designed to teach high school students how to build and safely race roadworthy solar cars. The final product of each two-year education cycle is the Winston Solar Challenge. The Bobcats Team is one of 22 teams in the nation competing in this extraordinary event. The team will embark upon the 900 mile cross-country race at 8 a.m., Sunday, July 18, 2010.

Madam Speaker, I submit the names of the Byron Nelson High School Solar Team's advisors, captains, and members who were instrumental in the support and building of this remarkable vehicle:

Linda Parker—School Principal and Team Advisor
Darren Klauser—Team Advisor
Matt Klauser—Team Captain
Cliff Campbell—Team Captain
Peter Van Houten—Team Captain
Taylor Douglas—Team Member
Zach Randolph—Team Member
Chad Loving—Team Member
Austin Flickinger—Team Member

Madam Speaker, I proudly rise today to commend the hard-working and visionary students comprising the Byron Nelson High School Solar Team, competitor in the 2010 Hunt-Winston School Solar Car Challenge. It is an honor to represent Northwest ISD, Byron Nelson High School and its Solar Car Team in the U.S. House of Representatives.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, today our national debt is $13,189,505,566,215.83.

On January 6th, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was $10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by $2,551,079,819,922.00 so far this Congress.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVOR: HAGOP BOGHOSSIAN (BORN ASHARJIAN)

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

SUBMITTED BY HARRY BOGHOSSIAN, AN ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVOR DESCENDANT WHO RESIDES IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

"It is an honor to have this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation to you for documenting my families' genocide story.

"My father, Hagop Boghossian (born Hagop Asharjian), was a remarkable man. He was born on May 20, 1910, in the city of Dikranagerd, present day Diyarbakir, Turkey. His parents, Boghos, and Ani, had three sons and three daughters: Yeznig, Hagop, Antranig, Dickranouhi, Mena, and Vartouhi.

"My father always reminded me what happened to his family in the days following April 24, 1915. He said to me: 'During the massacre, the Turkish government took away my innocent, beloved father and my older brother, and they never returned home. They were murdered by the Turkish government. My younger brother, Antranig, died of cold and hunger, and there was no one around to bury him. My second oldest sister, Mena, was married to a Turkish man by force, and she died of hunger and cold, as well. All our luxury belongings: home, money, jewelry, clothing and our historic homeland were taken away by the Turks.'

"The surviving members of his family ended up in a refugee camp and his mother worked hard for several years just so they could stay alive. My father's mother was a beautiful woman, and had offers to marry several Turkish and Armenian men, but she refused to remarry.

"In 1922, my father's uncle, Anto, on his mother's side, fortunately came from Israel, managed to find them, and helped them to obtain their passports to immigrate to Israel. On May 7, 1945, my parents, Hagop and Mary, got married. They had three sons and one daughter: Paul, Peter, Harry and Ani. In 1949 my father's mother Ani, passed away.

"In May 1966, my family moved to Los Angeles, California.

"My father's two older sisters passed away. Dikranouhi, in 1968 and Vartouhi, in 1985. He sometimes cries when he remembers his lost family. I watched him cry and realized my Dad's heart was hurting inside, and that he had experienced a great deal of sadness, tragedy, depression, and loneliness.

"My father passed away on May 9, 1996. He always loved his family and this country with all his heart. He was married over 50 years and had six grandchildren.

"My maternal grandparents were also survivors of the Armenian Genocide. During the massacre the Turks were going to take away my grandfather, Toros Sivalzlian, to a death march in the desert. Fortunately he was hidden behind the door and the Turks did not see him, so they left. God saved him and he escaped. He was 20 years old at that time and lost his family. My grandmother Santoukht's brother was included with all people that were marching, during the deportation by the Turks. She started running after him while he was being marched away. She didn't catch up to him. And never saw him again. At the age of 10, she lost her parents/family and was an orphan, and did not know or have any contact information if her family were dead or alive. My grandparents met and were married in Greece, had seven children, 24 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. They were marred over 63 years and lived over 90 years.

"On April 29, 2009, I met with Senator Wyland and his staff at the state capitol to testify in front of the chair members in favor of the Genocide Awareness Act SB234. My testimony was as follows:

" 'One of the greatest atrocities during the First World War was the Armenian Genocide. The 1.5 million Armenians that vanished from this planet that were annihilated by the genocide deserve to be recognized throughout history along with all Genocides. My father was an eyewitness to the massacre. He was exposed to a terrible tragedy. It changed his entire life. He saw bodies buried below the ground except their head exposed to the sun. He saw men, women, and children lying on the ground dead. Our former U.S. Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, documented the Armenian Genocide. He put into print the experience he witnessed of the Turkish government's immoral tactics to wipe out the Armenian people, and rob the people of their land and dignity. Mr. Ambassador had the willingness to record the atrocities as a credible, U.S. government document, readily available in the U.S. archives. This document serves as a legitimate itemization of the Genocide. In so doing, he kept the remembrance of the Armenian Genocide alive in the face of today's Turkish government plot to cover up the truth and deny that the Genocide ever existed. We must never live in the denial of the truth. I urge the Senate Education Committee to support and vote for the Genocide Awareness Act SB 234 so the genocide is never repeated.' "

"I would like to thank you Congressman Adam Schiff, for your generous support for supporting the Armenian Genocide."

REMEMBERING THE USS "LIBERTY"

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the sacrifice made by those brave sailors and Marines aboard the USS *Liberty* on June 8, 1967. Those sailors were put in the worst possible situation by virtue of their clandestine mission, undergoing an unprovoked, brutal attack from an ally. I am certain the incident will never be closed in the hearts and minds of those who survived this attack.

The USS *Liberty*, a United States Navy technical research ship, was attacked by Israeli Air Force jet fighter aircraft and motor torpedo boats, during the Six-Day War. Out of a crew of 294, 34 were killed, and 174 were wounded during this tragic incident. As a result of the brave actions of the crewmen that day, the ship received the Presidential Unit Citation, and the ship's commander received the Medal of Honor.

My thoughts and prayers are with the survivors and families of the USS *Liberty*, as well as those 34 crewmen who gave their lives that day.

Our nation has a great deal of work to do today with our continued engagement in two separate wars and the largest influx of veterans coming home since World War II. We need to ensure that all of our brave young men and women are taken care of, and receive the benefits they have earned and so rightly deserve.

TELEWORK IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Telework Improvements Act of 2010, and thank the gentleman for yielding.

I have been pleased to work with the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. SARBANES, in sponsoring this legislation and thank him for his tireless efforts. I also appreciate the persistent work of the gentleman from New York, Mr. TOWNS, on this matter.

There are several points I would like to make, especially to my side of the aisle.

H.R. 1722 does not authorize any new appropriations of taxpayer funds. The Congressional Budget Office in April scored this legislation as deficit-neutral.

CBO estimated that the implementation costs of $30 million over 5 years, assuming the appropriations of necessary funds, will come from developing regulations to implement telework programs, reporting and training costs. As my colleagues know, however, such costs are routinely absorbed by current administrative budgets in each agency.

Let me repeat—this legislation is deficit-neutral and does not authorize any new appropriations.

I have been actively engaged in the telework issue for over 20 years and know for a fact that telework saves money.

The limited administrative costs will be more than offset when a robust telework program is fully integrated into the federal government's Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).

During February's snow storm, when the government was shut down for four days, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) estimated that roughly 30 percent of eligible federal workers in the metropolitan D.C. area teleworked.

Rather than absorbing the almost $30 million in salaries for those employees for each day that it was closed, the federal government reaped the rewards of telework because those employees were productive and continued the work of the federal government when they couldn't reach their regular workplaces.

The government must be able to function during an emergency or natural disaster. Currently, only 56 percent of government agencies have formally included telework in their COOP plans. H.R. 1722 would change that policy.

What if there is another terrorist attack? Telework was vital to ensuring that our government continued to function after 9/11.

Or what if the ''big one'' earthquake hits California? Some 700,000 of the one million workers displaced by the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake—the World Series earthquake—teleworked from their homes or nearby locations, including federal workers.

What happens when snowmageddon hits the nation's capital again? Those federal employees who were eligible to telework recognized that the government must continue to function and that people in other parts of our nation were counting on them to do their jobs.

Snowstorms or hurricanes or tornados should not prevent the most powerful nation on earth from functioning. We must fully embrace new technologies to keep the government working and telework is the ideal way to keep employees on the job.

Telework also provides other obvious benefits, from reducing traffic congestion, air pollution, gasoline consumption and our dependency on foreign oil to allowing individuals and working parents the flexibility to meet everyday demands outside of work.

Employers with a strong telework option report fewer days used by employees for sick leave, better worker retention, higher productivity, and increased morale. They also report overhead savings in office space.

The private sector has long recognized the benefits of telework. Roughly 115,000 IBM employees telecommute each day with 40 percent operating without dedicated office space. In return, IBM saves $450 million a year in infrastructure costs.

One government agency, the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), has had a long track record on telework mirroring the success that IBM has had in the private sector. Some 83 percent of eligible PTO employees telework. These arrangements have enabled the agency to save $11 million otherwise needed for new office space.

No other federal agency has the policies in place to enable more than 50 percent of eligible employees to telework at least one day a week.

Work is something you do, not someplace you go. There is no magic about strapping ourselves into a car, driving sometimes up to an hour and a half to our workplaces, and sitting in front of our computers all day. Information accessed at workplaces can just as easily be accessed from computers in our living rooms.

Telework is a win-win for employers and employees and the federal government should be the model for telework in the 21st Century workplace.

H.R. 1722 is good government legislation and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

REMARKS IN HONOR OF BLUEFIELD WEST VIRGINIA'S 200TH LEMONADE DAYS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, last week, a great tradition in my native West Virginia, Lemonade Days, marked a sweet milestone—its 200th serving of free lemonade—and I am proud to offer this salute to it.

The historic Lemonade Days was born in Bluefield, West Virginia in 1939, when the late Edward H. Steel dreamed up the idea of serving free lemonade to the town residents whenever the temperature reached above the 90-degree mark. It wasn't until three years later, in 1941, when the first free cup of lemonade was served, as the temperature didn't hit the required 90-degrees until then.

According to a recent editorial in the local newspaper, the Bluefield Daily Telegraph, it took a historic 71 years for the city to serve 200 servings of free lemonade, and there have been at least 35 summers on record, in which the temperature never reached 90-degrees. Bluefield, West Virginia, has since received the moniker ''Nature's Air-Conditioned City,'' as the temperature in this beautiful town rarely reaches this old faithful temperature.

The free lemonade tradition in Bluefield is tried and true. It has endured challenges from cooler than normal summer months with no free lemonade servings, a lemon and sugar shortage during World War II, a strike by the lemonade lassies and several friendly controversies over the temperature reading and whether or not the town thermometer is or isn't accurate. Yet the tradition— 200 cups later—is still flourishing—whenever the temperature hits of course.

And what better place than Bluefield, West Virginia, to carry on a celebrated tradition that's as sweet as the people who live there? Nestled deep in the Appalachian Mountains, the Bluefield area of southern West Virginia is home to a magnificent coal story. Most of the towns in Mercer County were built due to the thriving coal operations when Bluefield emerged as the corporate center of these coalfields. Many shops, businesses and activities flourished around the activity of the busy rail yard. The striking architecture of the city was built in the 1920's and reflects the optimism and confidence of that area.

Eight of the areas downtown buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic places and locals and tourists bask in the hunt for old treasures in the town's antique and specialty shops.

Mercer County is home to several cultural art centers, theatres and galleries and boasts of a Natural Gravity Switching Rail yard; the Eastern Regional Coal Archives; Chicory Square, which houses 25 uniquely painted trains; a Railroad Museum, home to over 100 railroad lanterns, exhibits, and railroad artifacts, photographs and artwork; the last remaining structure from the Civil War, the McNutt House; Mercer County War Museum; Historic Bramwell, home to coal barons' old mansions, a train depot and many unique shops; two minor league baseball teams, the Bluefield Orioles (farm team for the Baltimore Orioles) and the Princeton Rays (the farm team of Tampa Bay); and the Coal Heritage Trail Interpretive Center in Bramwell, which houses relics and exhibits of West Virginia's truly inspiring coal story.

Locals and visitors may also enjoy three of southern West Virginia's most beautiful state parks—Camp Creek, Pinnacle Rock and Pipestem—as well some of the country's best ATV trails, hiking and biking trails, fishing and boating. There truly is something for everyone in Bluefield and in Mercer County West Virginia.

On behalf of all the residents of Bluefield in my native Mountain State who enjoy this wonderful tradition, Lemonade Days, I salute this historic sweet milestone and encourage anyone who hasn't visited this community to plan their next summer vacation in our ''Nature's Air-Conditioned City.''