

serve literally hundreds of veterans; he has been an invaluable asset to my office. I, as well as hundreds of Cleveland's veterans and their families, are indebted to Dan for his professionalism, compassion, and dedication.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring Dan Cicora, on the occasion of his retirement, for over twenty-eight years of service to the veterans of Cuyahoga County. I wish him only the best as he begins to write a new and exciting chapter in his life. May others in our community draw inspiration from his example.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. BELLA  
RUSSELL

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 19, 2007*

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's most deserving citizens, Mrs. Bella Russell who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on January 1, 2008. Mrs. Russell resides in Warren County within my Congressional District and is the grandmother of our friend and colleague, Congressman ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN.

Although Mrs. Russell was born in the County of Warren, she moved to Camden, NJ as a young child where she attended the public schools. In later years, Mrs. Russell married John Wesley Russell and through this marriage, three children were born. She is now the matriarch of this wonderful family with 15 grandchildren, 19 great-grandchildren, and 7 great-great grandchildren.

From the State of New Jersey, the family relocated to North Carolina where they acquired a 200-acre farm. While Mr. Russell operated the farm, Mrs. Russell dedicated much of her time as a homemaker and occasionally assisted on the farm. She was also very actively engaged in her community and served as 4-H Club Leader for more than 10 years.

Madam Speaker, Mrs. Russell has dedicated 70-faithful years of her life as a member of Russell Union RZUA Church. She has served as Church Mother for 50 years and took great pride in organizing church clubs and groups.

Madam Speaker, over her lifetime, Mrs. Russell has lived through some of the most significant historical periods of our time. Like so many of the great historical monuments she has stood the test of time and has survived Reconstruction; lynching; World War I; the Great Depression; World War II; the period of segregation; the Civil Rights Movement; Voting Rights Movement; School Desegregation and other momentous times. She is indeed a walking history reference and we take great pride in recognizing her for being blessed with such longevity.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mrs. Bella Russell, a most deserving American.

COMMENDING THE STATEMENT OF  
VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE AT  
HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOBEL  
PEACE PRIZE IN OSLO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 19, 2007*

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, last October, the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize was bestowed on a man who has dedicated his life to making this planet a more livable place for all of us and future generations. Vice President Al Gore has steadfastly served the people of the United States and the citizens of the world in his life's work, and I commend him for his leadership, foresight, and dedication in addressing the crisis of climate change.

For our part, and under the visionary leadership of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, Congress has taken a serious, groundbreaking step towards reducing our country's dangerous dependence on foreign oil by passing the Energy Independence and Security Act, which today became law. I am proud to have authored the international provisions, and could not be more proud of my colleagues for supporting a forward-looking piece of legislation that meets the tremendous challenge of combating climate change head-on. At long last, we are making a meaningful investment in new technologies that will yield clean, renewable energy.

Vice President Gore's Nobel acceptance speech last week in Oslo, Norway epitomizes the way in which he has been able to lead by example on this crucial topic. His words of truth and clarion call to action inspire us all to take care of this Earth we call home, and I am honored to enter his eloquent speech into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Al Gore. Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, Honorable members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

I have a purpose here today. It is a purpose I have tried to serve for many years. I have prayed that God would show me a way to accomplish it.

Sometimes, without warning, the future knocks on our door with a precious and painful vision of what might be. One hundred and nineteen years ago, a wealthy inventor read his own obituary, mistakenly published years before his death. Wrongly believing the inventor had just died, a newspaper printed a harsh judgment of his life's work, unfairly labeling him "the Merchant of Death" because of his invention—dynamite. Shaken by this condemnation, the inventor made a fateful choice to serve the cause of peace.

Seven years later, Alfred Nobel created this prize and the others that bear his name.

Seven years ago tomorrow, I read my own political obituary in a judgment that seemed to me harsh and mistaken—if not premature. But that unwelcome verdict also brought a precious if painful gift: an opportunity to search for fresh new ways to serve my purpose.

Unexpectedly, that quest has brought me here. Even though I fear my words cannot match this moment, I pray what I am feeling in my heart will be communicated clearly enough that those who hear me will say, "We must act."

The distinguished scientists with whom it is the greatest honor of my life to share this award have laid before us a choice between two different futures—a choice that to my

ears echoes the words of an ancient prophet: "Life or death, blessings or curses. Therefore, choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live."

We, the human species, are confronting a planetary emergency—a threat to the survival of our civilization that is gathering ominous and destructive potential even as we gather here. But there is hopeful news as well: we have the ability to solve this crisis and avoid the worst—though not all—of its consequences, if we act boldly, decisively and quickly.

However, despite a growing number of honorable exceptions, too many of the world's leaders are still best described in the words Winston Churchill applied to those who ignored Adolf Hitler's threat: "They go on in strange paradox, decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all powerful to be impotent."

So today, we dumped another 70 million tons of global-warming pollution into the thin shell of atmosphere surrounding our planet, as if it were an open sewer. And tomorrow, we will dump a slightly larger amount, with the cumulative concentrations now trapping more and more heat from the sun.

As a result, the earth has a fever. And the fever is rising. The experts have told us it is not a passing affliction that will heal by itself. We asked for a second opinion. And a third. And a fourth. And the consistent conclusion, restated with increasing alarm, is that something basic is wrong.

We are what is wrong, and we must make it right.

Last September 21, as the Northern Hemisphere tilted away from the sun, scientists reported with unprecedented distress that the North Polar ice cap is "falling off a cliff." One study estimated that it could be completely gone during summer in less than 22 years. Another new study, to be presented by U.S. Navy researchers later this week, warns it could happen in as little as 7 years.

Seven years from now.

In the last few months, it has been harder and harder to misinterpret the signs that our world is spinning out of kilter. Major cities in North and South America, Asia and Australia are nearly out of water due to massive droughts and melting glaciers. Desperate farmers are losing their livelihoods. Peoples in the frozen Arctic and on low-lying Pacific islands are planning evacuations of places they have long called home. Unprecedented wildfires have forced a half million people from their homes in one country and caused a national emergency that almost brought down the government in another. Climate refugees have migrated into areas already inhabited by people with different cultures, religions, and traditions, increasing the potential for conflict. Stronger storms in the Pacific and Atlantic have threatened whole cities. Millions have been displaced by massive flooding in South Asia, Mexico, and 18 countries in Africa. As temperature extremes have increased, tens of thousands have lost their lives. We are recklessly burning and clearing our forests and driving more and more species into extinction. The very web of life on which we depend is being ripped and frayed.

We never intended to cause all this destruction, just as Alfred Nobel never intended that dynamite be used for waging war. He had hoped his invention would promote human progress. We shared that same worthy goal when we began burning massive quantities of coal, then oil and methane.

Even in Nobel's time, there were a few warnings of the likely consequences. One of the very first winners of the Prize in chemistry worried that, "We are evaporating our

coal mines into the air." After performing 10,000 equations by hand, Svante Arrhenius calculated that the earth's average temperature would increase by many degrees if we doubled the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

Seventy years later, my teacher, Roger Revelle, and his colleague, Dave Keeling, began to precisely document the increasing CO<sub>2</sub> levels day by day.

But unlike most other forms of pollution, CO<sub>2</sub> is invisible, tasteless, and odorless—which has helped keep the truth about what it is doing to our climate out of sight and out of mind. Moreover, the catastrophe now threatening us is unprecedented—and we often confuse the unprecedented with the improbable.

We also find it hard to imagine making the massive changes that are now necessary to solve the crisis. And when large truths are genuinely inconvenient, whole societies can, at least for a time, ignore them. Yet as George Orwell reminds us: "Sooner or later a false belief bumps up against solid reality, usually on a battlefield."

In the years since this prize was first awarded, the entire relationship between humankind and the earth has been radically transformed. And still, we have remained largely oblivious to the impact of our cumulative actions.

Indeed, without realizing it, we have begun to wage war on the earth itself. Now, we and the earth's climate are locked in a relationship familiar to war planners: "Mutually assured destruction."

More than two decades ago, scientists calculated that nuclear war could throw so much debris and smoke into the air that it would block life-giving sunlight from our atmosphere, causing a "nuclear winter." Their eloquent warnings here in Oslo helped galvanize the world's resolve to halt the nuclear arms race.

Now science is warning us that if we do not quickly reduce the global warming pollution that is trapping so much of the heat our planet normally radiates back out of the atmosphere, we are in danger of creating a permanent "carbon summer."

As the American poet Robert Frost wrote, "Some say the world will end in fire; some say in ice." Either, he notes, "would suffice."

But neither need be our fate. It is time to make peace with the planet.

We must quickly mobilize our civilization with the urgency and resolve that has previously been seen only when nations mobilized for war. These prior struggles for survival were won when leaders found words at the 11th hour that released a mighty surge of courage, hope and readiness to sacrifice for a protracted and mortal challenge.

These were not comforting and misleading assurances that the threat was not real or imminent; that it would affect others but not ourselves; that ordinary life might be lived even in the presence of extraordinary threat; that Providence could be trusted to do for us what we would not do for ourselves.

No, these were calls to come to the defense of the common future. They were calls upon the courage, generosity and strength of entire peoples, citizens of every class and condition who were ready to stand against the threat once asked to do so. Our enemies in those times calculated that free people would not rise to the challenge; they were, of course, catastrophically wrong.

Now comes the threat of climate crisis—a threat that is real, rising, imminent, and universal. Once again, it is the 11th hour. The penalties for ignoring this challenge are immense and growing, and at some near point would be unsustainable and unrecoverable. For now we still have the power to

choose our fate, and the remaining question is only this: Have we the will to act vigorously and in time, or will we remain imprisoned by a dangerous illusion?

Mahatma Gandhi awakened the largest democracy on earth and forged a shared resolve with what he called "Satyagraha"—or "truth force."

In every land, the truth—once known—has the power to set us free.

Truth also has the power to unite us and bridge the distance between "me" and "we," creating the basis for common effort and shared responsibility.

There is an African proverb that says, "If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." We need to go far, quickly.

We must abandon the conceit that individual, isolated, private actions are the answer. They can and do help. But they will not take us far enough without collective action. At the same time, we must ensure that in mobilizing globally, we do not invite the establishment of ideological conformity and a new lock-step "ism."

That means adopting principles, values, laws, and treaties that release creativity and initiative at every level of society in multi-fold responses originating concurrently and spontaneously.

This new consciousness requires expanding the possibilities inherent in all humanity. The innovators who will devise a new way to harness the sun's energy for pennies or invent an engine that's carbon negative may live in Lagos or Mumbai or Montevideo. We must ensure that entrepreneurs and inventors everywhere on the globe have the chance to change the world.

When we unite for a moral purpose that is manifestly good and true, the spiritual energy unleashed can transform us. The generation that defeated fascism throughout the world in the 1940s found, in rising to meet their awesome challenge, that they had gained the moral authority and long-term vision to launch the Marshall Plan, the United Nations, and a new level of global cooperation and foresight that unified Europe and facilitated the emergence of democracy and prosperity in Germany, Japan, Italy and much of the world. One of their visionary leaders said, "It is time we steered by the stars and not by the lights of every passing ship."

In the last year of that war, you gave the Peace Prize to a man from my hometown of 2000 people, Carthage, Tennessee. Cordell Hull was described by Franklin Roosevelt as the "Father of the United Nations." He was an inspiration and hero to my own father, who followed Hull in the Congress and the U.S. Senate and in his commitment to world peace and global cooperation.

My parents spoke often of Hull, always in tones of reverence and admiration. Eight weeks ago, when you announced this prize, the deepest emotion I felt was when I saw the headline in my hometown paper that simply noted I had won the same prize that Cordell Hull had won. In that moment, I knew what my father and mother would have felt were they alive.

Just as Hull's generation found moral authority in rising to solve the world crisis caused by fascism, so too can we find our greatest opportunity in rising to solve the climate crisis. In the Kanji characters used in both Chinese and Japanese, "crisis" is written with two symbols, the first meaning "danger," the second "opportunity." By facing and removing the danger of the climate crisis, we have the opportunity to gain the moral authority and vision to vastly increase our own capacity to solve other crises that have been too long ignored.

We must understand the connections between the climate crisis and the afflictions

of poverty, hunger, HIV-AIDS and other pandemics. As these problems are linked, so too must be their solutions. We must begin by making the common rescue of the global environment the central organizing principle of the world community.

Fifteen years ago, I made that case at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro. Ten years ago, I presented it in Kyoto. This week, I will urge the delegates in Bali to adopt a bold mandate for a treaty that establishes a universal global cap on emissions and uses the market in emissions trading to efficiently allocate resources to the most effective opportunities for speedy reductions.

This treaty should be ratified and brought into effect everywhere in the world by the beginning of 2010—two years sooner than presently contemplated. The pace of our response must be accelerated to match the accelerating pace of the crisis itself.

Heads of state should meet early next year to review what was accomplished in Bali and take personal responsibility for addressing this crisis. It is not unreasonable to ask, given the gravity of our circumstances, that these heads of state meet every three months until the treaty is completed.

We also need a moratorium on the construction of any new generating facility that burns coal without the capacity to safely trap and store carbon dioxide.

And most important of all, we need to put a price on carbon—with a CO<sub>2</sub> tax that is then rebated back to the people, progressively, according to the laws of each nation, in ways that shift the burden of taxation from employment to pollution. This is by far the most effective and simplest way to accelerate solutions to this crisis.

The world needs an alliance—especially of those nations that weigh heaviest in the scales where earth is in the balance. I salute Europe and Japan for the steps they've taken in recent years to meet the challenge, and the new government in Australia, which has made solving the climate crisis its first priority.

But the outcome will be decisively influenced by two nations that are now failing to do enough: the United States and China. While India is also growing fast in importance, it should be absolutely clear that it is the two largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitters—most of all, my own country—that will need to make the boldest moves, or stand accountable before history for their failure to act.

Both countries should stop using the other's behavior as an excuse for stalemate and instead develop an agenda for mutual survival in a shared global environment.

These are the last few years of decision, but they can be the first years of a bright and hopeful future if we do what we must. No one should believe a solution will be found without effort, without cost, without change. Let us acknowledge that if we wish to redeem squandered time and speak again with moral authority, then these are the hard truths:

The way ahead is difficult. The outer boundary of what we currently believe is feasible is still far short of what we actually must do. Moreover, between here and there, across the unknown, falls the shadow.

That is just another way of saying that we have to expand the boundaries of what is possible. In the words of the Spanish poet, Antonio Machado, "Pathwalker, there is no path. You must make the path as you walk."

We are standing at the most fateful fork in that path. So I want to end as I began, with a vision of two futures—each a palpable possibility—and with a prayer that we will see with vivid clarity the necessity of choosing between those two futures, and the urgency of making the right choice now.

The great Norwegian playwright, Henrik Ibsen, wrote, "One of these days, the younger generation will come knocking at my door."

The future is knocking at our door right now. Make no mistake, the next generation will ask us one of two questions. Either they will ask: "What were you thinking; why didn't you act?"

Or they will ask instead: "How did you find the moral courage to rise and successfully resolve a crisis that so many said was impossible to solve?"

We have everything we need to get started, save perhaps political will, but political will is a renewable resource.

So let us renew it, and say together: "We have a purpose. We are many. For this purpose we will rise, and we will act."

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH MICHAEL  
HERMAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 19, 2007*

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Joseph M. Herman a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Joseph has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Joseph has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joseph Michael Herman for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CELEBRATING THE TEACHERS OF  
THE ILLINOIS' FIFTH CONGRES-  
SIONAL DISTRICT WHO RE-  
CEIVED NATIONAL BOARD CER-  
TIFICATION IN 2007

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 19, 2007*

Mr. EMANUEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize sixty eight distinguished teachers from Illinois' Fifth Congressional District who have been honored with National Board Certification by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

National Board Certification is the highest level of certification in the teaching profession, and these teachers have earned this distinction through their service, commitment, and excellence in teaching.

Those who are honored with this award are widely considered to be at the peak of their profession, providing countless opportunities for children to learn and excel. National Board Certified teachers are also statistically proven to increase financial opportunities within their districts, strengthen the teaching practice, and improve student learning.

Applicants for this award may spend up to three years proving themselves, while undergoing peer reviews by 12 separate teachers, passing competency and skill testing within his

or her individual specialty, and demonstrating educational outreach beyond the walls of the classroom.

Teachers everywhere play a critical role in our children's lives, and these sixty-eight individuals have exemplified that spirit and motivation, guiding students with patience, compassion, concern, and most of all, dedication to their profession.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor these distinguished educators on their award of National Board Certification. I have no doubt that their efforts have had a tremendous impact on countless children throughout the Chicago-area, and that they will continue their profound effect for years to come.

I wish to congratulate:

Cynthia Ahn of O.A. Thorp Elementary Scholastic Academy; Cynthia Anderson of Highcrest Middle School; Wendy Anderson of Audubon Elementary School; Rolando Argumedo of Nobel Elementary School; Anita Aysola of Walter Payton College Preparatory High School; Rosemary Barilla of Sauganash Elementary School; Pamela Barreda of McPherson Elementary School; Becky Benkiser of Mitchell Elementary School; Jessica Bezares of Avondale Elementary School; and Patricia Bonness of Vaughn Occupational High School.

Daniel Caldwell of Northside College Preparatory High School; Elizabeth Campemontcalm of Sullivan High School; Paul Carrera of Lane Technical High School; Jennifer Catron of Depriest Elementary School; Holly Clark of Roosevelt School; Jennifer Cline; Alan Demski of Taft High School; Adlin Dominguez of Roque De Duprey Elementary School; Edward Dzedzic of Whitney M. Young Magnet High School; and Catalina Fernandez of Vaughn Occupational High School.

Laura Floyd of Mayer Elementary School; Anna Franczyk; Tiffany Frayer of Moos Elementary School; Mary Galligan of O.A. Thorp Elementary Scholastic Academy; Christopher Gamble of Whitney M. Young Magnet High School; Valerie Gemskie of Walter Payton College Preparatory High School; Donna Goode of Solomon Elementary School; Laurie Green of Bridge Elementary School; Francesse Guerrero Borrull of Roosevelt High School; and Samara Guzman of Newberry Elementary Math & Science Academy.

Deidre Habetler of Dever Elementary School; Arthur Helbig of Casals Elementary School; Patricia Jones of Haugan Elementary School; Sarah Kissell; Renee Kreczmer of Sauganash Elementary School; Phyllis Kuziel-Perri of Hitch Elementary School; Wendy Lambie of Gray Elementary School; Joan Leber of Talcott Elementary School; Carrie Lewin of Donoghue Elementary School; and Martin Lombardo of Foreman High School.

Eileen Luciano of Sumner Elementary Math & Science Community Academy; Erin Luzadder of Palatine High School; Katrin Machaj of Lane Technical High School; Dona Maldonado of Hamline Elementary School; Gladys Maldonado of Haugan Elementary School; Martha Maly of Jenner Elementary Academy of The Arts; Mary Martin of Hawthorne Elementary Scholastic Academy; Tricia McGann of Sheridan Elementary Math & Science Academy; James McIntosh of Roosevelt High School; and Traci Meziere of Central Elementary School.

Michelle Nash of Hammond Elementary School; Jennifer Nelson of New Field Elemen-

tary School; James Newman of Taft High School; Thomas O'Brien of Flower Career Academy High School; Marguerite O'Connell of Foreman High School; Alicia Peshel of Mitchell Elementary School; Johonna Pollack of Saucedo Elementary Scholastic Academy; Holly Pruett of O.A. Thorp Elementary Scholastic Academy; Ana Romero of McKinley Park Elementary School; and Selma Saidane of Kellogg Elementary School.

Richard Sasso of Hinsdale South High School; Julianne Soble of Solomon Elementary School; William Spain of Amundsen High School; Darlene Stone of Donoghue Elementary School; Jennifer Trejo of Taft High School; Patrice Turk; Yoni Vallecillo of Senn High School; and Kristen Wilkens of Best Practice High School.

CONCERNS ABOUT BORDER  
PATROL ACTIONS

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 19, 2007*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam Speaker, like many of our colleagues I have seen recent news reports about the use of pepper spray by Border Patrol officers who have been the targets of attacks by people on the other side of our southern border.

I am sure that we all agree that the officers can and should defend themselves, but like others I am concerned about the extent to which use of pepper spray or other chemical agents could have unintended consequences.

In that connection, I think we should carefully consider a recent editorial in the Gazette, a daily newspaper published in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

As the editorial puts it:

The Mexican Consulate has complained, and rightly so. The United States is not at war with Mexico, and it makes sense to maintain friendly relations with our southern neighbor.

Border Patrol officials argued that the agents need to protect themselves, and that the smugglers should be blamed for hiding behind innocent people. Well, there are better ways to protect against criminals than to saturate entire neighborhoods with tear-gas canisters. For starters, the Border Patrol could engage in cooperative efforts with the Tijuana police or the Mexican federal authorities to go after the rock-throwers.

I think that is a suggestion well worth exploring.

For the information of all our colleagues, here is the complete text of the editorial:

[From the Colorado Springs Gazette, Dec. 18, 2007]

BORDER PATROL SHOULD STOP TEAR-GAS  
ATTACKS

What would Americans think if Mexican officials routinely fired pepper spray and tear gas into California neighborhoods as a way to root out, say, smugglers who were operating from the U.S. side of the border? How would we, as Americans, feel if our houses were damaged, our neighborhoods evacuated and our children endangered because of the aggressive tactics of the Mexican police or military?

Most Americans would no doubt be outraged. American officials would likely demand that Mexico cease and desist from such