

so that our Medicare beneficiaries are in fact receiving the quality screening they deserve.

Lastly, the SCREEN Act removes barriers to screening rates by allowing a Medicare beneficiary to sit down and discuss the importance of the procedure before seeing the provider for the first time right before procedure. The federal government and colorectal cancer patient advocacy groups have concluded that the "fear of the procedure" is a major impediment to increasing colorectal cancer screening rates.

Promoting access to colorectal cancer screening is good policy. It will save lives and reduce costs to families and the health care system. Please join with me in the fight against colorectal cancer by cosponsoring this legislation.

H.R. 3078 COLOMBIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, H.R. 3079 PANAMA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, H.R. 3080 SOUTH KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, H.R. 2832 TAA AND GSP EXTENSION

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 2011

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the three trade agreements this House is considering with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea, respectively. At a time when our national unemployment rate is at 9.1 percent, with 14 million Americans looking for work, we cannot afford to pass trade agreements that cost jobs here in the United States. Instead, I urge my colleagues to bring a real jobs bill—one that will create jobs for American workers—to the floor of the House immediately.

America depends on trade with countries around the world to expand export markets for our products and create good-paying jobs in the U.S. To achieve fair trade, agreements must not export U.S. jobs or economically harm communities. We must insist that all trade agreements promote environmental sustainability, workers' rights, and improved living standards for people throughout the world. The negotiated trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea do not meet the standard of fair trade agreements and will leave Americans worse off. I do not support their passage.

In Colombia, the intimidation and murder of trade unionists and human rights workers is widespread. According to Human Rights Watch, over 50 trade unionists were murdered last year. The Colombian government's human rights record may be improving but it is still very poor. This is not the time to reward Colombia's poor record with a preferential trade arrangement. This agreement does not advance fair trade, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

The proposed free trade agreement with Panama fails to create any American jobs. Widely known as a tax haven for multinational corporations, Panama has not shown the inclination or ability to change its status as an off-shore tax shelter. This practice rewards U.S. companies that ship jobs overseas to avoid taxation here. This agreement does not advance fair trade, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

In South Korea, between 2001 and 2009, the U.S. ran a trade deficit in goods of approximately \$125 billion. The Economic Policy Institute found that implementation of the Korea trade deal would increase U.S. trade deficit by \$16.7 billion and result in 159,000 American jobs lost over the next seven years. According to Public Citizen, almost 8,000 good-paying jobs would be lost in the 4th Congressional District of Minnesota. This agreement does not advance fair trade, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

As we've seen with free trade agreements with China, NAFTA, and CAFTA, unfair trade deals cost American jobs. This is why Trade Adjustment Assistance, TAA, exists—to provide training to workers who lose their jobs due to trade. Considering TAA while we consider these three agreements is evidence that these deals result in the loss of jobs here in the U.S. I support the passage of the needed TM extension, H.R. 2832, in order to provide some protections for American workers.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose these unfair trade deals and support the badly-needed extensions of TAA.

YES ON COLOMBIA AND PANAMA
AND NO ON KOREA

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 2011

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, at one time, North Carolina's Sixth Congressional District was one of America's manufacturing power houses. Over the years, our manufacturing strength has been compromised by discriminatory trade practices that unfairly benefit overseas competitors.

Unfortunately, the Korea-United States Free Trade Agreement (KORUS) is a critically flawed trade proposal. With respect to textiles, South Korea has a highly sophisticated and vertically integrated industry. In 2010, South Korea was America's 8th largest supplier of textiles and apparel by volume. For example, yarns and fabrics, the largest component of the U.S. industry, South Korea was America's 2nd largest source of imports this past year.

The U.S. textile industry is staunchly opposed to the KORUS agreement due to the fact that it provides Korean textile exporters with instant, duty-free access for virtually all textile and apparel products, while giving U.S. producers no time to adjust. At the same time, KORUS has a number of non-reciprocal tariff phase-outs that favor the South Korean textile industry in key product areas.

We also understand that China could exploit the KORUS agreement by utilizing business relationships in South Korea to reach U.S. markets.

Our manufacturers are competing against foreign trade barriers, high tariffs, export subsidies, state-ownership of enterprises, and currency manipulation. The goals of this Congress should be to prioritize fixing U.S. trade policy, stopping manufacturing job loss, and closing the trade deficit.

South Korea and its people are true allies of the United States, and I value our diplomatic relations. As a Korean War-era veteran, I have witnessed first-hand how relations between our two great nations have improved dramatically over the years.

Unfortunately, I cannot support KORUS because it will do real harm to the North Carolina textile industry. I am sure that our two countries will continue our harmonious relations, but I am hopeful that we can reach a trade deal someday that is fair and equitable to both trading partners.

On the other hand, trade with Colombia and Panama does not pose similar threats to the textile industry in the United States generally and North Carolina's Sixth Congressional District specifically. In fact, textile trade among these great nations is healthy and balanced—we trade raw materials, value added materials and finished goods. Furthermore, agreements with Colombia and Panama are far less likely to be exploited by countries such as China or Vietnam.

Colombia and Panama are strategic diplomatic partners with America in Central and South America. Free trade agreements with these countries will boost our economy, according to the International Trade Commission. A deal with Colombia will boost exports of goods by \$1.1 billion and add \$2.5 billion to our Gross Domestic Product. An agreement with Panama will greatly improve the export of American agricultural goods, manufactured goods, specialized services, and support other diplomatic efforts to close a notorious tax reporting loophole that involves money laundering and tax cheating.

The agreements with Colombia and Panama show the way fair trade agreements should be written. My hope remains that a similar deal can be reached with Korea in the near future.

UNITED STATES-KOREA FREE
TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMEN-
TATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 11, 2011

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to the U.S.-Korean Free Trade Agreement (KORUS). Put simply, this agreement is a bad business deal for the United States.

KORUS is an example of an agreement that stands to benefit certain industries at the expense of others. For instance, the Obama administration went to great lengths to include special provisions to ensure that our auto manufacturers have equal access to South Korean markets. While the economic fairness may help, the effect is likely to be minimal. Currently, over 95 percent of South Koreans drive South Korean cars. Because of this, I have serious concerns about the realistic ability of our auto industry to succeed in a reluctant Korean market.

In addition to my concerns with the feasibility of success for the auto industry in South Korea, it is widely acknowledged that textile workers will lose out because of the deal. The Economic Policy Institute estimates that 159,000 American manufacturing jobs will be lost, and because of the administration's failure to address textile issues, it is estimated that 40,000 textile jobs will be lost. I have always said that 1 job lost as a result of free trade is too much.

Perhaps most troubling about KORUS—FTA is the unintended economic boost it will give to China, currently South Korea's largest trading partner. Rules of origin provisions in the agreement are set far too low so that only 35 percent, less than half, of a product has to come from either South Korea or the United States.

Because such a small portion of a product must come from South Korea in order for it to ensure duty-free access to the United States, the majority of supplies can come from neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, such as China, or even other foreign trading partners, such as the European Union with which South Korea recently entered into a free trade agreement. The United States currently has a \$273 billion trade deficit with China, and we should not be in the business of helping China increase their exports with special access to our market.

Proponents argue that new, stronger customs provisions in the agreement prevent the transshipment of goods from China or other countries through South Korea. However, the fact of the matter is that these provisions are modeled off NAFTA, which stands as an example of failed free trade. U.S. Customs data shows that fraud has increased as a result of NAFTA, and there has been a decreased ability to intercept or deter illegal activity. These same failed policies should not be replicated in a new agreement.

We need to look no further than our previous free trade agreements to see the effects of these deals. In the 17 years since NAFTA, our trade balance with Mexico has gone from a \$1.4 billion surplus in 1994 to a \$97.2 billion deficit in 2010. South Korea is currently the seventh-largest trading partner of the United States, and the United States is South Korea's third-largest trading partner. Therefore, any agreement is sure to have significant effects on the U.S. economy and trade balance.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this agreement includes too many loopholes, carries too many unintended benefits for foreign competitors, and will result in U.S. job loss.

HONORING STATE
REPRESENTATIVE SANDRA MAJOR

HON. TOM MARINO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 2011

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Honorable Sandra Major, on the occasion of her induction as a distinguished alumna of Mountain View High School.

Representative Major graduated from Mountain View High School in 1972. She has been a resonant voice for Susquehanna County, beginning with her service as Direct Assistant to the late Representative Carmel Sirianni, to her current position as State Representative for Pennsylvania's 111th legislative district. Representative Major was elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature in 1995 and has served as Majority Caucus Chairman since 2007.

Representative Major has been a leading advocate for rural and agricultural communities. She is a member of the President's Advisory Council for Keystone College, the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, and the National Rifle

Association. Furthermore, she has been recognized for her service with numerous awards, including the Boy Scouts Distinguished Citizen Award, the American Legion Generals Medal of Excellence, and the Pennsylvania Landowner Association's Representative of the Year. Representative Major and her husband, Anthony Cerasaro, currently reside near Montrose, PA.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my constituent, the Honorable Sandra Major, and ask my colleagues to join me in praising her commitment to public service.

HONORING THE USS "CRUISER"
OLYMPIA

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 2011

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, since 1922, an American icon of the late 19th and early 20th Century, the USS *Cruiser Olympia*, rests majestically at Penn's Landing, in our District, along the Philadelphia waterfront of the Delaware River. The *Cruiser Olympia* is a National Historic Landmark, a National Historic Engineering Landmark, is on the National Register of Historic Places, and is best known in history as the Flagship of Commodore George Dewey in his 1899 victory at the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War, as well as being sent by the President to France in 1921 to return the remains of a World War I U.S. soldier for internment in the "new" Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery. This first unknown soldier was laid in State in the Capitol Rotunda before beginning the final journey across the Memorial Bridge to Arlington Cemetery on November 10–11, 1921. It is one of the only warships of that era still afloat in the world! The *Cruiser Olympia* stood for the principles that make America the great Nation that it is, and is the sole survivor of a time in American history when these principles helped to define a Nation to the entire world.

Unfortunately, unless the American public and the U.S. Congress takes notice to preserve this national treasure for future generations, I am afraid our Nation might lose this great ship to old age and neglect. Unless it is placed in dry dock in Philadelphia, and its hull stabilized, we could lose this historic vessel. The *Cruiser* suffers from a combination of threats. It has not been placed in dry dock for maintenance in over sixty years. There are 62 openings along the hull near or at the waterline that permit water to enter the vessel, the steel is rusting, and the original wood has been slowly rotting and deteriorating, causing leaks into the interior. The land underneath the *Cruiser Olympia* also requires dredging as years of silt have built up underneath her, not allowing her to float free from her moorings. We simply cannot permit the *Cruiser Olympia* to disappear.

The legislation I am introducing today will be one of many efforts to restore and preserve the *Cruiser Olympia*. The bill permits the U.S. Mint, at no cost to the taxpayer, to design and offer for sale to the public a commemorative coin honoring the *Cruiser Olympia*, and that the sales of these coins will be utilized by the Friends of the *Cruiser Olympia* for dry-docking

and preserving the *Cruiser Olympia* as a ship museum. As a tax-exempt organization whose mission is to restore the *Cruiser Olympia*, I cannot think of any more worthwhile project to support. I understand that after its successful voyage to Manila Harbor, the U.S. Congress in 1899 struck a medal to present to each of the sailors and officers aboard the *Cruiser Olympia* to commemorate their victory in this engagement. This would be the first time in 112 years that the Congress would once again honor the *Cruiser Olympia*.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the bill and support its passage in the Congress so that we can begin the process to restore this great historic *Cruiser* so that present and future generations of Americans and visitors to our nation can view the *Cruiser Olympia*, walk its decks and envision a time years ago when it ruled the waves.

HONORING DR. JAMES EDWARD
BOWMAN

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. James Edward Bowman who passed away on September 28, 2011 at the age of 88. An American physician and specialist in pathology, genetics, and hematology, Dr. Bowman made invaluable contributions to the world of medical research.

Dr. Bowman was born on February 5, 1923, in Washington, DC After earning both his undergraduate and medical degrees from Howard University, he completed his residency in pathology at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. Dr. Bowman served in the U.S. Army, serving as chief of pathology for the Medical Nutrition Laboratory at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver.

Dr. Bowman has many "firsts" to his credit; he was the first African-American resident to train at Chicago's St. Luke's hospital, as well as the first tenured African-American professor in the University of Chicago's Biological Sciences Division. He was also one of the first to study the relationship between genetics and minority health which led to significant findings regarding sickle cell disease and other inherited diseases.

Later in his career, Dr. Bowman focused on the legal and ethical issues surrounding human genetics and mandatory screening tests. In 1972, he garnered national attention when he declared that the passage of mandatory sickle cell screening laws was "more harmful than beneficial."

Serving as a mentor and role model to many, Dr. Bowman was highly respected and beloved among his colleagues and students alike. At the time of his passing, Dr. Bowman served as professor emeritus in the departments of pathology and medicine at the University of Chicago. Dr. Bowman is survived by his wife Barbara Bowman and his daughter, Valerie Bowman Jarrett, a senior advisor to President Barack Obama.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Dr. James Edward Bowman. I greatly appreciate the dedication and innovative contributions he made to medical research. He will truly be missed.