

Fu, of ChinaAid, decried the violence of forced “family planning.”

“Last month, the Ministry of Public Health publicly announced the ‘achievements’ of the family planning policy in the past 40 years: 330 million abortions performed on Chinese women,” Fu said. “What is really distressing is that these bloody numbers continue to climb and that the majority of these abortions were forced on the women by the government.” Fu said that on March 13, a woman in Henan province (Daxuzhai town, Taikang county) who was forced to have an abortion against her will, was found hanged at the local family planning office with suspicious injuries all over her body. On March 22, he testified, a woman in her seventh month of pregnancy in Anhui province (Chuzhou, Fengyang county) was kidnapped by family planning cadres and taken to a hospital where she was forced to receive a lethal injection that killed her seven-month-old unborn baby and caused her to deliver a dead fetus.

RECOGNIZING TJ DiCAPRIO, RECIPIENT OF THE 2013 EPA CENTER FOR CORPORATE CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Tamara “TJ” DiCaprio, Senior Director of Environment Stability at Microsoft. She has been awarded the 2013 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Award.

The EPA awarded TJ DiCaprio the 2013 Climate Change Individual Leadership Award for her extraordinary leadership in Microsoft’s response to climate change. DiCaprio led the effort to establish Microsoft’s recent commitment to carbon neutrality for its data centers, software development labs, offices, and employee air travel. A key component of this aggressive greenhouse gas reduction policy is an internal carbon fee, which provides an innovative approach to voluntary operational accountability and which is already helping to change behavior.

Internalizing the cost of pollution through financial measures offers greater incentives to reduce emissions while raising funds for efficiency and renewable energy projects, helping to advance measures to mitigate climate change.

DiCaprio was also responsible for leading Microsoft to achieve its goal of reducing carbon emissions by 30 percent per unit of revenue from 2007 levels by 2012 through a series of efficiency initiatives and by purchasing renewable energy.

As a result of her vision and efforts, Microsoft purchased 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) of green power in 2012, making Microsoft the third largest purchaser of green power in the United States.

DiCaprio and Microsoft are tackling the challenge of climate change with practical, commonsense, and cost-saving solutions to improve efficiency and cut waste.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize the work DiCaprio has done in the Pacific Northwest and for corporate leadership across the United States.

TRIBUTE TO COACH MAL MOORE

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with heartfelt sadness that I rise to note the passing of Coach Mal Moore, longtime and beloved Athletic Director of The University of Alabama.

Coach Moore dedicated his career to ensuring that the Crimson Tide always competed among the nation’s elite no matter the sport or the arena. His loss is deeply felt among the “Alabama family” and his winning legacy will likely go unmatched.

A native of Dozier, Alabama, Mal Moore was a 1963 graduate of The University of Alabama, where he earned an undergraduate degree in Sociology and Master’s Degree in Secondary Education. Coach Moore played quarterback under legendary head football coach Paul “Bear” Bryant, beginning in 1958, and was a member of the 1961 national championship team.

His subsequent coaching career spanned over three decades, including spending time in the athletic programs of Montana State, Notre Dame and both the St. Louis and Phoenix Cardinals.

However, for more than 20 of those years he also worked on the Crimson Tide coaching staff. He started as Coach Bryant’s graduate assistant in 1964, then as defensive backfield coach for five years beginning in 1965 before becoming quarterbacks coach from 1971 to 1982 and serving as the Tide’s first offensive coordinator starting in 1975. He returned as offensive coordinator under Coach Gene Stallings from 1990 to 1993 before moving into athletic administration.

During his career as Athletic Director from 1999 to 2013, Coach Moore oversaw \$240 million in improvements to the athletic infrastructure of The University. Alabama erected new stadiums for soccer, softball and tennis; new facilities for women’s basketball and volleyball; a new golf clubhouse; and improved facilities for every other sports team, in addition to the renovation of Bryant-Denny Stadium, Paul W. Bryant Hall and Coleman Coliseum.

Overseeing a \$100 million budget and 21 men’s and women’s varsity sports teams, his 14-year record of leadership as Athletic Director speaks for itself. During Coach Moore’s tenure as Athletic Director, the Crimson Tide football team won three national championships (2009, 2011 and 2012), posted six 10-win seasons, appearances in five Bowl Championship Series (BCS) bowl games and SEC championships in 1999, 2009, 2011, and 2012.

His dedication to—and love of—The University of Alabama was recognized on March 28, 2007, when, as a permanent tribute to his lifelong contribution to The Capstone, the Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama officially dedicated the facility formerly known as the Football Building as the Mal M. Moore Athletic Facility.

In 2011, Mal Moore was elected to the State of Alabama Sports Hall of Fame. The following year, he was honored with the prestigious John L. Toner Award for the nation’s best athletic director at the 55th NNF awards dinner at Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

His untimely death leaves a giant void in the life of The University of Alabama family.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Alabama, I would like to extend my condolences to Coach Moore’s daughter, Heather, his granddaughter, Anna Lee and grandson, Charles, as well as his many other family and friends. You are all in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Morristown National Historical Park, located in Morristown, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 80th anniversary.

As America’s first national historical park, Morristown National Historical Park was founded on March 2, 1933 by legislation signed by President Herbert Hoover. Though he was responsible for the creation of the park, it was actually under President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Works Progress Administration that the Washington’s Headquarters Museum was built. Along with the museum, Morristown National Historical Park is comprised of three different areas; Washington’s Headquarters, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense. It was during the two critical winters of the Revolutionary War, 1777 and 1779–90, that these areas in Morristown sheltered the encampments of the Continental Army. Washington chose Morristown due to its strategic location, and made the Ford Mansion his headquarters.

Within Washington’s Headquarters, there are two locations. The Historic Ford Mansion is an original 18th Century structure that was built between 1772–74, and is still furnished in period style. This location served as General Washington’s military headquarters for six months during the winter of 1779–80. Nearby is the 1930’s Washington’s Headquarters Museum, which features exhibit galleries for visitors, as well as an expansive archive of important United States and world history items.

The Jockey Hollow area provides many different attractions for visitors. As of 1975, there is a Visitor Center as to direct and aid guests, and well as provide small displays. The Historic Wick House, built around 1750, is a farmhouse that served as the 1779–80 military headquarters for Major General Arthur St. Clair of the Continental Army. Today, demonstrations of period cooking and craft are offered by staff in costume. Henry Wick’s 1,400 acre farm initially had attracted Washington’s army due to the forest on the property, which provided fuel and building supplies. Jockey Hollow also offers the Pennsylvania Line, which consists of five reproduction-Continental Army soldier huts. There are also trails that were once used by the armies, known as the New York Brigade area and the New Jersey Brigade areas. These trails cross the property of the Cross Estate Gardens.

The Fort Nonsense area contains the remains of an earthwork fortification built by Washington’s troops. The construction was ordered so that the fort served as a guardhouse of the main roads and storehouses, as well as an area to retreat to in the event of a British