

U.S. Senator. The G-8 countries recently pledged to implement incorporation transparency as well.

As Global Witness has stated, "Setting a standard for collecting information about the true owner of a company would level the playing field between the states while preventing terrorists, drug traffickers and kleptocrats from hiding behind corporate secrecy."

The bill is supported by both Global Witness and Global Financial Integrity, as well as numerous law enforcement associations, including the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Association of Assistant United States Attorneys, the National Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition, the United States Marshals Service Association, and the Association of Former ATF Agents.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL
HEALTHCARE QUALITY WEEK

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the nation's healthcare quality and patient safety professionals who work every day to ensure that our health system delivers high quality, cost-effective and safe care. During National Healthcare Quality Week, October 20 through 26, healthcare facilities nationwide celebrate the efforts of those professionals to improve health care. Healthcare quality and patient safety professionals make a positive contribution to our care by monitoring clinical processes and outcomes, analyzing data to improve systems, and helping to integrate new, evidence-based practices.

I am proud to note that their professional organization, the National Association for Healthcare Quality, NAHQ, is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois and is in my district. Its 5,400 individual members and 100 institutional members bring expertise to healthcare quality in all settings and specialty areas. They are the on-the-ground professionals who are helping healthcare facilities meet Obamacare's focus on improving quality care while reducing costs.

Quality professionals address many issues in the healthcare workplace, including ensuring that a patient's medications are reconciled, healthcare-associated infections are prevented, and the quality of care is continually improved. They strive to assure that the progress their facility makes on these and many other issues are reported in an accurate and transparent manner.

I applaud our health professionals whose job is to ensure that patients receive safe and quality health care and urge my colleagues to do the same.

ON THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE HUNGARIAN UPRISING OF
1956—HUNGARY REMAINS A
NATION OF PATRIOTS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of the Hungarian freedom fighters who rose up against the communist tyranny that was imposed on their country after World War II. Many men and women died in that uprising—a courageous fight against incredible odds, as the Soviets sent in tanks to restore the puppet regime they installed in 1948.

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman or Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission I have been on human rights missions to Hungary many times over the years. One of the things that most impresses me about this country is the deeply admirable patriotism of so many Hungarians. By patriotism I mean something very different from nationalism—whereas nationalists resent and are aggressive toward other countries, patriots love and defend their own country and its best traditions, and allow—invite—other people to love their own countries and traditions.

This summer I visited Hungary on a congressional delegation ably led by my colleague on the Helsinki Commission, Senator Roger Wicker. We met with Prime Minister Orban and others, and it is in connection with this anniversary and our meeting with Prime Minister that I'd like to place into the record a recent interview Prime Minister Orban gave to the Telegraph.

I commend this to my colleagues as the words of a Prime Minister who thinks seriously and speaks frankly about issues facing his country and Europe as a whole.

VIKTOR ORBAN INTERVIEW: "PATRIOTISM IS A GOOD THING"—THE PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY, VIKTOR ORBAN, TELLS THE TELEGRAPH WHY HIS COUNTRY AGREES WITH BRITAIN IN ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE "CREEPING" POWER OF BRUSSELS

(By Charles Moore)

15 OCT 2013

Viktor Orban has just had a good meeting with David Cameron. It was easier than his first with Margaret Thatcher (in 2001). "I am not satisfied with you," were, he recalls, her first words. She was angry that Hungary was not doing more to help protect Nato's soldiers from Serb aggression.

Despite this rebuff, Mr Orban is a Thatcher admirer. His political career began in 1988 when he was one of 37 young students and intellectuals founding a party to attack Communist rule in his country.

"Her role was very important: she was always in favour of freedom, always anti-Communist. She said, 'There is no such thing as society.' I like that remark very much because in European politics people were always talking in artificial sociological language. Social engineering was very popular."

When he attended Lady Thatcher's funeral in April, he was pleased that the Bishop of London explained what she really meant by those famous words. "The funeral was very moving and very British—not tragical, as it would be on the Continent—more of a tribute."

Young Viktor, a clever boy from a country background, won a George Soros scholarship

to Oxford to study civic society as seen by liberal political philosophers such as John Locke. He loved the "electrifying dance" of ideas there; but this was the autumn of 1989 and the Berlin Wall was coming down. Here was the chance actually to build a liberal civic society at home. "I said to myself, 'Viktor, what are you doing here?' and I took the occasion of our first free elections in March 1990 to go back."

He became prime minister for the first time in 1998, until 2002, and then, after wilderness years, returned to power with a landslide in 2010. His time in office has been controversial. He has been accused, often by European Union officials, of too much nationalism, of suppressing media freedom, politicising the judiciary and the central bank, and even of stirring up ethnic tensions. Has the great liberal freedom-fighter narrowed? Is there a risk that he could become an authoritarian strongman, the Vladimir Putin of his country?

"The risk is there," Mr Orban rather surprisingly admits, though it is much smaller if Hungary is economically successful. He thinks that circumstances have changed. [Update: The office of the Prime Minister of Hungary has asked the Telegraph to clarify the reference to Vladimir Putin in this interview. Mr Orban intended to assent to there being a risk that he could come to seem like a Putin of Hungary, not actually to become one.]

For 200 years, the "No. 1 motivation" for Hungarians was to catch up with more competitive Westerners. Until the credit crisis, Mr Orban believed that this could only be achieved by the "ever-closer union" of Europe. Now he has his doubts.

The crisis shows that it is not obvious that the EU can do better than independent nations. Unlike the British, he cannot rule out joining the eurozone, because of its centripetal pull for a small country like his, "but I don't urge it. To stand alone on your own feet is more important than ever." Hungary certainly should not join until it reaches 90 per cent of the GDP of those already in, he believes; right now it is in the low sixties.

"As I get older [he is still only 50], I tend to be more sceptical. Values are more important than money. National sovereignty is more and more important in my mind. The question 'Who is governing us?' is the key question."

So he supports David Cameron's efforts to change the European rules: "We shall need a new basic treaty eventually." He wants to join Britain in resisting "the creeping movement of Brussels to eat up national sovereignty".

The old answer that everything Westerners did was better is now "stupid". In the 1980s, the question Hungarians faced was "how to get rid of things"—Communism, state oppression, overregulation. Now that should stop. There are things which should be upheld in the interests of civilisation, not jettisoned: "It would be a sad story to get rid of religious belief, national identity, family and even sexual identity. That's not freedom."

In some schools on the continent, the idea has got about that "children should not be brought up as girls or guys", but to choose their sexual identity later. "Sometimes there is a separate changing room for those who don't know who they are," he exclaims.

What does he say to accusations that he is stirring up old ethnic, territorial passions in the region? Some blame him for the rise of the fascistic Jobbik party in Hungary. His answer is based on his belief that "Xenophobia is dangerous; but patriotism is a good thing". Ethnic disputes, often about land, are "a part of life in Eastern Europe", he says.

"How do we live with this?" he asks, "The solution is not to lie." Radicals of both left and right get about 15 per cent of the vote between them. That is too high for comfort, but "far away from being a majority".

At the heart of the problem in Europe, Mr Orban believes, is the fact that the Communists were never fully defeated. Communism as an ideology "has no message for our future", but, unlike Nazism, it prevailed for so long (40 years in Hungary's case) that its leaders, who "were not stupid guys" created a culture which maintained their power. They upheld envy "as a perception of life", making people "disagree with the world as it is and try to destroy it".

They also inculcated a belief in "entitlements without any personal effort". In Hungary, Communism brought about what he calls "a learned helplessness", a deliberate destruction of personal responsibility, which crushed the middle class.

We discuss the row here about Ed Miliband and his Marxist father. Without commenting on the Labour situation, Mr Orban says that there is a family tree passing from Communism through "the '68 generation" (such as the former revolutionary, now MEP, Daniel Cohn Bendit) to Brussels bureaucrats and the media today.

"The Communist heritage has a marriage with the radical liberals today. That genealogy exists in Europe." He detects it in the doctrine of European human rights and the attempts by the European Commission to impose cultural and constitutional uniformity on member states.

For conservatives, he goes on, this is difficult, because "we find we must argue, and conservatives generally prefer just to live. We are shy to invest the energy, but we must do so at a European level."

Personally, Vilector Orban is not shy. He is up for the fight. "Boxing is a noble sport," he declares pugnaciously. In the West, politics is often "just a career". For him, he says, it is much more. He remembers the hard times in the late 1980s when Fidesz, his then tiny party, was opposed by the Soviets, by trade unions, militias and the state apparatus. "We were surrounded, and we won. Compare the risk now—it's nothing. It's just a peanut."

REMEMBERING FORMER CONGRESSMAN MAJOR OWENS

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, for more than two decades, Congressman Major Owens served the citizens of Brooklyn, New York in the United States Congress. He was a humble man of great character and dedicated his life to public service. Congressman Owens was an extremely important member of the U.S. House of Representatives, who was an expert in education policy. In Congress, he fought to secure \$100 million in federal funds for historically black colleges and spearheaded efforts to increase federal involvement in reducing high school dropout rates.

Congressman Owens used his position within the halls of Congress and in the community to ensure that every American lived a better life. Congressman Owens provided leadership within the Congressional Black Caucus fighting for the rights of minorities in addition to advocating for workers and the poor and middle class families. Congressman Owens was also

an advocate for disabled Americans playing an instrumental role in passing the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 in Congress.

It was an honor to serve with him as a colleague and a privilege to know him as a dear friend. My thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Maria and his family during this very difficult time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TAMMY DUCKWORTH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, for medical reasons, I was unable to be in Washington, D.C. for the roll call vote on H.R. 3080, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013. Had I been present, I would have voted Aye. I've heard from manufacturers, workers, and farmers in Illinois about the importance of an efficient and modern water transportation system that allows them to move their products to market. Investing in our ports, waterways, and other water infrastructure is key to keeping our economy competitive and creating jobs and much needed economic growth. While not perfect, H.R. 3080 represents true bipartisan compromise that will allow us to move forward with reform that is long overdue.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE ON THE DEATH AND RECOGNIZING THE EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO FLORIDA AND AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE OF THE HONORABLE C.W. BILL YOUNG

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in proud support, and as an original co-sponsor of H. Res. 384, which expresses the condolences of the House on the death and recognizes the extraordinary contributions to our nation of Congressman C.W. Bill Young of Florida, who died last Friday, October 25, 2013.

I thank the bipartisan leadership of the House and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Veterans Affairs Committee for working together to expedite the consideration of this fitting tribute to one of the most beloved members to serve in this body.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 384 recognizes the extraordinary contributions of Bill Young to public life in Florida and the United States. It is both fitting and proper that the People's House pay this tribute to a pioneering and path breaking man who devoted his life to serving the people.

Mr. Speaker, this happy moment stands in stark contrast to the sorrowful evening of October 18, 2013, when we learned that our dear friend and colleague, the great Bill Young, had lost his life.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Young was more than a great legislator. He was a good man. Virtually every member who served with Bill has a story about how the gentleman from Florida

lent his ear or helping hand to help advance a critical project or further a legislative priority. I am no exception.

Earlier this year, Chairman Young worked with me to win inclusion in H.R. 1960, the National Defense Authorization Act, of my amendment providing increased funding and support for medical research related to Triple Negative Breast Cancer. Chairman Young also helped me to \$10 million in increased funding to support work to assist service members suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD). This act of kindness on the part of Bill Young is changing lives in my congressional district, which is home to one of the nation's largest concentrations of veterans suffering from PTSD. Bill's compassion for our veterans and his colleagues knew no limits.

Bill Young was born December 16, 1930 in Harmarville, Pennsylvania. A flood washed away his home at age 6 where he lived with his single mother. An uncle had a hunting camp in Florida, so the family moved there when he was 16. Young dropped out of St. Petersburg High School to support his ill mother, Wilma M. (Hulings). He joined the Army National Guard and served from 1948 to 1957.

In 1960 Young was elected to the Florida Senate, where he served from 1961 to 1970, and was minority leader in that chamber from 1966 to 1970. Until 1963, Young was the only Republican Senator in Florida.

From 1999–2005, Congressman Young served as Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, overseeing the entire federal discretionary budget. In fact, the last time the United States had a balanced federal budget was under his Chairmanship.

Throughout his service on the Appropriations Committee, Young has been dedicated to improving the quality of life of the men and women who serve and who have served in the military. He regularly met with enlisted personnel and officers to assess their needs, and as a result, Congress has invested in improved base housing, better medical care, increased pay, and more modern equipment for the military.

Young has also been a leading advocate for increased biomedical research. During his Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, he successfully led the effort in Congress to double federal medical research funding over five years. He has likewise led the fight for federal funding for a variety of medical issues, including an increased immunization rate for preschoolers, improved public health programs nationwide, and cures for Parkinson's and Alzheimer's Diseases.

Throughout his career of public service, Young has been a strong advocate for the needs of Pinellas County. Among other issues, he has worked to ease congestion along U.S. Highway 19; attract high-tech jobs to St. Petersburg; improve health care for low-income children and families; protect the neighboring MacDill Air Force Base; build a state of the art medical center for veterans at Bay Pines; ensure a steady supply of water for the Tampa Bay area; and offset the effects of erosion on the area's beaches.

For nearly two weeks Young had been hospitalized with back problems that stemmed from a 1970 small plane crash. Despite the circumstances, Congressman Young vowed to beat his illness and battled valiantly until the very last day, when he finished his journey on earth and ascended to the heavens.