroit native, Bantom joined UAW Local 600 in 1964 when he started at the Specialty Foundry at Ford Motor Company's River Rouge complex. Quickly gaining the respect of his peers in Local 600, in 1971 he was elected to the bargaining committee of the Specialty Foundry Unit of the local. Having excelled in this he was reelected to a second term in 1975 and as chairperson in 1978.

When the Specialty Foundry was closed in 1980, Mr. Bantom transferred to the Dearborn Engine Plant where his leadership abilities were immediately recognized. He was appointed as a district committeeman in 1980, and the next year he won election to the plant bargaining committee.

In 1982 Gerald was appointed as an international representative and was assigned to the UAW-Ford National Development and Training Center where he stayed in varying capacities until 1986.

Beginning in 1988 Mr. Bantom served as an administrative assistant to two successive UAW vice presidents and directors of the union's National Ford Department, Stephen P. Yokich and Ernest Lofton. During this time, when Ford Motor Co. was earning record profits and had hired more than half its current workforce, Gerald played an integral role in negotiating landmark collective bargaining agreements.

Following this hard work he was elected and served as director of UAW Region IA—a position he would represent with distinction until

the UAW's 33rd Constitutional Convention on June 5, 2002 in Las Vegas, NV, where he was elected vice president.

After becoming vice president, Gerald Bantom immediately faced the difficult task of negotiating supplemental agreements for workers at Visteon and Automotive Components Holdings, changes in the UAW-Ford health care plan, and early retirement packages for UAW's Ford workers.

While his retirement leaves a void in the UAW leadership that will be difficult to fill, his work in mentoring a new generation of UAW leaders means that a significant part of his legacy has yet to be written. Regardless of how Gerald Bantom's final story will be, the leadership and passion he has brought to the UAW has provided a sterling role model for future labor leaders. On behalf of working Americans and a grateful Congress, Mr. Bantom, I thank you.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF JUDGE JOHN MANOS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Judge John Manos, devoted father, grandfather, veteran, community leader and outstanding jurist.

Judge Manos grew up in Cleveland, OH, the son of Greek immigrants. He attended Lincoln High School followed by the Case School of Applied Sciences. There, he was captain of the football team and earned a degree in metallurgical engineering. Judge Manos served in the Navy for 2 years before returning to Cleveland to become an engineer. Over the next 4 years, he earned a law degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School. Judge Manos practiced law for 13 years before then Governor James Rhodes selected him to fill a vacancy in the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas. He remained at the court until 1969 when he was appointed to the Eighth Ohio District Court of Appeals, and finally to United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio by President Ford in 1976.

Judge Manos developed a solid reputation for preparedness and fairness during his tenure in the courtroom. Even through extreme illness and hospitalization, Judge Manos continued hearing legal matters and continued to render thoughtful and poignant decisions. His commitment to quality lawyers and judges went beyond the bench when he set up an intern program where students witnessed proceedings and then performed research in order to grasp the multifaceted prism that is the American legal system. Aside from his professional achievements, Judge Manos was an active member and leader in numerous civic and legal organizations, including the Cleveland Chapter of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, Federation of Community Planning, the visiting committee for physical education and athletics of

• 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.

Case Western Reserve University, and a member of the Board of Overseers at Cleveland-Marshall Law School.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Judge John M. Manos. Please also join me as I offer my deep condolences to his companion Gloria Donahue; to his sons, Michael and Keith; to his daughters, Donna and Christine; to his son-in-law, Patrick; to his 12 grandchildren; and to his extended family members and many friends. Although he will be greatly missed, his steadfast devotion to family and friends and unwavering focus on legal equality and justice highlighted his life, and his memory and impact will live on within the hearts of his family and friends, today and for all time, and he will never be forgotten.

HONORING MRS. MARILYN
PINSKY'S RETIREMENT AS COM-
MISSIONER OF THE ONONDAGA
COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AGING
AND YOUTH

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Marilyn Pinsky. On June 30, 2006 Mrs. Pinsky retired as commissioner of the Department of Aging and Youth for Onondaga County, NY. Mrs. Pinsky's career with Onondaga County spanned over 35 years, starting in the Data Processing Department in 1971. She has worked her way up to commissioner of the Department of Aging and Youth, where she has ably served since 1993.

Mrs. Pinsky is a graduate of Syracuse University and earned a masters of public administration from the Maxwell School. She is a member of many community boards, including the Central New York Community Foundation, Success by Six Policy Council, and the Board of Visitors of the Syracuse University College of Human Services and Health Professions. She is a past president of the Interreligious Council of Central New York, and was a member of the boards of the Syracuse Symphony, Syracuse Stage, and the Freedom Trail Commission. She has been a dedicated employee, leader, and mother.

She is a recipient of the Temple Adath Citzien of the Year Award, a Post-Standard Woman of Achievement, the Hannah G. Solomon Award and the New York State Intergenerational Network Award, among others.

Mrs. Pinsky's service has made a lasting positive impact upon my hometown community. Most recently, she spearheaded an effort in Onondaga County to educate and assist in enrolling area seniors in the new Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program. For its efforts, her department recently received commendation from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Mrs. Pinsky's dedication, knowledge and leadership are unparalleled and much appreciated. I wish her well in retirement and thank her for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO CRANBERRY
TOWNSHIP

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Cranberry Township and the celebration of Community Day on the 4th of July 2006.

Cranberry Township's Community Day began over 100 years ago and as a celebration of the United States' Bicentennial in 1976. The events of this celebration included a parade, musket shoot, battle of the barrels contest, bonfire, sing-along, and fireworks.

Cranberry Township's Annual Community Day has evolved into an opportunity to highlight a number of local non-profit organizations. It has continued to grow and change to include, not only non-profits, but also businesses and vendors throughout the region. The annual festivity has expanded to include over 100 booths, activities, and events throughout the entire Cranberry Community Park with over 20,000 people attending.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring these courageous soldiers on this day of Independence. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute these great Americans.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES
"CHARLIE" RUGGEROLI

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Charles "Charlie" Ruggeroli, who passed away on Saturday, June 24, 2006.

Charlie was a lifetime resident of Southern Nevada, a 12-letter man at Bishop Gorman, in football, basketball, and baseball. He would later watch his four sons play football and basketball at Bishop Gorman during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Charlie went on to the University of San Francisco on a basketball scholarship and subsequently earned his medical degree from Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska. Charlie served in the Air Force and did residencies in Northern California before returning to Las Vegas to open his practice in 1974 and joining the staff at Valley Hospital.

No matter how busy Charlie was, he always took the time to explain everything to his patients and make sure all their questions were answered. In over 30 years of medical practice, his patients included Elvis Presley and Sugar Ray Leonard. Charlie also served on the Nevada State Athletic Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the life of Dr. Charles "Charlie" Ruggeroli. He will be greatly missed by the community.

CONGRATULATING JAMES SET-
TLES, JR. ON HIS ELECTION TO
THE UAW VICE PRESIDENCY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 2006, James Settles Jr. was elected first vice president of the United Automobile Workers International Union at its 34th Constitutional Convention in Las Vegas, Nevada. My colleagues, today I rise to honor this fellow Detroit on his elevation to the post and wish him the best of luck in his new position. While James is joining the union's national leadership at a critical juncture in its history I believe he has the necessary motivation and determination to guide the UAW into a prosperous future.

In some ways one could argue that James Settles, Jr. was a born labor leader. A third generation Ford Motor Company employee and son of James Settles, Sr., a well-known Detroit civil rights activist and labor leader, Settles' involvement with the UAW began in 1968, when he joined Local 600 after being hired at Ford's Dearborn Iron Foundry and Michigan Casting Center.

Just two years later, in 1970, he was elected to the General Council of Local 600 and in 1973 he was elected District Committeeman and Unit Recording Secretary. Over the next decade, he served in a variety of union posts and as a delegate to three UAW conventions. In 1982, he took a staff position at Local 600 and later was elected its first vice president in 1987.

As James Settles earned the respect and loyalty of his UAW brothers and sisters he has quickly and continuously risen through the UAW ranks. In 1992 he was first appointed to UAW International Staff and in 2002 he was elected director of Region 1A.

Having been a member of the UAW-Ford National Negotiating Committee since 1990, Mr. Settles brings a good deal of contract negotiating experience to the post of Vice President. This experience is especially important today given the current attack many workers are seeing on their collectively bargained contracts.

I firmly believe that this expertise will help him in his job of overseeing several of the national organizations that operate in conjunction with the UAW and the over 115,000 technical and professional workers he will represent. These workers come from all across the country from a range of industries and professions, including the healthcare industry, individual universities and university systems, an array of professional service and non-profit agencies. 20,000 of these workers are employed by the State of Michigan.

While Mr. Settles is a prominent leader in the UAW, his involvement in the community extends far beyond the factory walls. James is active in a wide range of community and civic organizations. He is a member of the Detroit-Wayne County Board of Authority, the Trade Union Leadership Council, the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and a Life member of the NAACP. He serves on the boards of the Henry Ford Community College Employment and Training Development Center, the Detroit Public School Compact Association at

McMichael Middle School and the North Rose-dale Park Civic Association. He is a former member of the board of the Rouge Employees Credit Union.

In conclusion, Mr. Settles I congratulate your election and once again wish you the best of luck.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
ANNA CHATMAN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Anna Chatman, devoted wife, mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, businesswoman, community activist and friend and mentor to many.

Mrs. Chatman lived her life with great joy and in endless commitment to her faith, family and community. Together, she and her beloved husband, the late Reverend Marcellus Chatman, raised their daughters, Marcella Caffie and Ruby Alexander. Her devotion to family extended outward into the community, where she touched the lives of countless individuals through her focus on social justice and political empowerment. In 1969, Mrs. Chatman founded the Harvest Day Care Center. As owner and operator, she secured funding in order to provide quality day care for mothers on welfare, which enabled numerous parents to break through the wall of poverty by having a safe and affordable place to bring their children while they worked. The Harvest Day Care Center remains in operation today, run by Mrs. Chatman's daughter, Ruby Alexander.

Mrs. Chatman's inner light, dynamic personality and her ability to connect with people created lasting impressions on those around her and served to forever change the landscape of the Democratic Party in Cuyahoga County. Even though she had no prior experience in politics, then U.S. Congressman Louis Stokes asked Mrs. Chatman to accept the role of executive director of the 21st District Caucus (which became the 11th District Caucus), knowing she could rally the support of African-Americans who felt overlooked by the Democratic Party. Mrs. Chatman inspired and guided countless individuals to become empowered and involved in the caucus. Under her direction, the caucus evolved to become one of the most powerful political organizations in the Nation, attracting up to 50,000 people to the caucus's annual Labor Day picnic and existing as a catalyst of political action and societal justice.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Anna Chatman, whose joyous life reflected great joy and an unwavering focus on lifting the lives of others. I offer my deep condolences to her daughters, Marcella and Ruby; to her grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great grandchildren, and to her extended family members and many friends. Although she will be greatly missed, her singular life, framed by love, integrity, conviction and strength, will shine forever in the hearts of her friends and loved ones and will forever illuminate the soul and hope of our entire community.

HONORING MR. FREDERICK MURPHY'S RETIREMENT AS DIRECTOR OF THE SYRACUSE HOUSING AUTHORITY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Frederick Murphy. On June 30, 2006, Mr. Murphy retired as director of the Syracuse Housing Authority in Syracuse, NY.

A graduate of Ithaca College, Mr. Murphy's career in local community development began in 1965 when he went to work for the city of Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency under then Mayor William F. Walsh. Later, he headed the city's Code Enforcement Division until he was appointed executive director of the Syracuse Housing Authority on February 18, 1971.

As the director of the SHA, Mr. Murphy successfully oversaw the administration of a \$35 million annual budget operating 2,500 apartments and also managed the section 8 housing program. He helped secure more than \$180 million in Federal grants to modernize every public housing development and oversaw great growth and expansion of the program, building 550 new apartments of public housing during his tenure.

Mr. Murphy's service has made a lasting positive impact upon my hometown community. Throughout his career he has worked with many mayors and HUD secretaries to greatly improve Syracuse's public housing.

Mr. Murphy's dedication, knowledge and leadership are unparalleled and much appreciated. I wish him well in retirement, and thank him for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO NATRONA BOTTLING
COMPANY

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Natrona Bottling Company as they celebrate the anniversary of their founding.

From their beginning in 1904, The Natrona Bottling Company has a long and rich history of serving the needs of the people of Allegheny County and beyond. Beginning in 1939, the torch was passed to the Bowser family, and they carry on the tradition today with Mr. Paul Bowser currently serving as the CEO.

Natrona Bottling Company is the last remaining soda bottling company in Allegheny County, and all of their formulas are micro-crafted. They produce a multitude of delicious beverages, including: Red Ribbon Cherry Supreme, Red Ribbon Root Beer, Pennsylvania Punch, Jamaica's Finest Ginger Beer, and Champayno.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Natrona Bottling Company. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute this wonderful company.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR JOSEPH LAPLANTE, JR

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Command Sergeant Major Joseph LaPlante Jr., who will retire on July 21, 2006, after 29 years of service in the United States Army.

Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, Command Sergeant Major LaPlante completed his basic training and advanced individual training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma in September, 1977. He then served as a Fire Support Specialist, Armorer, and Career Counselor for the B Battery's 1st Battalion, 29th Field Artillery from 1978 to 1980 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

In October 1981, Command Sergeant Major LaPlante completed the Army Recruiter Course and was assigned as a Field Recruiter to the New Bedford, Massachusetts, Boston Recruiting Battalion. In April of 1984, he was the Station Commander of the Fall River Recruiting Battalion. In July of 2000, Command Sergeant Major was selected to attend the United States Sergeant Major Academy, Class 51, at Fort Bliss, Texas. On June 25, 2001, he assumed the position of Command Sergeant Major of the New England Recruiting Battalion.

After 27 years of service, Sergeant Major LaPlante assumed the position of the 6th Recruiting Brigade Command Sergeant Major in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Command Sergeant Major LaPlante has received many awards including the Gold Recruiter Badge with three Star Sapphires, the Recruiter Ring, the Glenn E. Morrell Award, the Career Counselor Badge, the Army Achievement Medal 3rd Award, the Army Commendation Medal 3rd Award, the Army Meritorious Service Medal 7th Award, Legion of Merit 2nd Award, National Defense Service Medal, the Non-commissioned Officer Professional Development with Numeral #4, the Army Service Medal, the Army Good Conduct 8th Award, and the Army Superior Unit Citation 2nd Award.

To add to all of his outstanding accomplishments, Command Sergeant Major LaPlante has a wonderful family including his wife, Patti, and his daughters, Crystal and Heather.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Command Sergeant Major Joseph LaPlante, Jr. for his distinguished record of service and his commitment to the United States Army. I wish him the best in his retirement and all future endeavors.

HONORING THE GIFT OF LIFE

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, in these challenging times, it is refreshing to hear uplifting anecdotes of kindness and hope. I rise to recognize a tremendous source of these qualities on Long Island: the non-profit

organization known as Gift of Life, Inc., whose exemplary work benefits underprivileged children by helping uninsured and low-income families meet the cost of life-saving surgery.

Since Gift of Life was founded in 1975 by members of the Rotary Club of Manhasset, this truly remarkable organization has raised money for medical care and transportation of more than 3,000 children from across the United States and around the world whose families would not otherwise be able to afford such prohibitively expensive medical care. With 44 participating hospitals in the United States, I am proud to note that three are located on Long Island, including Stony Brook University Hospital, which has performed 450 of the heart surgeries.

Recently, Stony Brook partnered with the Suffolk County chapter of Rotary International and Gift of Life to help the family of Markus Dejong, a six-year-old boy from Farmingville who required an expensive operation to repair a defective valve in his heart. His father, an Iraq war veteran, was not insured or able to afford the cost of the operation and treatment. Fortunately, Gift of Life was there to help, and I am delighted to report that Markus' operation was successful. Following a recent visit to my office with his family, I am confident that he will grow up to be healthy and strong, with a normally functioning heart, thanks in large part to Gift of Life.

Mr. Speaker I strongly agree with Dr. Steven Whitman when he said, "We never stand so tall as when we stoop to help a child." Indeed, we would be hard-pressed to find more selfless and devoted Americans who could stand as tall as the Rotarians, translators, host families, medical professionals, surgeons, sponsors and other volunteers who have given so much to this premier life-saving program. I am privileged to recognize Gift of Life and every individual associated with its truly outstanding and inspiring contributions to our community and in support of those children who need our help the most.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain how I would have voted on July 10, 2006 during rollcall votes No. 358 and No. 359 during the second session of the 109th Congress. Rollcall vote No. 358 was on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2563. Rollcall vote No. 359 was on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5061. I would have voted "yes" on both of these rollcall votes.

TRIBUTE TO SHALER AREA HIGH SCHOOL LADY TITANS AAAAA VARSITY SOFTBALL TEAM

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Shaler

Area High School Lady Titans AAAAA Varsity Softball Team.

These young women displayed both skill and tenacity on the field, and they should be commended not only for their ability, but also their good sportsmanship. The Lady Titans' hard work and determination took them to the 2006 WPIAL Quad A where they were runners up and made them the 2006 Quad A PIAA State Champions.

I would like to recognize the following players: Lia Sorce, Erin Boyle, Megan Daley, Julie Stampfle, Megan Lynch, Joci Delaney, Val Smolter, Kristin Devlin, Kristen Lynch, Melissa McQuade, Jen Simile, Lisa Huber, Erin Fieldhouse, Heather Elstner, Stevie Stanek, Jenna Conrad, Sarah Knaus, and Becca Lynch. I would also like to recognize Head Coach Skip Palmer, Assistant Coaches Tom Haser and Brad Stone, Athletic Trainer Bill Coutts, Athletic Director Paul Holszhu, and Principal William Suit.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Lady Titans Varsity Softball Team. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute such an outstanding group of athletes.

RECOGNIZING EDGEWOOD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT'S EFFORTS TO INCREASE STUDENT INTEREST IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Edgewood ISD's efforts to increase student interest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) careers.

It has become apparent that in this increasingly globalized world, our Nation's foothold as a global economic leader is becoming less stable everyday. Furthermore, in today's economy, jobs in technical fields are growing at five times the rate of other occupations, and they pay better. For these reasons, it is imperative that our young people develop the math and science skills that are instrumental in allowing them to become world leaders in technology and innovation, thus enabling the United States to maintain its global economic edge.

I am very proud of the efforts that Edgewood ISD is making to prepare its students with such skills. In 2001, Edgewood entered a team in the FIRST (For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology) robotics competition as part of its Engineering Principles class. The Toltechs, also known as robotics team #499, have excelled in the FIRST competitions that require high school teams to design, assemble; and test a robot capable of performing a specified task. The students have shown great enthusiasm as they have gained proficiency in engineering and research. This excitement will no doubt encourage many of them to pursue careers in STEM fields.

Edgewood ISD has recognized the importance of this type of learning by supporting the

development and growth of the Toltechs over the years. The team has also received generous support from and strong partnership with a number of private industries in their community. The evolution of the Toltechs demonstrates how schools and private industry can work together effectively to make a significant positive impact upon the lives of students.

More recently, Edgewood ISD has adopted another program to develop student's STEM skills. The Space TEAMS pilot in San Antonio targets middle school students from low income families, particularly girls, through a robotics competition called Botball. This exciting new program promises to also yield enthusiasm about STEM fields.

I recognize and honor the important opportunities that Edgewood ISD has provided to its students through programs such as FIRST and Space TEAMS. The skills and knowledge that these experiences provide, not to mention the sense of confidence and pride that they create, will benefit participants long after they have finished their primary education. I wish them continued success in their competitions and hope to see these types of programs flourish in our Nation's schools as we acknowledge the importance of arming our kids with STEM skills.

TRIBUTE TO MS. KATHRYN GENE SALEM

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my good friend, Ms. Kathryn Gene Salem, Director of Mason County Action Group.

Ms. Salem has lovingly guided and nurtured the Mason County Action Group, molding it into an effective and productive agency in my congressional district. Ms. Salem's passion is shown in her desire to make seniors' lives better. Her selfless dedication to the community is evident through efforts coordinating and providing health, educational, recreational, and intergenerational services.

Ms. Salem's positive impact on the community will be felt for many years to come.

I join with the residents of Mason County and West Virginia in commending Ms. Salem for her outstanding ability to give to others for the past 28 years. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Salem's retirement.

INTERNATIONAL GAUCHER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, once again I want to call attention to the important work of the National Gaucher Foundation, a group of very dedicated people who are as they describe their work engaged "in an ongoing endeavor to spread the word and help educate others about Gaucher Disease."

September will be International Gaucher Awareness Month, and because it is important that people know more about this disease and how to combat it, I take the occasion to insert here an article from the publication *Spotlight On Health* that provides important information about this disease.

Gaucher Disease predominately affects Jewish people of Eastern European descent—Ashkenazim—and the foundation notes that a large majority of those most susceptible to the disease remain unaware of it. This makes their work particularly important as part of our overall effort to give people the tools with which they can protect their health, and I ask that the article from *Spotlight On Health* about Gaucher Disease be printed here, in time for International Gaucher Disease Awareness Month.

GAUCHER DISEASE: LEARNING THE TRUTH

(NAPS)—A simple test could help diagnose and treat a genetic disease that can cause severe debilitation. Yet nine out of 10 people most at risk for the condition do not even know it exists.

The condition, called Gaucher disease, can affect all people, but is primarily seen in Jewish populations of Eastern European descent. The carrier rate for these people may be as high as one in 15 and the rate of the disease in the general population is believed to be about one in 100 to 200 people. If both parents carry the disease, the odds of a child being born with it are one in four.

Gaucher disease is passed down from parent to child and can occur at any age. Signs and symptoms can include:

- Fatigue
- Unusual bruising
- Bleeding episodes
- An enlarged abdomen
- Bone pain.

Although the disease can be devastating, it can often be managed. However, people must first be aware of the condition, which many are not. "A survey showed that 90 percent of the Jewish population is unaware of Gaucher disease. That means many people may be symptomatic and have no idea that they even have the disease," says Rhonda Buyers, National Gaucher Foundation Executive Director. "The good news is that, unlike other genetic conditions, Gaucher disease is treatable and can be diagnosed with the use of a simple blood test."

Buyers says that lack of awareness about Gaucher disease extends to physicians as well. In fact, a survey found that four of five blood specialists suspected leukemia or lymphoma when presented with the signs and symptoms of Gaucher disease.

Her group is working to change that. Not only does The National Gaucher Foundation fund research intended to cure Gaucher disease, it also works to promote physician and community awareness about the condition (September is Gaucher Awareness Month). At the same time, the foundation helps meet the needs of patients and families affected by Gaucher.

People interested in information on Gaucher disease testing or who want to learn more about the disease's symptoms can visit the group's Web site, www.gaucher-disease.org.

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5672) making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes:

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that the report accompanying H.R. 5672, the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of FY 2007, has directed funding under the COPS Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean-up account for the Tennessee Meth Educational Program.

Tennessee Tech University will use this funding to design and implement the meth educational program in keeping with President Bush's National Drug Control Strategy, which aims to reduce all drugs in the United States by 25 percent within 5 years.

Some schools in Tennessee have begun implementing educational programs in public schools designed to stop meth abuse. However, in many cases, there have not been effective follow-up programs for classroom teachers, school counselors, school nurses, school psychologists, and administrators. And, school counselors report that methamphetamine abuse is an inhibiting factor in the personal and educational development of their students—whether or not their school has had a methamphetamine program. To address these issues, Tennessee Tech University will develop an in-service program for public middle and high school personnel in 15 counties (17 school districts) to: review the symptoms and identification of meth use; explain the hazards of meth abuse for children; and examine how to utilize reporting procedures (such as those involving the school field officers) and legal consultation.

Since 1999, the number of meth labs in Tennessee has increased by more than 500 percent. Last year, Tennessee accounted for 75 percent of all meth lab seizures in the Southeast. Only three states nationwide had more meth lab seizures in 2005. Many of the worst effects of meth are felt by the children involved. Children taken from active meth labs are separated from adult family members and sometimes from siblings, and cannot even keep their toys or clothing for comfort. In addition, children often must be taken to the hospital to test for exposure to a variety of toxic substances. In 2004, Tennessee was forced to place more than 700 children of meth users in state custody.

I am pleased that Tennessee Tech University will be collaborating with schools in Tennessee to address this critical problem, and I am very grateful to the Appropriations Committee for directing this important funding to Tennessee Tech University.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 10, 2006, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall numbers 358 and 359. The votes I missed included motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2463 and H.R. 5061 respectively. The former authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies to address certain water shortages within the Snake, Boise, and Payette River systems in Idaho, while the latter is the Paint Bank and Wytheville National Fish Hatcheries Conveyance Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 358 and 359.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID G. REICHERT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, 2006, I missed the following rollcall votes due to an emergency landing in Denver, CO, en route to Washington DC:

(1) Rollcall vote No. 358, H.R. 2563: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies to address certain water shortages within the Snake, Boise, and Payette River systems in Idaho, and for other purposes.

(2) Rollcall vote No. 359, H.R. 5061: Paint Bank and Wytheville National Fish Hatcheries Conveyance Act (15 minutes).

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" to rollcall vote No. 358, and "yes" to rollcall vote No. 359.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF COMMANDER WILLIAM MILNE OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Commander William J. Milne for his service to the United States House of Representatives and his continued service to our country in the United States Coast Guard.

Commander Milne was assigned as the Coast Guard liaison officer to the United States House of Representatives in July 2003, and I am proud to have had the opportunity to work closely with him. In my leadership roles on the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee and in numerous other venues, my staff and I have often relied on Commander Milne's knowledge and understanding of the operational missions, the current day-to-day challenges, and the roles and responsibilities of the United States Coast Guard.

While Commander Milne began his House career 3 years ago as the chief of the Coast

Guard's House Liaison Office, his Coast Guard career began more than three decades earlier as a 1975 graduate of the Recruit Training Center in Alameda, CA.

In 1975, Seaman Apprentice Milne was assigned to his first unit working as a Search and Rescue communications watchstander and a Motor Life Boat coxswain. During this assignment he also became one of the few distinguished registered SURFMAN in the Coast Guard while being promoted quickly to the rank of boatswain's mate first class and accepting the duties as executive petty officer of Station Umpqua River in Winchester Bay, OR. Commander Milne received five promotions within his first 3½ years in the United States Coast Guard.

In 1983, he was promoted to chief petty officer and transferred to the Second Coast Guard District in St Louis, MO, serving in the Rescue Coordination Center overseeing search and rescue and bridge operations in a 22-State area throughout the MidWest before being selected to attend Officer Candidate School in Yorktown, VA, in 1986. Later that year, he was promoted to the rank of ensign, thus beginning his commissioned career.

During his 31-year career, Commander Milne has been assigned to seven coast Guard cutters and has commanded the cutters *Cape Cowin*, *Redwood* and *Juniper*. His shore assignments have included the Professional Development staff at the Coast Guard Academy, Office of Financial Management at Coast Guard Headquarters, and as Surface Operations Assignment officer at the Personnel Command.

This week, Commander Milne will leave his post as the Coast Guard's House liaison and head off to the Naval War College in Newport, RI. He will be missed in the United States House of Representatives.

It has been my pleasure to work with Commander Milne. On behalf of all who have also been fortunate to work with him, we wish Commander Milne and his wife Martina the best in all of their future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE UPTON,
JR.

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. George Upton, Jr. for his remarkable 50 years of service in the Sampson County Agricultural Extension Service. George's tremendous spirit, dedication and work in the agricultural industry has greatly helped the citizens of Sampson County and the State of North Carolina, and George should be commended for his service.

George demonstrated a strong work ethic and commitment to improving the agricultural industry from an early age. After receiving his degree in Animal Science from North Carolina State University in 1959, George began his career as a 4-H agent with the Sampson County Agricultural Extension Service. Later, George went on to become a livestock agent and is now the Sampson County Cooperative Extension director.

George has brought exemplary service and visionary leadership to every position he has

held throughout his career. Not only has he served as an educator and mentor, but George has helped make significant advancements in agriculture during the last 50 years. For instance, George has helped implement innovative programs, contributed to the utilization of new technologies in the livestock area, and he has been instrumental in obtaining additional funding for agriculture. George has been essential to the creation of the Sampson County Friends of Agriculture.

George has received numerous awards recognizing his contribution to agriculture and to Sampson County. He has received awards from the Cooperative Extension Service, has been recognized by the beef and pork industry, and he has been inducted into the Sampson County Hall of Fame. In addition, the Sales Arena and Show Ring at the Sampson County Livestock Facility are named in his honor.

There may be no greater tribute to George, however, than the recent creation by his friends and colleagues of the George Upton, Jr., Livestock Endowment for Sampson County. This endowment honors George's outstanding 50 years of service and brings together his commitment to Sampson County and its people with his passion for the livestock program. The endowment will be housed by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Foundation and will provide programmatic funding for adult and youth livestock programs, awards and recognition for competitive activities, and educational scholarships in animal science. This endowment will help ensure that George's commitment to providing improvement to and opportunities for livestock programs in Sampson County will continue for generations to come.

We thank George, on behalf of the citizens of Sampson County, NC, and the Nation for his remarkable service to agriculture. May God's strength, joy and peace be with him always.

HONORING THE STATE OF HAWAII
FOR COMBATING UNDERAGE
DRINKING

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Hawaii State Legislature for increasing penalties for adults who supply alcohol to persons under the legal drinking age of 21. I believe this is one important step toward attacking the supply chain that fuels the national problem of underage drinking.

According to authorities, adults are by far the main source of alcohol for underage drinkers. A report to Congress by the National Academy of Sciences identified friends and adult purchasers as the most frequent sources of alcohol among college students and older adolescents. Family members were cited as the most frequent source for younger adolescents. The Century Council, a not-for-profit educational organization dedicated to fighting drunk driving and underage drinking, found that 65 percent of underage drinkers get their alcohol from family and adult friends.

Hawaii's new law is among 7 bills that have passed into law and nearly 20 that have been

introduced in States throughout our great Nation that link underage drinking and providing alcohol to those under 21 with a penalty relating to the revocation of driving privileges for the offender. Diageo, a large beverage alcohol company, in an example of enlightened corporate citizenship, is among the firms that have led the effort to move this type of legislation in state legislatures throughout the country. As such, many have referred to bills like Hawaii's new law as a "Diageo Bill."

The American Legislative Exchange Council has made the "Diageo Bill" one of their model pieces of legislation for 2006. I urge all States to pass this type of measure.

While only one piece of this important puzzle, the State of Hawaii along with the people at Diageo and those of similarly committed companies should be commended for being a leader in the fight against underage drinking.

TEXAS RANGER DREW CARTER—
TEXAS LAWMAN

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, it was a scene out of an old western movie: The villainous outlaw, realizing his defeat, surrenders in the hot sun to the valiant lawman. For Texas Ranger Drew Carter however, there was no mistaking that this scenario was not some Hollywood fantasy, but a dangerous reality. On July 13, 1999, Ranger Carter was waiting, with a knot in the pit of his stomach, at the center of a bridge connecting El Paso, TX to Mexico. He was waiting for true evil to show his face.

This tale begins 2 years earlier when a series of brutal murders occurred in homes along the railroad tracks in Texas. Texans were paralyzed with fear by a serial killer dubbed the "Railroad Killer." He baffled law enforcement because it seemed as if he randomly chose his victims and the times of the attacks, making it impossible to know who and when he would strike next. He used any weapon available: a pickax, a sledgehammer, a tire iron, a shotgun. The only common factor was that each victim lived by railroad tracks.

Slowly, through cooperation of local, State, and federal agencies, Angel Resendez Ramirez, an illegal Mexican immigrant would be wanted for the brutal slayings. He was elusive, slipping back and forth across the U.S./Mexican border more than a dozen times, and evading several FBI arrest traps. It would finally take the unyielding efforts of Texas Ranger Drew Carter to end Ramirez's violent reign.

The Texas Rangers are the most well-known and respected law enforcement officers in the World, more famous than Scotland Yard itself. Established in 1823 by Stephen F. Austin, the Rangers were the protectors of new settlers in the untamed Spanish Province, of what is now Texas. They have done battle with horse thieves, bank robbers, "Indians," outlaws, and were even instrumental in the U.S.' success in the Mexican-American War. Over the next 150 years, the responsibilities of Texas Rangers grew to include investigations, fugitive apprehension, and assisting other law enforcement across the State. They are elite; there are only 118 commissioned Rangers,

and Drew Carter had the aspiration of becoming one. He had dreamed of being nothing but a Texas Ranger since he was a small child. He was proud to wear that gleaming silver badge, white Stetson hat, and cowboy boots. Little did Ranger Carter know that he would make history.

As law enforcement combed Texas for Ramirez in 1999, Ranger Carter conceived an idea for Ramirez's apprehension. He knew that Ramirez was close to his sister and thought maybe she would be willing to convince him to surrender. Carter's instinct proved to be correct: Ramirez's sister was more than willing to convince Ramirez to surrender. She was worried he would be killed by law enforcement, or worse, that he would kill again. Over several weeks, Carter worked out a deal with Ramirez's sister. If Ramirez would surrender, Carter would make sure that he was protected in jail, could be visited by family and friends, and would receive a psychological evaluation.

Ranger Carter's terms were agreed to by Ramirez's sister, as well as by the district attorney of Harris County, TX, one location where Ramirez was wanted. The agreement was struck that Ramirez would peacefully surrender to Ranger Carter, and only Ranger Carter, on the middle of the bridge connecting Mexico and Texas. So on July 13, 1999, the demonic killer who had brutally terrorized the good citizens of Texas for nearly 2 years quietly shook the hand of Ranger Drew Carter and surrendered.

On June 27, 2006 Angel Resendez Ramirez was put to death for his crimes, effectively ending his reign of terror forever. Had Ranger Carter not acted with the intelligence and diplomacy of a Texas Ranger, this justice may have never been carried out. He is a humble man, stating that he did not apprehend Ramirez on his own. Mr. Speaker, Ranger Carter was aided by other Texas lawmen and federal agents; but it was because of his particular heroism and determination, a dangerous killer faced the justice he deserved. Today, I am honored to pay him this tribute.

That's just the way it is.

TRIBUTE TO MERCY FLIGHT OF
WESTERN NEW YORK

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mercy Flight of Western New York and their commitment in providing life-saving services to the community on this, their 25th anniversary. On September 27, 1981 Mercy Flight flew its first mission and since then has transported more than 13,000 patients for emergency care.

Mercy Flight was the pioneer of air-medical service in New York State and one of the first operations of its kind in the United States. Its nine guiding principles include: patient focus, integrity and honesty, neutrality, clinical excellence, safety, readiness, respect, community partnership, and fiduciary obligation. By relying on these principles Mercy Flight has proven their dedication to their life-saving mission.

Mercy Flight is independent of any hospital and instead puts their patients first and choos-

es the hospital that will best suit their medical needs, honoring a simple goal: to save lives. Mercy Flight has provided an exemplary service to Western New York during emergencies when every second matters. They provide fast, safe, and cost-effective air-medical emergency services to over 600 people every year.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to pay tribute to Mercy Flight, an organization that has devoted 25 years of service to the community and one that will be deeply valued by Western New York for decades to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF FLOYD
WEAVER

HON. DENNIS A. CARDOZA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest sincerity and respect that I rise today to honor Floyd Weaver, longtime community activist and icon in Stockton, California. He has recently been honored by the Stockton Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with a Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Weaver has taught in the Stockton Unified School District for 39 years, with over 20 years of experience in city government. It truly is an honor to join the NAACP in recognizing his notable contributions and dedication to our community.

Floyd Weaver is an innovative thinker, a highly respected leader and an individual with an unwavering commitment to the Stockton community. Throughout his career, Mr. Weaver has distinguished himself as a pioneer in the education realm, starting out as one of few African American males to teach in the Stockton Unified School District and later becoming the first African American Male Principal in the school district. After 39 years with the Stockton Unified School District, Mr. Weaver moved into the realm of city politics. While serving on the Stockton City Council, he founded and chaired the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Recognition ad hoc Committee and later developed a Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Trust for charitable events. The then City Councilmember became a two term Vice Mayor, another first for African Americans in our community. During his tenure as Vice Mayor, Mr. Weaver witnessed the realization of one of his proudest achievements, the Martin Luther King Jr. Plaza in the heart of downtown Stockton.

Floyd Weaver's service has reached beyond the City to Stockton to the county and state levels. In 1997 Mr. Weaver began serving on the Board of Directors for San Joaquin Regional Transit District, including two terms as Chair and three terms as Vice Chair. In October 2003, he was appointed to the California State Reclamation Board by Governor Gray Davis. More recently, he has been recognized for his efforts in renaming part of Charter Way in Stockton to honor civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. In addition, Mr. Weaver serves on several local advisory boards and committees and continues to be recognized with numerous awards for his ongoing involvement and unmatched devotion to the community.

Mr. Speaker, the recognition that I am offering today before the House of Representatives

for Mr. Floyd Weaver is clearly deserved and well overdue. He is an esteemed member of our community, a lifelong activist for all people young and old, and an outstanding human being who will leave behind a legacy to be admired for generations to come. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him for his remarkable career and untiring dedication to a vision for a better tomorrow for the people of our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 10, 2006, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 358 and 359. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 2563 and H.R. 5061.

DEEP OCEAN ENERGY RESOURCES
ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4761) to provide for exploration, development, and production activities for mineral resources on the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4761, the Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act. I believe the measure deceptively undermines States' rights to protect their coastlines, compromises fragile coastal environments, and ultimately would cost taxpayers billions in lost revenue, adding to the already record-setting national deficit.

H.R. 4761 presents the illusion of granting States more control over drilling, when in actuality it makes it more cumbersome for States choosing to continue protecting their coastlines. States desiring to opt-out of drilling would be required to pass legislation every 5 years, subject to approval by their governor, and present it to the Federal Government. If State legislatures and their governors are unable to come to agreement on drilling policy within one year of this bill's enactment, they would lose their right to decide as the Federal Government would then have authority to begin granting leases within 50 to 100 miles off their coastlines.

This bill attempts to bait States, already suffering fiscal restraints due to the Majority's consistent practice of cutting States funding for vital services like Medicaid/Medicare and public education, with a greater share of revenue if they are willing to sacrifice their coastal protections. It would take the second largest funding source of the Federal Government, after income taxes, and redistribute those funds only to the coastal States that will allow drilling. This comes as a sacrifice to all other States as the Interior Department has estimated the alteration of current Federal-State revenue sharing provisions on royalty payments will result in a loss of approximately

\$70 billion in revenues over the next 15 years; adding to the public debt burden.

It is important to note that 80 percent of known oil and natural gas reserves are in areas where drilling is already permitted. The Department of the Interior has already offered leases for 267 million acres of the outer-continental shelf; however, energy companies have only taken the initiative to explore 24 million of those acres already available to them. It would be insensible to risk these coastal environments before companies have even exhausted the exploration of areas they are already permitted to drill.

America's families need real relief from high-energy costs. Even if this measure had addressed this issue in the most optimal manner, offshore exploration remains an expensive, slow, and risky way of addressing the nation's energy crisis. The Federal Government should be investing resources to advance energy efficiency, conservation, and the development of alternative fuels, which can provide immediate relief to American citizens, not reinforcing our nation's gluttonous appetite for oil.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 4761.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARK JAGET

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mark Jaget, who recently competed in the Gobi March, a 7 day 150-mile footrace across China's Gobi Desert.

Mark Jaget is a chiropractor who owns three Spinal Rehabilitation Centers in Southern Nevada with his brother, David. He and his wife Clare have two children, Sebastian, who is 7, and Tristan, who is 5. Mark enjoys endurance running and has competed in several marathons over the years. This year, Mark chose to further challenge himself by competing for the first time in the rigorous Gobi March.

The Gobi March is a 6-stage, 7-day trek across some of the world's most severe terrain, which includes salt flats, sand dunes, rivers, slot canyons and mountain ridges. To add to the challenge of the race, competitors in the Gobi March are required to carry a 7 day supply of food and the supplies necessary to survive on the trek. Despite confronting intense temperatures, 60 mile-per-hour winds and a stress fracture in his foot, Jaget crossed the finish line on June 3, 2006. Although he competed against nearly one hundred experienced endurance runners and ultra marathoners from around the world, Jaget finished the race an impressive 9th place, with a time of 32 hours and 56 minutes.

I applaud Mark Jaget for his unparalleled determination and will to succeed. His resolve to compete at such an outstanding level is an inspiring example of what a person can accomplish when committed to physical preparation and personal fortitude. What is truly inspiring, however, is that Mark chose to race in this grueling competition on behalf of several charities that are devoted to providing for veterans disabled in the War on Terror and to honoring the men and women who serve in the United States Military. I cannot think of a

more commendable way to show appreciation for those who serve and sacrifice for our great country and for the cause of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Mark Jaget on the floor of the House for his extraordinary accomplishment. I commend him for his overwhelming determination to achieve personal excellence and I appreciate his commitment to honoring the United States Military. Mr. Jaget has set a wonderful example for his family and his community and I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

SUPPORTING INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS TO TRACK TERRORISTS AND TERRORIST FINANCES

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2006

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to House Resolution 895 and in support of a better alternative, H. Res. 900 introduced by Congressman FRANK.

H. Res. 895 intends to express the sense of Congress that we are in support of intelligence and law enforcement programs used to track terrorists and terrorist finances when these programs are consistent with Federal law and with appropriate Congressional consultation. H. Res. 895 also specifically condemns the disclosure and publication of classified information that impairs the international fight against terrorism and needlessly exposes Americans to the threat of further terror attacks. Although I agree with these basic tenants, H. Res. 895 includes several statements that cannot be factually confirmed as of yet by the vast majority of Members of Congress.

No Congressional Committee has formally looked into the terrorist finance tracking program. The Financial Services Committee will not hold its first oversight hearing on this topic until July 11, 2006. Although H. Res. 895 includes a clause stating that Congress has been fully informed on the terrorist finance tracking program, we cannot ask Members of Congress to affirm specific statements about the legality and constitutionality of a program that have yet to be independently confirmed. I simply cannot state something to be a fact that I do not know to be a fact. To do so would be a disservice to the people of North Carolina's Second District I have sworn to serve.

In contrast, H. Res. 900 expresses the same sense of Congress in support of lawful programs used to track terrorists and terrorist finances, as well as the condemnation of the disclosure of classified information, while remaining free of any of these unverified statements of fact. H. Res. 900 is a balanced, thoughtful and appropriate statement of Congressional support for vigorous prosecution of the war against the terrorists.

IN SUPPORT OF SUBSIDIZED GUARDIANSHIP

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, across America, too many children remain in the foster care system for far too long. Through efforts known as subsidized guardianship, though, the amount of time from entrance into foster care to permanent placement is being slightly reduced.

Currently, there are more than six million children living in households headed by grandparents or other relatives. The reasons vary, some children enter due to the death of a parent, others have been neglected while others have suffered abuse and still more live in foster care because of poverty or the military deployment of a parent. Whatever the reason, these children lack the security that permanent residency affords. I celebrate grandparents and other relatives who unselfishly and at great financial sacrifice provide safe, stable homes for these children. There are compassionate programs such as subsidized guardianship, that permit children to transition from the foster care system into the permanent custody of loving and supportive relatives in a comparatively short period of time.

In my State of Pennsylvania, 7 percent of the children live with non-parent relatives. Grandparents and other relative caregivers are often the best chance for a stable childhood for the children in their care, but their hard work and dedication often go unnoticed. I appreciate and congratulate those who put the interest of our Nation's children first. Future generations will be better because of those who provide the continuing services of subsidized guardianship.

DIRECTING SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY TO TRANSFER FUNCTIONS OF UNIT OPERATING ON THE TOHONO O'ODHAM INDIAN RESERVATION

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2006

Mr. SHADEGG. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5589, a bill to transfer a Customs Patrol Officers unit known as the "Shadow Wolves," to the Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement branch.

The Shadow Wolves were created by an Act of Congress in 1972, establishing a Native American customs unit to operate along the Tohono O'odham Nation's border with Mexico. The unit is entirely composed of Native Americans and is tasked with infiltrating and disrupting drug cartels and smuggling operations along the border.

In March of 2003, I had the opportunity to visit the Tohono O'odham Nation during a Congressional hearing on border security and our anti-drug efforts. I met with the Shadow Wolves, and found them to possess a unique dedication toward pursuing smugglers. Their

investigative skills and tracking techniques provide vital information and intelligence to local, state, and federal law enforcement agents. Their traditional roles in intelligence gathering, evidence collection, and prosecution have been imperative to our national security and anti-drug efforts.

Unfortunately, these roles have been altered since being reassigned to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, CBP, which does not view itself as responsible for intelligence gathering and evidence collection. CBP's control has stifled the impact of the Shadow Wolves.

Since the transfer to CBP, the number of drug seizures has noticeably declined. In 2002, before the transfer, the Shadow Wolves interdicted over 93,000 pounds of marijuana. Only two years later, under CBP, only 52,000 pounds of marijuana were seized.

Under CBP, the Shadow Wolves have been hampered by operational restrictions that continuously undermine the unit's unique capabilities. They are now confined to a seven mile grid along the border, which hampers their ability to track smugglers; they were told they can't do undercover work because "the Border Patrol doesn't do that;" and all of the Native American informants on the Reservation are now handled by non-Indian Border Patrol agents.

A unit that once had 21 agents is down to 16 and is under the threat of losing more. Low morale and a lack of respect and purpose under the control of CBP threaten their very existence.

H.R. 5589 would restore the vital role the Shadow Wolves have traditionally played in drug interdiction and combating smugglers along our border. I strongly support this legislation and hope that it will reach President Bush's desk quickly.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. BEN SMITH'S RETIREMENT FROM LAKELAND BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Dr. Ben Smith for his thirty-two years of service as the pastor of Lakeland Baptist Church in Lewisville, Texas which is my hometown. I am particularly grateful to the service Dr. Smith has provided not only the church but also to those less fortunate in North Texas.

Lakeland has always had a strong emphasis on outreach to the community, and Dr. Smith as sought to strengthen this ministry during his tenure as pastor. He is largely responsible for the congregation's in-depth outreach strategies, such as F.A.I.T.H. Under his leadership Lakeland has grown from less than 200 to over 2,700 members, with 22 full time staff. There have been 14 missions started and of those 7 are now strong churches.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand here today to honor Dr. Ben Smith. He is a strong, moral voice in the community; an actively involved citizen; and a role model to us all. I am proud to serve as his representative in Washington.

HONORING GAY GAMES VII

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gay Games VII, which will take place next month in Chicago. On behalf of the people of Chicago I welcome the athletes and spectators from around the world who will participate in this year's games.

The Gay Games will bring nearly 12,000 people together for seven days of celebration and competition in 30 sports, as well as music performances, nightly medal ceremonies, and a week-long arts festival. I am proud that Chicago will serve as the host for this historic event.

In the spirit of participation and inclusion, there are no qualifying events and no minimum or maximum requirements. The games are open to all, regardless of age, ability or sexual orientation.

The Gay Games were founded in 1982 by Dr. Tom Waddell, a 1968 Olympic decathlete. Since its inception, over 50,000 people have participated in the Games. Through the years this event has emphasized global unity and universal participation under the slogan "Where the World Meets."

The City of Chicago is an ideal for these games, with a proud tradition of diversity and a strong gay and lesbian community. From Wrigley Field to Soldier Field, the Windy City is ready to welcome the world on July 15th.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I honor the Gay Games. I wish all of the participants the best of luck in their respective events, and I thank everyone who has worked to make Gay Games VII a reality.

TRIBUTE TO JUNE ALLYSON

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay honor to June Allyson, an actress and spokeswoman who represented America's image of the ideal sweetheart during her film career in the 1940's and 50's. In addition to her work as an entertainer, Allyson vocally advocated the importance of research concerning various senior health issues.

Born Eleanor Geisman in 1917, she was raised in the Bronx by her mother, who worked two jobs to support her family. At age 8, a tree branch fell on Geisman while she was bicycling, breaking several bones. She was confined to a wheelchair and doctors said she would never walk again. Defying the odds, she fought to regain her health through months of therapy and eventually achieved a full recovery.

Finding her inspiration in Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, Geisman auditioned for the Broadway show "Sing out the News." The director not only offered her a part, but gave her a stage name as well: June Allyson. Allyson went on to dance in several musicals, including "Very Warm for May" and "Higher and Higher." Her performance in the 1941's "Best Foot Forward" led to her feature film debut by

reprising her role in the MGM musical, which starred Lucille Ball. Allyson's film career consisted mainly of playing the wife of many of Hollywood's leading men, including James Stewart and Van Johnson. Her sunny disposition and youthful optimism particularly resonated with U.S. servicemen overseas, making her an icon for the "ideal girl" to bring home to Mom.

Later in life Allyson worked to raise awareness concerning urological and gynecological diseases in seniors. In appreciation of her efforts, the June Allyson Foundation was formed in partnership with the American Urogynecologic Society as a non-profit research and education foundation. Allyson was also recognized in 1988 when President Reagan appointed her to the Federal Council on Aging, a position she remained extremely proud of for the rest of her life.

June Allyson is a wonderful example of an icon that could both entertain and educate the American people. Her contribution to the film industry will not soon be forgotten, and her devotion to the cause of senior health issues will sorely be missed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK T. McHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following as an extension of my remarks regarding the series of votes for Thursday, June 29, 2006. I was detained from votes due to a scheduled event in my district.

Rollcall votes: No. 350, vote "aye", Previous question on the Rule for H. Res. 895; No. 351, vote "aye", Adoption of the Rule for H. Res. 895; No. 352, vote "aye", Previous question on the Rule for H.R. 4761; No. 353, vote "aye", H. Res. ____ Providing for the adjournment of the House Information Resources; No. 354, vote "no", Markey Amendment; No. 355, vote "no", Bilirakis Amendment; No. 356, vote "aye", Final Passage of H.R. 4761, Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act; and No. 357, vote "aye", Adoption of H. Res. 895, Supporting Terrorist Finance Tracking Program.

DIRECTING SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY TO TRANSFER FUNCTIONS OF UNIT OPERATING ON THE TOHONO O'ODHAM INDIAN RESERVATION

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 10, 2006

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5589. This bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to transfer all functions of the Customs Patrol Officers unit operating on the Tohono O'odham Indian reservation to the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

The Shadow Wolves are a specialized all-Native American unit of the legacy U.S. Customs Service within the Tohono O'odham Indian nation, and they have patrolled 76 miles

of the U.S./Mexico land border in southern Arizona for over 30 years. Their methods of capturing narcotics smugglers combine modern technology and ancient tracking techniques, which have proven to be highly successful.

However, the Shadow Wolves unit's direction was compromised when it was absorbed into the Customs Border Patrol, and its unique identity was threatened. Not only was this action harmful to the security benefits from the Shadow Wolves' connection with the community and the respect of its cultural makeup, it significantly lowered morale within the unit.

This bill would seek to resolve this issue by returning the Shadow Wolves to the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement. It also includes provisions that would set the Shadow Wolves' pay scale at the same rate as ICE Special Agents and grant the Chief Officer a rank equivalent to a resident agent-in-charge of the ICE Office of Investigations.

This would not only significantly improve moral within the unit but increase the efficiency of the border security within that region. Thus I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill to help continue to protect the security of our borders.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: A LOOMING EPIDEMIC

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a crucial challenge that our generation will face. In the June 27, 2006 edition of the Washington Post, an opinion editorial titled, "Open the Door to Curing Alzheimer's" by Robert Essner describes the urgency that exists in declaring research on Alzheimer's disease as a top priority for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In the meantime, Alzheimer's has been accepted as an inevitable phase of aging. However, this needn't be the case because with enough research, more successful treatment can be discovered, and this research can easily deliver a cure.

However, it is not only the mere personal and emotional burden caused by this degenerative disease that should be of concern to all of us as legislators. This disease will also cause a serious economic drain on our funds. With the baby-boomer generation quickly approaching as a risk group for Alzheimer's, it is estimated that this disease will claim 1 in every 10 people of this sizeable population; that is, about 14 million baby-boomer elders will have Alzheimer's. Essner estimates that with such an immense population of Alzheimer's patients, the costs of care for this disease will "drain—if not bankrupt" the federal and state health care budgets.

Given these approximations, a vast majority of us are at risk for either becoming Alzheimer's patients, caring for one in our immediate family, or at least know a patient in our extended family. The article emphasizes how costly Alzheimer's truly is. Today, a whopping one third of all of Medicare funds are directed towards care for Alzheimer's patients. Last year alone, \$91 billion in Medicare dollars was spent on those suffering from this disease. Furthermore, Alzheimer's incurs \$19,000 a year in "out-of-pocket" costs for the families of patients.

Therefore, it is crucial that entities from the science, regulatory, and industry fields join forces to work as quickly as possible to thwart this disease and the imminent epidemic that Alzheimer's is bound to cause. If not enough financial support is provided for research and a cure for this possibly avoidable illness, we will continue to risk delaying the discovery of an effective treatment for Alzheimer's and this will potentially adversely impact on millions and millions of people. Essner says it best when he asserts, "we could make my generation the last to dread Alzheimer's," and I believe this is a matter of obligation, not option.

OPEN THE DOOR TO CURING ALZHEIMER'S— WHY THIS RESEARCH MUST BECOME AN URGENT PRIORITY

(By Robert Essner)

JUNE 27, 2006.—America is getting serious about preparing for the possibility of an outbreak of avian flu. Would that it could muster the same sense of urgency for a disease that is already here and is certain to become epidemic. The disease is Alzheimer's. It will claim one in 10 baby boomers, create a personal and fiscal nightmare for their families, and drain—if not bankrupt—state and federal health-care budgets. Medicare now pays one-third of all its health-care funds for some 4.5 million Alzheimer's patients. Are we ready for three times that number?

Alzheimer's doesn't have to be an inevitable part of aging. It is a disease for which research can find a cure, or at least a more effective treatment. In that way, it could be like HIV-AIDS—a disease that, for most sufferers, went from a lethal diagnosis to a treatable chronic condition within six years of its discovery. One breakthrough AIDS drug rapidly led to another, because we mobilized pandemic-strength muscle against it. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration created review and approval processes that helped new therapies for AIDS reach people who needed them years ahead of what would have otherwise been possible.

The FDA now needs to give the same priority status to drugs for Alzheimer's as it has for AIDS and cancer treatments. And, the federal government needs to designate Alzheimer's as a No. 1 research priority.

If we don't do these things, the projections are staggering. Within the next five years, nearly a half-million new Alzheimer's cases will be diagnosed annually, as 78 million baby boomers reach age 65. Given those numbers, most of us will either become an Alzheimer's patient, care for one in our home or know a patient in our extended family. By robbing victims of memory, Alzheimer's strips away individuality, dignity and independence.

Alzheimer's is expensive. It requires \$19,000 a year in out-of-pocket costs for each caregiver family. Last year Medicare spent \$91 billion for Alzheimer's. That figure will nearly double in just four years—and keep soaring as 14 million cases are diagnosed in boomers' lifetimes.

Within the pharmaceutical industry, there are 28 Alzheimer's compounds in development. But progress on all fronts is unconscionably slow considering the looming shadow of this epidemic. And, given the complexity of the disease, no single research organization has the resources to research all its facets as quickly as we must.

At Wyeth alone, we've committed hundreds of millions of dollars to this research. We are moving in a promising direction by testing eight innovative approaches. Right now no one can say that any one of them will work. But we believe that, through taking multiple "shots on goal" in our research labs, a treatment can be found.

In October 2001 Wyeth started its Alzheimer's research program with a vaccine approach designed to stimulate the body to stop the buildup of beta-amyloid plaque in the brain—thought to be a critical part of the disease process. While that initial effort proved unsuccessful, it did not deter us from moving ahead with another vaccine approach. This new vaccine program is in the clinic. Furthest along in development at Wyeth is a pill—a potent serotonin receptor antagonist that may enhance cognition in moderate cases and significantly enhance the quality of life. Another promising approach is an antibody directed against beta-amyloid. By removing these plaques, we hope to stop the disease from progressing.

But it is imperative for industry, scientists and regulators to work together to help us reach our goal even faster. We need a sense of urgency, a commitment to collaboration that will lead to a concerted, focused effort to prevent this impending epidemic.

A TV journalist who cares for a husband diagnosed with the disease wrote in a recent issue of the scientific journal *Alzheimer's & Dementia*: "Right now the majority of Alzheimer's victims and their caregivers are our parents. Their plight is our future. . . . We are desperately in need of access to new therapies instead of being left with only agonizing decisions."

For every month we hesitate, we will find ourselves spending down the nation's health-care budget to care for the demise of millions of people. We should be preparing to cure them. We could make my generation the last to dread Alzheimer's. It is time to accelerate the pace of our efforts and take the battle to a level on par with our hope.

THE AMIA BOMBING REMEMBERED

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of the 12th anniversary of the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) bombing in Buenos Aires, Argentina. We cannot forget the 86 individuals who were killed and the hundreds who were wounded on July 14, 1994 in a terrorist bombing of the AMIA building.

This largest single incident of terrorism against Jews since World War II was an affront to humanity and the principle of freedom that our country so dearly values. As the home of the largest Jewish community in Latin America, Argentina's Jewish community center was leveled and reduced to rubble along with nearby buildings.

Unfortunately, nobody has yet to be convicted for the bombing although many allegations have been made. It is therefore all the more important that we memorialize this day.

The heinous assault sent shock waves throughout South America, and the international community.

As American citizens we share a common bond with Argentinians as being victims of terror ourselves. September 11 has only reaffirmed that terrorism in any form or any place will not be tolerated. By remembering those whose lives were affected or taken by terror we affirm the value that life and security serves in a functional society.

I commend Congressman TOM LANTOS and Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN for

their work in commemorating the victims of the AMIA bombing and the individual lives lost to hatred and terror. The Latino and Latin American Institute of the American Jewish Committee deserves much credit and praise for initiating this important remembrance of an attack that affected the international community.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA LEWIS OF
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a long-time friend, Patricia Lewis, or "Patsy," as she is affectionately known in my community. Patsy will be honored in the City of Worcester tonight for her outstanding work and unyielding service to the citizens of Massachusetts and our Nation. For 20 years Patsy has served as the Executive Director of the Worcester Community Action Council, Inc., an agency that was started in 1965 as the locally designated "community action" agency for the Economic Opportunity Act under the Johnson Administration. Today, WCAC serves as an umbrella agency for 25 education and social service programs.

Since her arrival, Patsy devoted most of her time fighting the good fight, serving as an advocate for the poor and the needy with dignity and respect. She and her staff along with the Board of Directors are a force to reckon with in the fight against poverty.

Mr. Speaker, Patsy's list of accomplishments is long. She doubled WCAC's annual budget; added and expanded services into Southern Worcester County; initiated new programs throughout WCAC's service area, including fuel assistance, Head Start, Americorps/Cityworks, Individual Development Accounts and Food Stamp outreach. Today, WCAC serves more than 11,000 households in Central and Southern Worcester County with an emphasis on developing self-sufficiency for low-income families.

Patsy has served on numerous human service organizations, including the Greater Worcester Community Foundation, United Way Women's Initiative, and the YWCA. She has been a joint faculty member of Worcester State College and Clark University. She is an alumna of Manchester College, Ohio State University, and Boston University.

Mr. Speaker, my friend Patsy is an individual who cares about people and I am truly appreciative of the work she has done for the residents of the 3rd Congressional district. As a result of her leadership and vision our community is a better place. For her outstanding service I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring Patricia "Patsy" Lewis.

WORLD CUP VICTORY OR COLLEGE
GRADUATES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, with the disappointing ending of the quest for the World

Cup through a loss to Ghana last week, I find it appropriate to bring to the attention of Congress an article written by David Brooks, a columnist with the New York Times, entitled "Our World Cup Edge." The article discusses our country's apparent disadvantage in skill and experience in this worldwide soccer competition, but touts the American university system, which produces most of the players on the U.S. team, as being the best.

While the U.S. team unfortunately was eliminated in the first round of the competition, our team can boast having the most college graduates. American athletes go to college to foster their athletic abilities, whereas Europeans are removed from school at a young age and placed in specialized training programs.

The article maintains that the higher level of education American athletes receive helps to boost our economy. American universities greatly contribute to a sense of community. Such a phenomenon dates back to the founding of these schools as autonomous, devoid of government intervention. Such a lack of government involvement allows American universities to remain competitors in the ideas market. By contrast, the European university system is controlled by the government and is therefore not very competitive. European governments encourage equality amongst their universities.

American universities are at the top. As Mr. Brooks cites, not only have our schools fostered strong sports programs, but they also build camaraderie through extracurricular activities. American universities also lead to business and cultural centers, while the European system does not have nearly as large an effect. With globalization, American universities have become increasingly more desirable, further benefiting our society.

I commend Mr. Brooks' analysis of the importance and success of our American universities. However, I would like to push Congress even further in identifying the challenge presented by the need to produce more engineers and scientists in today's increasingly competitive technological age. Our country has done an admirable job in ensuring our universities are the best, but we must continue working to keep up with technology by educating our students in the scientific fields.

I thank Mr. Brooks for his thorough comparison of university systems. I therefore submit for the RECORD Mr. Brooks' column in the June 22nd issue of the New York Times.

[From the New York Times, June 22, 2006]

OUR WORLD CUP EDGE

(By David Brooks)

Going into today's World Cup match against Ghana, no American player has managed to put a ball into the back of the net, but the U.S. team does lead the world in one vital category: college degrees.

Most of the American players attended college. Eddie Pope went to the University of North Carolina, Kasey Keller attended the University of Portland and Marcus Hahnemann went to Seattle Pacific.

Many of the elite players from the rest of the world, on the other hand, were pulled from regular schools at early ages and sent to professional training academies. Among those sharp-elbowed, hypercompetitive Europeans, for example, Zinedine Zidane was playing for A.S. Cannes by age 16, Luis Figo was playing for Sporting Lisbon at 17, and David Beckham attended Tottenham Hotspur's academy and signed with Manchester United as a trainee at 16.

The difference in preparation is probably bad for America's World Cup prospects, but it's good for America's economic and political prospects. That's because the difference in soccer training is part of a bigger phenomenon. American universities play a much broader social role than do universities elsewhere around the world. They not only serve as the training grounds for professional athletes, unthinkable in most other nations, they also contribute more to the cultures and economies around them.

The American university system was born with expansionist genes. As early Americans spread out across the frontier, they created not only new religious sects, but new colleges, too. The Dartmouth College case of 1819 restricted government's efforts to interfere in higher education. As the centuries rolled on, government did more to finance higher education, starting with the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, but the basic autonomy of colleges and universities was preserved. They remained, and remain, spirited competitors in the marketplace of ideas, status, talent and donations.

The European system, by contrast, is state-dominated and uncompetitive. During the 19th century, governments in Spain, France and Germany abolished the universities' medieval privileges of independence. Governments took over funding and control, and imposed radical egalitarian agendas. Universities could not select students on merit, and faculty members became civil servants.

The upshot is that the competitive American universities not only became the best in the world—8 out of the top 10 universities are American—they also remained ambitious and dynamic. They are much more responsive to community needs.

Not only have they created ambitious sports programs to build character among students and a sense of solidarity across the community, they also offer a range of extracurricular activities and student counseling services unmatched anywhere else. While the arts and letters faculties are sometimes politically cloistered, the rest of the university programs are integrated into society, performing an array of social functions.

They serve as business incubation centers (go to Palo Alto). With their cultural and arts programs, they serve as retiree magnets (go to Charlottesville). With their football teams, they bind communities and break down social distinctions (people in Alabama are fiercely loyal to the Crimson Tide, even though most have not actually attended the university).

State-dominated European universities, by contrast, cast much smaller shadows. A Centre for European Reform report noted "a drab uniformity" across the systems. Talented professors leave. Funding lags. Antibusiness snobbery limits entrepreneurial activity. Research suffers. In the first half of the 20th century, 73 percent of Nobel laureates were based in Europe. Between 1995 and 2004, 19 percent were.

The two systems offer a textbook lesson in how to and how not to use government. In one system, the state supports local autonomy and private creativity. In the other, the state tries to equalize, but merely ends up centralizing and stultifying. This contrast might be worth dwelling upon as we contemplate health care reform, K-12 education reform and anything else government might touch.

The dynamic American university system is now undergoing yet another revolution—globalization. More foreign students are coming to the U.S., and more want to stay after they get their degrees.

This is bound to be great for American society. It will probably do almost nothing for our future World Cup prospects.

HONORING DR. GILBERT R.
MASON, ACTIVIST AND PHYSICIAN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the life and legacy of an African-American unsung hero, Dr. Gilbert R. Mason, a civil rights activist and family physician, who made waves on the Mississippi Gulf Coast to eliminate racial discrimination in the state.

Dr. Mason was born in Jackson, MS, on October 7, 1928. He earned his B.S. degree from Tennessee State University in 1949 and his M.D. from Howard University Medical School in 1954. In 1955, Dr. Mason moved to Biloxi, MS, where he started his family practice and shortly thereafter began to challenge racial boundaries. He contested and protested the "whites only" section of Federally funded Gulf Coast beaches by leading a nonviolent "wade in".

Jim Crow laws and intimidation tactics hindered and denied blacks the right to beaches, hotels, schools, restaurants, and jobs that whites enjoyed. Dr. Mason confronted racial injustices, and his commitment to civil rights spearheaded a movement in one of the first areas of the Magnolia State to see organized direct action. On April 17, 1960, Dr. Mason took a solitary swim at the "whites only" beach and was arrested. Hearing of his arrest, the following Sunday, student volunteers were outraged and joined in the "wade in". Dr. Mason and others were met by Klansmen and angry mobs that attacked them with chains, iron pipes and whatever else they could grab while burning wooden crosses. The "wade-ins" eventually led to one of the bloodiest riots in Mississippi's history.

Dr. Mason successfully filed the first anti-discrimination lawsuit against the State of Mississippi and school desegregation lawsuit in the history of Biloxi.

Dr. Gilbert R. Mason collaborated with the Mississippi NAACP to create a stance for civil rights partnering with CORE, SNCC, and SCLC. Dr. Mason worked closely with Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary until he was gunned down in front of his home in 1963, fighting racial discrimination and championing equality for all mankind.

In 1970, he became the first African American to be admitted to the Mississippi Academy of Family Physicians. In 1992, he helped Harrison County elect its first African American and female supervisor. In 1998, he published a book detailing the struggle in, "Beaches, Blood and Ballots: A Black Doctor's Civil Rights Struggles".

The wave Dr. Gilbert Mason began on the coast of Mississippi will never be forgotten. Please join me today in honoring a true civil rights pioneer, Dr. Gilbert R. Mason.

DEEP OCEAN ENERGY RESOURCES
ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4761) to provide for exploration, development, and production activities for mineral resources on the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes:

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act (H.R. 4761). The "DOER" Act is yet another lost opportunity to develop real solutions to our energy challenges and a reckless raid on the Federal Treasury that even the Bush Administration opposes.

The DOER Act will repeal a 25-year, bipartisan moratorium on oil and gas drilling off most of the U.S. coastline. In place of the moratorium, a weak system of protections will be established that allows individual states to sanction drilling within 100 miles of their shores. To entice states to permit drilling, the bill increases states' share of drilling royalties from the current ceiling of 27 percent to 64 percent.

Bush administration officials released a statement today strongly opposing the revenue-sharing provisions of the bill, which are expected to add several hundred billion dollars to the federal deficit over the next 60 years. The diversion of more drilling royalties to states is a transparent, irresponsible ploy that will cost the government billions. But Republican leaders are so unconcerned about runaway federal deficits they decided to waive the rules of the Congressional Budget Act that are supposed to protect taxpayers from deficit spending.

While the bill's proponents argue this revenue-sharing arrangement is a matter of states' rights, the language of H.R. 4761 actually gives the administration enormous new powers over states. The bill limits states' ability to block pipeline construction and to review oil drilling activities once drilling is allowed. H.R. 4761 also allows the Secretary of the Interior to threaten states with a loss of funding if Congress passes legislation restricting oil drilling in any way. And, by rolling back environmental reviews and mitigation responsibilities for oil companies, the bill imposes hidden costs on states and their tourism industries, which will be left with the tab for drilling-related mishaps.

The Republicans declared this week "Energy Week" in the House and then moved one bill, H.R. 4761 to the floor. This legislation, apparently the Republicans' solution to America's complex energy challenges, includes no new incentives for energy conservation, no increases in fuel efficiency, no new support for mass transit and no boost for home-grown renewable energy technologies such as biofuels or wind energy. This bill falls far short of the bold, comprehensive energy policy America so urgently needs. Only House Republican leaders could call a bill that balloons the federal deficit, undermines states' rights, rolls back environmental protections and fails to reduce demand for fossil fuels a "commonsense com-

promise." It's time to hold a funeral for common sense.

WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD
LAW

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable man, Mr. Louis B. Sohn passionate supporter of the United Nations, Mr. Sohn has made a significant mark on both our country and the world. On June 7 at his home in Falls Church, Virginia, we lost Mr. Sohn to complications of a stroke. He was 92 years old.

Born March 1, 1914, right at the start of World War I, in Lwow, Poland, Louis showed tremendous passion right from the beginning. He earned both his undergraduate and law degrees from John Casimir University. A mere two weeks before the invasion of Poland during World War II, a Harvard law professor who had been impressed by Mr. Sohn's treatises, invited him to be a research fellow at Harvard School of Law. Soon after his arrival, he met Betty Mayo, who became his wife and is now his only survivor.

Serving as an assistant to Manley O. Hudson, a Harvard Law professor and a judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, Mr. Sohn traveled to San Francisco for the United Nations charter conference. With his help, the International Court of Justice was established. Then when Mr. Hudson retired as the Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard, Louis Sohn was awarded the honor.

Professor Sohn was well known for his book "World Peace Through World Law," which he co-authored with Grenville Clark, a prominent Wall Street attorney. Their book delved into various proposals to transform the U.N. into a world government.

Throughout his 50 year career in the field of law, which culminated at the University of Georgia School of Law, Professor Sohn was a champion for disarmament and the creation of a permanent U.N. peace force. He hoped that through such a peace force, the U.N. could use their military budget alternatively to relieve poverty. Mr. Sohn commendably spent his life working hard for a more powerful United Nations.

I enter into the RECORD an article published in the New York Times on June 23, 2006 titled "Louis B. Sohn, Passionate Supporter of the U.N., Dies at 92." The article provides a more in depth commentary of Professor Sohn's esteemed accomplishments. He is a truly remarkable man who has left an everlasting imprint on society. We must keep his legacy alive and continue to fight for disarmament and human rights.

[From the New York Times, June 23, 2006]

LOUIS B. SOHN, PASSIONATE SUPPORTER OF
THE U.N., DIES AT 92

(By Dennis Hevesi)

Louis B. Sohn, a professor of international law who helped draft parts of the United Nations Charter in 1945 and was a leader in subsequent efforts to turn the United Nations into a true world government, died on June 7 at his home in Falls Church, Va. He was 92.

The cause was complications of a stroke, said Paige Otwell, a friend.

For nearly 50 years, while at the Harvard School of Law and then the University of Georgia School of Law, Professor Sohn served on commissions and organized conferences around the world, championing disarmament, human rights and increased powers for the United Nations.

He called for the creation of a permanent United Nations peace force. He wanted nations with nuclear arsenals to hand them over to the United Nations and use their military budgets for relieving poverty. He campaigned to have the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights accepted as a legally binding document, rather than a statement of principles. In 1968, the General Assembly adopted that premise.

Those proposals and others were seized upon by American isolationists to attack the United Nations. Professor Sohn called them "the minimum requirements for peace, not a utopian scheme for a perfect world community."

Louis Bruno Sohn was born on March 1, 1914, in what was then Lwow, now Lviv, then part of Poland but now in Ukraine. He graduated from John Casimir University there and then earned a law degree in 1939.

Professor Sohn's parents, Isaak and Fredericka Sohn, were doctors. His father, taken to an internment camp after the invasion of Poland, barely survived World War II. His mother died of pneumonia that first winter.

Two weeks before the invasion, at the invitation of a Harvard law professor who read one of his legal treatises, Professor Sohn had boarded a ship to the United States to become a research fellow. In 1941, he married Betty Mayo, a Radcliffe student; she is his only survivor.

At Harvard, he became an assistant to Manley O. Hudson, a judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, which was established by the League of Nations but suspended during the war. Judge Hudson was the Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard. Professor Sohn succeeded to the Bemis chair in 1961 and held it until 1981.

In the summer of 1945, Judge Hudson and his assistant traveled to San Francisco for the United Nations charter conference. There, they helped draft the statute establishing the International Court of Justice, or World Court, as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In an interview in 1977, Professor Sohn recalled how Harvard had asked him to teach a course on the United Nations after his return from the charter conference, "because nobody else would teach anything so crazy."

In 1958, Professor Sohn was a co-author, with Grenville Clark, of "World Peace Through World Law" (Harvard University Press), which examined proposals to transform the United Nations into a world government. The book envisioned a time when the United Nations budget, then \$55 million, would surpass \$35 billion, with \$25 billion set aside to mitigate "the worst economic disparities between nations."

The authors also called for the elimination of all armaments in 12 years and envisioned that the United Nations would then have a monopoly on military force and would maintain a peace force of 400,000 soldiers.

In 1967, Professor Sohn wrote a report for a committee of international law experts, urging the United Nations to study the threat to individual freedom posed by computers, eavesdropping devices and genetic engineering. The report, submitted to the United Nations as part of the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, said the concept of national data banks "raises

the specter of a government which knows all."

"Arrangements have to be devised," it said, "to control the precious few who run the machines, and on whose wisdom and impartiality the fate of mankind may depend."

In 1977, Professor Sohn was a delegate to a United Nations-sponsored conference that drafted the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which the General Assembly adopted in 1982.

In 1981, after 35 years at Harvard, Professor Sohn accepted an invitation from Dean Rusk, who had been secretary of state under President John F. Kennedy, to join him in teaching international law at the University of Georgia.

TRIBUTE TO THOSE KILLED BY BOMB ATTACKS ON INDIAN COMMUTER TRAINS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my condolences to the families of those who were killed in today's terrible bomb attacks on several Indian commuter trains. Reports indicate that these deadly attacks have claimed the lives of at least 135 people and injured more than 250 Indian citizens. My thoughts and prayers and those of many Americans are with the families of those affected. These attacks were perpetrated for an unknown reason but, of course, there can be no good reason or justification. I hope that United States officials will assist the Indian Government in tracking down those who are responsible.

It was just over a year ago that a deadly terrorist bombing shut down London's transportation system. In March of 2004, similar bombing attacks ripped apart the morning commute in Madrid, killing 192 innocent civilians. We have been fortunate in the United States not to experience similar terrorist attacks on our railways. We must not be lulled, however. It is long past time to take the steps necessary to keep the traveling public as safe as possible.

In this moment of grief, we must stand with our longtime friend and support her and all the Indian people.

WAR RESISTER NORMA BECKER FOUGHT FOR PEACE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly outstanding woman, Ms. Norma Becker. A teacher, civil rights activist, and promoter of peace, Norma touched the lives of everyone who came in contact with her. On June 17, 2006, at the age of 76, we lost Ms. Becker to lung cancer.

Norma Becker started out her tremendous career as a schoolteacher in New York City. However, she soon moved to the South to teach, after hearing about Birmingham, AL, Sheriff "Bull" Connor's use of dogs against civil rights protesters. During that time, Norma could not help but feel the growing anti-Viet-

nam war sentiment that surrounded her. But instead of idly watching others, Ms. Becker took some of the biggest steps a single person could. She helped to start the Peace Parade Committee, a peace protesting movement in New York City.

Norma's efforts did not die with the Vietnam war, but rather her energy and intensity rose. In 1977, she helped create the Mobilization for Survival, which helped to bridge the broad antiwar movement with the intensifying anti-nuclear power sentiment.

However, Norma's favorite endeavor was the War Resisters League, of which she served as chairwoman from 1977 to 1983. Staff members of the league have praised Ms. Becker for her outstanding leadership. Others commended her always present energy. She had an innate ability to work well with everyone.

Peace activists across the country are devastated by this loss. But Norma's spirit remains with us and encourages us to continue the fight for peace. I enter into the RECORD with pleasure a piece by the War Resisters League as a reminder of the tremendous impact Norma Becker has had on our country. It is critical that we keep her memory alive so that many generations to come will know who Ms. Becker was as well as all the great things she accomplished. She set an example that we should all be proud to mimic.

ANTIWAR LEADER NORMA BECKER DIES

Norma Becker, teacher, civil rights activist, and towering figure of the peace movement during the Vietnam War, died of lung cancer in her New York City home June 17. She was 76.

A founder of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, which drew tens of thousands to protest the Vietnam War, and a founder of the Mobilization for Survival coalition, she was crucial to the antiwar movement. She served as chair of the pacifist War Resisters League from 1977 to 1983.

"One of the truly great has passed," said longtime War Resisters League staffer David McReynolds on hearing of her death. "As much as any, and more than most, she provided leadership in hard times and for the long and horrific years of [the Vietnam] conflict."

Becker was a New York City schoolteacher in 1963, when, as she said later, she was "recruited into the civil rights movement by Sheriff 'Bull' Connor of Birmingham [AL]." Appalled by media accounts of Connor's use of dogs to subdue civil rights demonstrators, Becker went South to teach in the summer Freedom Schools.

Over the next couple of years, Becker—and the burgeoning movement against the war in Vietnam—found that she was as gifted an organizer as she was a teacher. In 1965, she helped to start the Peace Parade Committee, which organized massive antiwar protests in New York City. Wendy Schwartz, a younger WRL activist who came to the antiwar movement during those years, adds, "It was Norma's energy, intelligence, and charm that helped make those demonstrations so large and so peaceful. She worked as well with the disparate peace movement factions as she did with the police."

In 1977, after the Vietnam War had ended, Becker helped create the Mobilization for Survival, which linked the emerging movement against nuclear power to opponents of nuclear weapons and the wider antiwar movement.

But whatever other organizations she worked with, Becker also remained involved with the War Resisters League. Only a week

before she died, at the annual WRL dinner, the organization paid tribute to Becker's profound influence on the struggle for peace. WRL and peace activists across the country mourn her loss and send condolences to her daughter and son-in-law, Diane and Stephen Tosh, her daughter-in-law Anita Becker, and her four grandchildren, Sarah, Nicholas, and Katrina Tosh and Alicia Becker.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND
WILLIAM J. SHAW

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an enduring and rightfully honorable man, Dr. William J. Shaw. His dedication as pastor to the White Rock Baptist Church has provided the community with exemplary guidance for 50 years. His commitment to preaching is recognized both nationally and internationally.

Reverend Dr. Shaw will be honored as a true Living Legend July 2006 in Dallas, TX, by The E.K. Bailey Ministry. A well-respected pastor and family man, Dr. Shaw has most recently been a recipient of the Unitas Award given by Union Theological Seminary and the T.B. Maston Foundation Christian Ethics Award given by Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The Reverend has continually provided outstanding leadership with consistent community involvement throughout his lifetime. A native Texan, Dr. Shaw was baptized by the age of seven. He gave his first sermon at the youthful age of 11 and was ordained as a Pastor of the Oak Hill Baptist Church in Texas by the age of 17.

Presently, Dr. Shaw is serving a second term as President of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. In addition, he has served on a multitude of boards, allowing him to guide the convention's efforts.

On behalf of the Dallas, TX, community, I commend the Reverend's many years of exceptional service.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF FLUSHING:
ALL DUE TO IMMIGRANTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an article titled Changing Face of Queens: From Small Asian Shops to High-End Stores from the June 28 edition of the New York Times. The article, by Alison Gregor, describes the economic development of Flushing and the large-scale mixed use condominiums that are being built in the area. It is evident that ethnic tradition and culture are the driving force behind these developments.

There is a huge Asian population in Flushing that has disposable income that is currently shopping in Manhattan or even in Manhasset on Long Island. The retail potential of the neighborhood has attracted commercial developers and big-name businesses. The presence of the thriving immigrant community

is the lure that is drawing the developers and spurring the revival of the desolate West Flushing neighborhood.

In fact, Queens Crossing, a 12-story office condominium project, is being built by Mr. Michael Lee, president and CEO of TDC Development L.L.C. and a longstanding resident. With the added convenience that Flushing has to offer, Queens Crossing is going to be a destination for shopping, food, entertainment, education, medical and business services. Queens Crossing is only the first in the line of many development projects that are going on in Flushing. The Flushing Commons, under the direction of TDC Development and the Rockefeller Development Corporation, an even more ambitious project, is expected to be completed in about four years. Lastly there is the Flushing Town Center of the Muss Development Company, the largest mixed-use development project in New York City.

The United Nations has recently reported on the beneficial effects of the immigrant population to their newly adopted countries. The renewal of Flushing is a real example of such an effect, repeating what the immigrants are doing to all our New York City to improve our communities. We are experiencing a wonderful revitalization of New York City because of our traditional role as a welcoming city for the pursuit of the American dream.

I wish to draw the attentions of my colleagues to the redevelopment of Flushing neighborhoods and remember the positive aspects of immigration.

CHANGING FACE OF QUEENS: FROM SMALL
ASIAN SHOPS TO HIGH-END STORES

(By Alison Gregor)

If you're looking for cafes serving bubble tea or herbalists offering dried lotus blossoms or purveyors of waving-cat trinkets, downtown Flushing, the city's second-biggest Chinatown and the largest urban center in Queens, has them in large quantity. But in the next few years, the area may also welcome a host of more mainstream retailers.

Almost 1.3 million square feet of retail space is planned in at least three major mixed-use developments—about the same area as at the renowned Mall at Short Hills in New Jersey—and a few hundred thousand feet of office space is also being developed. The first new stores are to open by the end of this year.

Flushing is already a pan-Asian enclave that is a first stop for many immigrants from China, Korea and Malaysia, among other countries.

Developers are hoping it will soon be a stop for American shoppers. "You have to make this area a destination," said Michael Meyer, president of TDC Development L.L.C., which is involved in two of the mixed-use projects.

Mr. Meyer is relatively new to the community. But the chairman and chief executive of TDC, Michael Lee, an immigrant from Taiwan, arrived in Flushing two decades ago and has purchased a substantial portion of the area's properties. TDC is a subsidiary of the F&T Group, a real estate company.

Mr. Lee owns the Flushing Mall, a long-standing collection of boutique shops and restaurants on 39th Avenue, where signs are in Chinese and Korean. He also developed the nearby Prince Center in 2003; it is a complex of ground-floor retail space, now full of restaurants, and office condominiums that netted about \$500 a square foot.

Office condos are fairly unusual for New York City, but the market is receptive in Flushing. "What drives a lot of this is the whole ethnic tradition and culture; the Chinese mentality is very much an ownership mentality," Mr. Meyer said.

Mr. Lee is building another office condominium project: Queens Crossing, a 12-story building being framed at the corner of Main Street, Flushing's main shopping artery, and 39th Avenue. It will have 190,000 square feet of office space in about 80 office condominiums, and 86,000 square feet of parking.

The building has a waiting list of more than 200 businesses, Mr. Meyer claimed. "Queens Crossing sales, on a net square footage basis, are now estimated at \$750," he said.

The development will also have about 110,000 square feet of retail space, which has not yet been leased. It will open by the end of this year. "We're looking for mainstream retailers like bookstores and health clubs and restaurants and apparel stores," Mr. Meyer said.

But Queens Crossing would be dwarfed by another proposed development a block away called Flushing Commons, which envisions having a total of almost two million square feet. Flushing Commons is expected to be completed in about four years on the site of a municipal parking lot that now has space for about 1,100 vehicles.

That development, with 500 residential units and about 350,000 square feet of retail space, will aim to attract more upscale retailers than currently operate in Flushing. While the city has given approval to the general concept of this project, it is still going through public hearings.

Thus far, the developers of Flushing Commons—Mr. Lee and a partner, the Rockefeller Development Corporation—envision that much of the retail space will be used by a multiscreen cinema, a national-chain bookstore and a supermarket like Whole Foods, along with some smaller stores. Roughly 15,000 square feet of space dedicated to office condominiums is being envisioned for professionals like doctors and lawyers.

Flushing Commons will also include a 200-room hotel, where developers would like to see a Westin, Mr. Meyer said.

Alan L. Stein, a senior vice president at Rockefeller, said the developers, which won a bid to develop the city-owned property a year ago, had promised not to introduce any "big box" stores into the complex.

Robin Abrams, an executive vice president of the Lansco Corporation, a commercial real estate brokerage firm that consulted on the project, said she envisioned retailers like Scoop, Cole Haan and Sephora setting up shop in the development.

Stores like those "are all over Manhattan, but don't have a presence in Flushing," Ms. Abrams said. "Frankly, the thought is there's a huge Asian population that has disposable income that is currently shopping in Manhattan or even in Manhasset" on Long Island.

Mr. Meyer said that some retailers might be intimidated by the ethnic nature of the market, but that the developers believed they could convince them that they had nothing to fear.

Also, retailers that already have outlets in Asia would be comfortable in downtown Flushing, said Josh Segal, owner of the Segal Realty Group, a commercial real estate firm that also consulted on Flushing Commons. "It's like Shanghai on the Flushing River," he said.

Already going in alongside the Flushing River is one of the largest mixed-use developments. The Muss Development Company is building 1,000 residential units in several towers on a 14-acre site. The \$800 million project will also include an 800,000 square-foot shopping center anchored by national retailers.

The first phase of the project will not be completed until 2008 at the earliest, said Jim Jarosik, a senior vice president at Muss.

Flushing residents are watching the explosion of commercial development closely. Real estate professionals say Home Depot and Target are rumored to be anchor tenants at the Muss project, which is called Flushing Town Center, although the developer would not identify the stores it was negotiating with.

Some Flushing residents say they believe that if retailers of that sort go into the development, there may be traffic backups along Roosevelt Avenue, said Chuck Apelian, vice chairman of Community Board 7, which represents downtown Flushing.

Downtown Flushing, a transportation hub that has 24 bus lines and the terminus of the No. 7 subway, is an area that is used by nearly 100,000 commuters daily, according to the Downtown Flushing Transit Hub Business Improvement District, and has become synonymous with traffic congestion. A group called Save Our Flushing Community has formed to protest the Flushing Commons project. Others maintain that additional traffic snarls would not hurt business.

Even if retail rents head far north of the \$100 a square foot paid at certain locations on Main Street, the owner of Pho Vietnamese on Prince Street, Tai Ma, who has lived and worked in Flushing for 29 years, said he welcomed the new commercial development. "The rent here is going high anyway," he said. "If you want to develop Flushing, you need something big."

HONORING CAPTAIN JAMES MAES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 14, 2006 the Coast Guard Sector Miami will be holding a Change of Command ceremony. The event will also be the retirement ceremony for Captain James Maes who will be retiring after 26 years of distinguished service in the United States Coast Guard. The Coast Guard represents the best in public service and selfless sacrifice for our fellow Americans, and I am proud to be a strong supporter of the Coast Guard's vital missions.

An occasion such as this serves to remind us of the important role the Coast Guard serves in defending our national security, ensuring public safety, facilitating commerce, and protecting the environment. Many have contributed for the benefit of protecting our shores, for the safety of those who travel to and from our coastlines, and for the general support our law enforcement and maritime communities gain from key cooperation with the Coast Guard.

Coast Guard Sector Miami is the first Sector in the history of the Coast Guard. It was established in Miami Beach on July 12, 2004. Sector Miami is one of the busiest and most dynamic operational units in the Coast Guard. The 650 active duty, reserve and civilian, men and women, and 1000 Auxiliary volunteers who make up Sector Miami continue in the long tradition of dedicated service in South Florida. That tradition dates back to 1876 when the U.S. Lifesaving Service established the Biscayne House of Refuge at a location near what is now 72nd and Collins on Miami Beach.

Under Captain Maes' leadership, Coast Guard Sector Miami units saved hundreds of lives, and seized thousands of pounds of illicit

drugs. Sector Miami implemented and enforced new port security requirements under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, the most sweeping regulatory changes for the Coast Guard since World War II. He fully integrated the Coast Guard into regional security operations during the Free Trade Area of the Americas in 2003, and the Organization of American States General Assembly in 2005. Captain Maes was the incident commander for rescue and recovery operations after the tragic Chalk's Flight 101 crash, the largest loss of life aviation disaster in the United States since 9/11. During the devastating 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons, Coast Guard Sector Miami made critical decisions to restore essential ports for commercial traffic, and open waterways for recreational boaters, as quickly and safely as possible.

That is why I am pleased to call myself a supporter of the United States Coast Guard. I congratulate Captain Maes on his distinguished service, particularly the past 3 years in South Florida where he will leave a legacy of trust and cooperation among federal, state, local, volunteer, and marine industry partners. I would also like to welcome Captain Karl Schultz and look forward to the continued success of Sector Miami.

IN TRIBUTE TO ANNE FORRESTER, ACTIVIST AND AMBASSADOR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anne Forrester, a tireless advocate who gave her life so that others could understand and appreciate the freedoms we exercise daily in America. Ambassador Anne Forrester, who served our Nation as head of the office of Ambassador Andrew Young in the Department of State and then as Ambassador to Mali during the administration of Jimmy Carter, succumbed to pancreatic cancer on June 23, 2006 at her home in New York City. She was memorialized at a service at the National Cathedral in Washington on Saturday, July 8, 2006. A woman of sound moral character and grace, Anne Forrester lived for others and irreversibly changed everyone she met.

Born in Philadelphia in 1941, to a widowed social worker in a country very divided among race lines, Mrs. Forrester knew from experience what it felt to be denied, pushed aside and undervalued. She was a woman, a colored woman with an intellect and courage that extended beyond her small delicate frame. However, despite all of these challenges, she became a pioneer being among one of the first African American women appointed to serve as a United States Ambassador.

Mrs. Forrester is noted not only as one of the first African American women appointed to ambassadorship in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter to Mali but for her contributions to the great movements of the 1960s and 1970s, the struggle for the attainment of civil rights and the resistance to the folly of our engagement in Vietnam. She channeled her displeasure with America's domestic policies to produce change in government through direct action. Later in her career, Anne became the staff di-

rector of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa. Her desire to share the hard-won freedoms gained by blacks in America with those in Africa laid the groundwork for a career of service to the people of Africa which replicated her commitment to equality and justice for Blacks in the U.S.

Mrs. Forrester had a special relationship with the continent of Africa. As a young child, she vividly recalled various pleas from missionaries in her church describing a world and place she would later explain and describe in her own words and from her own personal experience. As a student in Bennington College in Vermont, Mrs. Forrester in 1962 made her first trip to Africa, traveling to Uganda with a summer cultural exchange program. She later earned her Masters Degree in African Studies from Howard University in 1968 and her Ph.D from the Union Institute & University in Cincinnati in 1975.

Ambassador Forrester served as a Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Her work for the U.N. was exemplary, exhibiting the true qualities of a humble yet determined civil servant. As an official observer for the U.N., Mrs. Forrester traveled abroad to a variety of locales. Also as a mother and advocate for reform and peace, Mrs. Forrester was a doer whose work in the U.N.'s regional bureau for Africa under Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, now President of Liberia and as a guest scholar at the Smithsonian Institution's Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars garnered a lot of praise and attention.

We all mourn the loss of such a true pioneer, who took positions and voiced her opinion at times when voices of opposition were not welcomed. What I hope people will gain from her life is that anything is truly possible and that you can aspire to achieve no matter how dire the situation or circumstances. Her selfless acts should be remembered and praised.

I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to illustrate to my colleagues Anne's special qualities the obituary published in the Post on July 3, 2006 which provides an insight into Anne Forrester's humanitarian efforts and accomplishments. She has truly left her mark on our society and she will always be remembered for that. We must keep her memory alive in our hearts and minds so that generations after us will know who she was and what she did. One will not be able to speak about the progress made in the struggle of people of color during the 1960's and 1970's for civil rights and equality of opportunity in the U.S. and for self determination and freedom in Africa and the Caribbean without bringing up her name, for she has without a doubt made great contributions to both areas.

[From the Washington Post, July 3, 2006]

ANNE FORRESTER, AMBASSADOR TO MALI

(By Patricia Sullivan)

Anne Forrester, 65, former ambassador to Mali who had an abiding professional interest in Africa and the African diaspora, died of pancreatic cancer June 23 at her home in New York City.

Ms. Forrester was appointed to the ambassadorship in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter and was one of the first African American women to hold the post. A scholar and activist in the 1960s, she made the transition into a position of power in government and diplomacy.

"What I represent is the generation that learned traditional values in the 1950s, was

cast into turbulent changes in the 1960s, learned a new vocabulary and had to integrate the changes," she told *The Washington Post* in 1979.

Ms. Forrester served as ambassador until 1981, then returned to Washington to work as staff director for the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, where she laid the groundwork for the anti-apartheid bill that passed Congress in 1986.

She helped Randall Robinson as he launched the TransAfrica Forum, which lobbies on African issues. Ms. Forrester joined the United Nations staff in 1985, a decade after working as staff director for Andrew Young at the State Department, when he was the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

A small, delicate woman who joked about her reputation as a forceful advocate, Ms. Forrester carried memories of segregation and civil rights fights with her into the rulebound world of diplomacy. Born in Philadelphia to a widowed social worker, she attended public schools and remembered sitting in Philadelphia's historic St. Thomas Episcopal Church, listening to the pleas for missionaries in Africa.

"Knowledge of Africa, from a positive and enriching approach, was very evident in our home," she said.

She was bright and left home early to attend the majority-white Northfield Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts. She also graduated from Bennington College in Vermont.

In 1962, she made her first trip to Africa, traveling to Uganda with a summer cultural-exchange program, Operation Crossroads Africa. She taught at her old prep school for a few years, then, seeking an experience in a majority-black environment, moved to Washington to work on a master's degree in African studies at Howard University, which she received in 1968.

She met and married Marvin Holloway, and they became involved in Washington's Drum and Spear Bookstore and Press, a center of black nationalist activism.

During this period, she directed the Black Student Fund; worked part time for Young, then a Democratic member of the House from Georgia; started her doctoral work that culminated in a 1975 degree from Union Institute & University in Cincinnati; was an official observer at a U.N. conference; and traveled abroad a couple of times, all while her twin girls were going through their "terrible twos."

She ran Young's State Department office when he was the U.N. ambassador, successfully finding her way through the labyrinths

of Foggy Bottom diplomacy. After her ambassadorship and work on Capitol Hill, she became a guest scholar at the Smithsonian Institution's Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and an adjunct professor in the African studies department at Georgetown University.

Her work for the U.N. Development Program took her to Lesotho and Ghana and later to Barbados and the eastern Caribbean. She worked in the U.N. regional bureau for Africa under Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, now president of Liberia. Ms. Forrester became a senior adviser to the administrator in charge of launching the U.N. Foundation and in her first year raised \$20 million.

Ms. Forrester retired from the United Nations in October 2001 but continued to work as senior policy adviser on Africa, Afghanistan and HIV-AIDS matters for Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-Calif.) for a year. She returned to New York and continued to work as an international consultant on African and Caribbean development issues.

Her marriage ended in divorce.

Survivors include two daughters, Camara Holloway of New York and Kandia Holloway of Charlotte, N.C.