

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RETIREMENT CEREMONY FOR MRS. RUTHANNE SLAMKA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I stand before you today to recognize Mrs. Ruthanne Slamka for her many years of service to the National Park Service (NPS), and more specifically, to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Ruthanne's 40 years of service to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore have certainly contributed to the park's success. For her many years of public service and her exceptional dedication to the community of Northwest Indiana, she will be honored at a retirement ceremony on Friday, July 27, 2012.

Indisputably, Ruthanne's tireless devotion to ensuring the success of the park lent itself to the overall growth of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. As you may be aware, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore came into being on November 5, 1966. Ruthanne Slamka began her work with the National Park Service on July 23, 1972 and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore held a ceremony establishing the park on September 8, 1972.

Much work was needed to acquire land within the park's boundary, and Ruthanne served as the primary contact for hundreds of individuals and families whose property was acquired. Her knowledge of the properties and the complex acquisition process earned her the respect of the owners, other government entities, and the public at large. Further, the meticulous transcripts Ruthanne produced provide an exceptional insight into the park's early years, and serve as an invaluable tool for those interested in the rich history of this extraordinary landmark.

Thanks in part to the effort and professionalism Ruthanne demonstrated during her tenure with the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, residents of, and visitors to, Northwest Indiana are able to enjoy the Lake Michigan shoreline as well as the miles of recreational trails and the diverse ecosystem contained within the park's wetlands, prairies, and forests. My constituents and I are indebted to Ruthanne Slamka for her contributions to the only National Park within the First Congressional District.

Although she has committed herself to serving her community through her work with the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ruthanne's dedication to her family and loved ones is equally impressive. Ruthanne and her husband, Joseph, have been married for more than 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring Ruthanne Slamka, and in wishing her well upon her retirement. Her lifetime of service to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and her unselfish commitment to serving her community is truly admirable, and for this, she is worthy of the highest praise.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, on the Legislative Day of June 8, 2012, upon request of a leave of absence after 11:00 a.m., a series of votes were held. Had I been present for these rollcall votes, I would have casted the following votes:

On agreeing to the Broun (GA) amendment (Roll No. 372)—I vote "No"; On agreeing to the Scalise amendment (Roll No. 373)—I vote "No"; On agreeing to the Moran amendment (Roll No. 374)—I vote "Yes"; On agreeing to the Flake amendment (Roll No. 375)—I vote "No"; On motion to recommit with instructions (Roll No. 376)—I vote "Yes"; On passage (Roll No. 377)—I vote "No"; and On motion that the House instruct conferees (Roll No. 378)—I vote "No."

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CITY OF GAINESVILLE BEING NAMED "MOST PATRIOTIC SMALL TOWN IN AMERICA" BY USA TODAY

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gainesville, Texas as they were recently named the "Most Patriotic Small Town in America" by USA Today.

Last week, Rand McNally Corporation and USA Today announced the winners of the Best of the Road 2012 contest. This contest is a nationwide search for America's best towns for friendliest people, great scenery, terrific food, patriotic fervor, and just plain fun.

I am proud that Gainesville won the category for most patriotic, not only for its number of monuments and memorials and tremendous display of American flags, but especially for the genuine spirit of its citizens. As a finalist, Gainesville hosted a two day patriotic celebration during the judges' visit to the city which included an old fashioned ice cream social and a tour of the city decked out in its best red, white and blue regalia. In addition, the judges recognized Gainesville's Medal of Honor Host City Program, an annual three day celebration honoring the military veterans awarded our nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor. Also recognized was Gainesville's unique downtown area with its antique shopping and dining venues situated around the historic Cooke County Courthouse on the square.

Gainesville was established in 1850 through a donation of 40 acres of land by Mary E. Clark. The town was named after General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, a United States General sympathetic to Texas during the state's

revolution. After years of battling off Native American attacks, the city persevered and ultimately prospered. Since Gainesville is near Oklahoma's border, Gainesville became a key trading center. Farming and agriculture eventually took over as the town's primary industry, and after oil was discovered nearby, Gainesville was able to prosper even during a period of severe economic turmoil, the Great Depression. Gainesville is home to numerous attractions including Camp Howze Army training camp and the Frank Buck Zoo. Today, the city of Gainesville is still continuing to multiply its population and business community.

It is an honor to have Gainesville, recognized after 30,000 miles and five other cities, as the most patriotic. I am privileged to represent Gainesville, Texas in the U.S. House of Representatives, and I rise to salute them for their patriotism for our country.

LYME DISEASE EXPLODING IN U.S., AROUND THE GLOBE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week I chaired the first ever congressional hearing examining the global challenges in diagnosing, treating and managing Lyme disease.

My personal commitment to combating Lyme disease is longstanding—going back 20 years when one of the witnesses we had last week, Pat Smith, attended one of my townhall meetings in Wall Township, New Jersey and asked me to get involved. I did.

On September 28, 1993 I offered an amendment to establish a Lyme Disease Program through the Environmental Hygiene Agency of the U.S. Department of the Army. It passed and became law.

On May 5, 1998 I introduced a comprehensive, bipartisan Lyme Disease bill—H.R. 3795 Lyme Disease Initiative Act of 1998—which had at its core, the establishment of a task force—an advisory committee—to comprehensively investigate Lyme with at least four things in mind—detection, improved surveillance and reporting, accurate diagnosis and physician knowledge.

I reintroduced the bill again in 1999, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011.

I would note parenthetically that that same year, I also introduced a comprehensive law to combat Autism. Despite significant opposition in Congress and at NIH and CDC that paralleled the Lyme bill struggle, it became law in 2000. Last year I authored the Combating Autism Reauthorization Act of 2011 which was signed into law in the Fall—with the support of NIH and CDC. If only we had done the same with Lyme Disease legislation in the late 90s—a missed decade on Lyme.

As I have met scores of patients suffering the devastating effects of Chronic Lyme—who

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

only got well after aggressive treatment by a Lyme-literate physician—I have been dismayed and angered by the unwillingness of some to take a fresh, comprehensive look at this insidious disease.

My current bill—H.R. 2557—simply establishes a Tick-Borne Disease Advisory Committee with the requirement of ensuring diversity of valid scientific opinion—a “broad spectrum of viewpoints”—on the committee.

In Europe, Lyme disease syndromes were described as early as 1883, and by the mid-1930s neurologic manifestations and the association with Ixodes ticks were recognized and known as tick-borne meningoencephalitis.

In the United States, Lyme disease was not recognized until the early 1970s, when a statistically improbable cluster of pediatric arthritis occurred in the region around Lyme, Connecticut. This outbreak was investigated by Allen Steere, MD, and others from Yale and stimulated intense clinical and epidemiologic research. In 1981, Dr. Willy Burgdorfer, an NIH researcher at the Rocky Mountain Laboratories, identified the spiral-shaped bacteria (or spirochetes) causing Lyme disease and made the connection to the deer or black-legged tick, *Ixodes scapularis*.

Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne illness in the U.S. and is also endemic in parts of Europe and Asia, and recently has been confirmed to be endemic in the Amazon region of Brazil. In Europe, the highest rates are in Eastern and Central Europe. Recent surveillance studies have described growing problems in Australia and Canada.

In the U.S., Lyme disease has been reported in 49 states and is most common in the northeastern and north central states, and in Northern California into Oregon. Over 30,000 confirmed cases were reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, in 2010, making it the 6th most common reportable disease in the U.S. and the 2nd most reportable in the northeast. CDC has estimated that actual new cases may be 10 times more than the reported number—indicating roughly 300,000 new cases in 2010 alone. About 85,000 cases were reported annually in Europe as of 2006 according to the WHO, but that was recognized as a gross underestimate.

In North America, the only *Borrelia* species to cause Lyme disease is *Borrelia burgdorferi* (or *B. burgdorferi*); in Europe, *B. burgdorferi* and at least four other species of *Borrelia* cause the disease. Different species are associated with different manifestations of disease. There also are numerous strains of *Borrelia*, which may affect the ability to evade the immune system, the ability to invade certain organs or tissues, and the response to antibiotics.

Clinical manifestations of Lyme are usually divided into three stages, although the descriptions of the stages vary. According to the U.S. Army Surveillance System—which may have a greater variety of systems because they have both domestic and international surveillance components—during the first stage, 70 percent of patients display the characteristic erythema migrans (EM). Other symptoms of stage one include profound fatigue, fever, chills, headache, sore throat, sore and aching muscles and joints, and swollen glands.

The second stage is marked by migratory musculoskeletal pain, neurological complications in 10–20 percent of patients, and heart

inflammation or heart block in 6 to 10 percent of patients that appear 4 to 6 weeks after infection. Symptoms include severe headache and stiff neck, facial paralysis, weakness and/or pain of the chest or extremities, rarely optic atrophy with blindness and coma. Acrodermatitis Chronica Atrophicans, ACA, is a cutaneous manifestation that may occur during the second stage to several years after disease onset.

The third stage typically involves the onset of arthritis characteristic of rheumatoid arthritis, affecting primarily the knees and other large joints. During this stage, a small percentage of patients also suffer from sleepiness, loss of memory, mood swings, and an inability to concentrate.

Few diseases have aroused such a high level of emotion and controversy among the public, physicians, and researchers than Lyme disease. There are two distinct views of Lyme disease; each cites scientific evidence to support its claims, while outcomes research is limited and conflicting. One view—promoted by the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)—is that the disease is “hard to catch and easy to cure” and denies the existence of chronic Lyme disease or persistent infection with the Lyme bacteria. Any treatment other than a short course of antibiotics is considered too risky. Patients who do not fit the paradigm may have few options outside of psychiatric evaluation.

The alternative view—promoted by the International Lyme and Associated Diseases Society, ILADS, and also by numerous academic researchers in the U.S. and around the globe—says that the science is too unsettled to be definitive and there can be one or more causes of persistent symptoms after initial treatment in an individual who has been infected with the agent of Lyme disease. These causes include the possibility of persistent infection, or a post-infectious process, or a combination of both. These are not “academic” concerns however because the patients’ health is at stake. Unfortunately, some academic researchers believe some of their colleagues are more interested in winning arguments than moving the science forward.

Three areas central to the controversy are: the quality of diagnostics, post-treatment persistence of *Borrelia*, and available treatment options in light of clinical guidelines.

Current diagnostic tests commonly used do not detect the spirochete that causes Lyme disease, rather, they detect whether the patient has developed antibodies to the pathogen (serological testing). CDC recommends two-tier serological testing, but cautions that the 2-tier system should be used only for surveillance purposes and not for diagnosis. Part of the difficulty in clinically managing suspected Lyme disease is that the CDC protocol is frequently not only used, but required for diagnosis.

A study in the Netherlands of eight commercially available ELISAs and five immunoblots found that they had widely divergent sensitivity and specificity and a very poor concordance, and concluded that “their high variable sensitivity and specificity further puts the much-advised two-tier testing strategy into question.”

In addition, two of the authors of a July 3, 2007 article on an antibiotic resistance element in *B. burgdorferi*, were Julie Boylan and Frank Gherardini of NIAID’s Rocky Mountain

Laboratories, stated that, “It is a multistage disorder that is difficult to diagnose at any stage of the disease as well as being difficult to treat during the later symptoms.”

Dr. Mark Eshoo, the head of new technology at the IBIS Biosciences Division of Abbott Laboratories told us last week of exciting information regarding the development of diagnostic tools that, hopefully, will move us past a lot of the controversy.

IDSA has repeatedly stated that there is no “convincing” evidence that the Lyme *Borrelia* persists after standard antibiotic treatment. “Convincing is clearly a subjective term; however, there is substantial evidence of the persistence of *B. burgdorferi* after treatment with antibiotics. There are numerous documented case studies of persistence in humans after antibiotic treatment, and our witnesses may comment on additional evidence for post-treatment persistence in humans. Additionally, one of our witnesses from last week’s hearing was Dr. Stephen Barthold, one of the top experts in the country, and I am sure in the world, on animal models. Dr. Barthold, described published and yet to be published experimental studies that provide compelling evidence for *B. burgdorferi* persistence following antibiotic treatment in animal model systems and their potential significance for human medicine.

Numerous studies have been conducted of the mechanisms by which *Borrelia* may evade the immune system and antibiotics. Studies have suggested that resistance to antibiotics might be due to formation of different morphological forms of *B. burgdorferi*, including cell wall deficient forms and biofilm-like colonies. Research also indicates that *Borrelia* can exchange genetic material, possibly contributing to its ability to avoid detection by the immune system. Several other distinct technical mechanisms are well known by which *Borrelia* can evade the immune system.

Contrary to known scientific evidence, in a March 21, 2008, letter to Members of Congress, IDSA stated, “Not only is this assertion [the notion that some spirochetes can persist despite conventional treatment courses] microbiologically implausible, there are no convincing published scientific data supporting the existence of chronic Lyme disease.” It is problematic that IDSA would write to Congress trying to discourage support of legislation saying that post treatment persistence is microbiologically implausible.

Additionally, in an article, “A Chronic Appraisal of ‘Chronic Lyme Disease’” published in the October 4, 2007, *New England Journal of Medicine*, several IDSA physicians and a CDC colleague made the statement that “Chronic Lyme disease, which is equated with chronic *B. burgdorferi* infection is a misnomer, . . .”

While this statement has been referred to repeatedly in other correspondence, calling “chronic Lyme” a misnomer does not seem reasonable or supportable since it goes far past expressing uncertainty. It seems clear that the intent of the statement was to firmly slam the door on the notion that there possibly could be chronic Lyme.

The final major area of controversy is the significance of the IDSA’s treatment guidelines which directly impact patients and their ability to get treatment. Guidelines should be developed based on the best science, and there has been extreme controversy regarding the restrictive nature of the IDSA guidelines. The

guidelines do not allow for the possibility of chronic infection and severely limit physician discretion on treating the disease.

Supporters of the IDSA guidelines point to dangers of the prolonged use of antibiotics and the possibility of treating when an infection has not been established. They also frequently point to alternative therapies which are unproven and may be dangerous; however, such alternative therapies are in the background for many diseases—perhaps most well recognized for cancer. Critics of the guidelines contend that they are based on highly selective science and that guidelines panelists had significant conflicts of interest. A 2009 review of the IDSA guidelines did not result in any changes.

IDSA and supporters place heavy weight on certain clinical trials of Lyme treatments supported by NIH. There has been much controversy of the quality of those trials and their generalizability to broad populations of patients. It is disturbing to the lay bystander that the controversy has ensued for so long without resolution. Certainly there are numerous unknowns about the bacteria and the disease; however, the public questions why the “experts” can’t even agree on whether these small numbers of clinical trials are well designed, well executed, and of sufficient power (whether they have a large enough number of patients), and the degree to which they can be generalized to other patient populations.

IDSA supporters have been adamant in the quality of the studies and the validity of their use to guide treatments for broad patient populations. In fact, several other researchers have been highly critical of the studies, pointing to specific perceived deficiencies, such as selection criteria that almost guaranteed failure, not appropriately defining endpoints, and, significantly underpowering the studies. One journal article from the Netherlands states, “The randomized studies that have been performed have been of questionable quality and were heavily underpowered to detect potential effects.”

Many who recognize the shortcomings of clinical trials to date, stress the importance of conducting more well-designed treatment studies with a sufficiently large and representative number of patients, and at least some such efforts are underway around the globe. I am pleased that Dr. Raphael Stricker, a practicing physician who sees many Lyme patients, guided us through some of the vast amount of literature on Lyme disease.

The UK has suffered under a contentious environment among different Lyme disease stakeholders very much like that of the U.S. We are told however that the UK may be making progress in developing a more cooperative environment. I am pleased that Stella Huyshe-Shires, the Chairman of Lyme Disease Action, in the United Kingdom, was able to share with us some of the perspectives on efforts to manage Lyme disease in Europe. I was happy to hear about the collaboration, funded by the National Institute for Health Research, with the Jack Lind Alliance to identify the uncertainties faced during consultations between patients and physicians, to then identify the top unanswered questions about diagnosis and treatment of Lyme, and to prioritize research.

This cooperative approach contrasts with the environment in the U.S. A recommendation regarding Lyme disease made during a May 2005 meeting of CDC’s National Center

for Infectious Diseases Board of Scientific Counselors, attended by the then President of the IDSA, that CDC should focus on science and not on the concerns of patient groups and that others may need to step in to assist CDC with public interface. Collaboration between the IDSA and government agencies on strategies to deal with the public can be seen in various statements and documents.

The September 2011 article, “Antiscience and ethical concerns associated with the advocacy of Lyme disease” reflects the degree of hostility toward patients, treating physicians and the Lyme charities that were formed to support education and research on behalf of patients.

Wouldn’t it be much better if instead of belittling, insulting, and smearing patients, treating physicians and advocates, the authors of that study had asked themselves and posed the question to others “What can we do to better understand and address the needs and concerns of patients, physicians and advocates?”

Two of the witnesses we heard from last week focused on the needs and concerns of patients and the non-profit organizations fighting on their behalf—namely, Mr. Evan White, a former Lyme disease patient, and Ms. Pat Smith, the President of the Lyme Disease Association, who provided their important perspectives. What we should never lose sight of is that the goal of all of our efforts and the science is to help patients regain health.

There are numerous Lyme disease non-profit organizations, some of them less informed than others. To cast a wide net and say that that they are well-intentioned, but ignorant and ill-formed is not an accurate portrayal. Many of them are intelligent, savvy people, who established medical and scientific advisory boards to advise their organizations. Two that I am most familiar with have funded millions of dollars in Lyme disease research, providing grants to a Who’s Who of Academic Researchers.

Efforts to discredit research because it was partially funded by Lyme disease charities are therefore disturbing. Such efforts led some researchers to initially submit research studies and to leave off some funding sources. Researchers have also reported that when they have presented research findings to government officials or other scientists, there has been more interest in the funding sources than the research itself. Without speculating whether such intimidation is intentional, it is most unfortunate because academic scientists and very critical studies have been, and continue to be, supported by several of the Lyme charities, some of whom have raised millions of dollars and have invested every penny into research.

At the end of their “Antiscience. . .” tirade, the article’s authors state that the public’s health will be endangered “unless responsible physicians, scientists, government leaders, and the media firmly stand up for an evidence-base approach to this infection that is based on high-quality scientific studies.”

That is a perfect ending for my remarks because that is precisely what the Lyme community wants; however, it will be necessary for the physicians, scientists, government leaders, and media to be discerning—to evaluate the evidence to see if it is based on the best science and to scrutinize the studies and the critiques of those studies to determine whether they are of high quality. We need scientists to

speak out in an unfettered way. We need government agencies to show leadership and to forcefully say what we know and what we don’t know based on the best available evidence.

Thankfully, we can be confident that science will prevail: research has been progressing—we are greatly increasing knowledge of pathophysiology, and we seem to be on the cusp of breakthroughs in diagnostics that hopefully will solve questions of persistence and active vs. past infection.

I regret that we did not hear from NIH, CDC, nor a representative from the IDSA at last week’s hearing. They all were invited, but declined—the IDSA expressing that their potential witness had a scheduling conflict.

I will reissue an invitation to them—and expect they will testify before our subcommittee.

MAC NASH

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, educators know that preparing students for future challenges is an integral part of the job. Today, I am proud to honor retiring Sabine Pass ISD Superintendent Malcolm “Mac” Nash for putting the entire community on his shoulders and helping to rebuild after Hurricane Ike.

Mac was born in Silsbee, Texas, and spent his early years working the oil fields inherent to Southeast Texas. A decision to change careers into education seemed like a natural choice. He always enjoyed helping others. Mac was Superintendent of West Sabine ISD in Liberty, Texas, before being named to the same position in 2006 at Sabine Pass ISD, a small rural town about three miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

One year earlier, Hurricane Rita made landfall almost directly over Sabine Pass, causing widespread damage across the area. One building endured the brunt of the storm better than any other in the community and that was the Sabine Pass School, the PreK–12 campus opened in 2002. Even though it sustained millions of dollars in damages, the School survived and gave the community a place to come together.

Mac came on board as the repairs from Rita were nearing completion. Hurricanes Humberto in 2007 and Gustav in August 2008, while not causing much damage, kept the community on its toes ready for anything. They did not have to wait long, as Hurricane Ike formed in early September 2008 before making landfall over Galveston, causing millions of dollars worth of damage to Sabine Pass and billions across the entire Gulf Coast region.

One building stood out among the mud and debris, and that was once again the Sabine Pass School. Mac knew that he had control of the only building in town that could survive almost anything and he made sure that it was used to its fullest capabilities. It was a meeting place, shelter, staging area, and most importantly, the lighthouse in front of the school served as the “Beacon of Hope” to all citizens, a reminder of the fortitude necessary to weather any storm.

Nash knew that the community needed some stability and a feeling of normalcy, so

under his leadership, the staff worked tirelessly to prepare the school for a return. The Sabine Pass School reopened in early October, missing only 17 days of instruction. 92 percent of the students were back on the first day. They were not just passing time, either. The School would receive exemplary status from the Texas Education Agency that year.

After a 6-year tenure as Superintendent of the Sabine Pass ISD, Malcolm Nash is stepping down. Because of his courageous leadership, he was named the Region 5 Superintendent of the Year for 2011–12 and is also in the running for the statewide title. Thanks to Mac's leadership, Sabine Pass is a stronger, better place to live.

The Sabine Pass School gets the name of the "Beacon of Hope," but the citizens will never forget the light that Malcolm Nash shined on the entire community.

And that's just the way it is.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MR. JOHN C.
FAKAN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Mr. John C. Fakan, the skipper of the historic USS COD Submarine Memorial.

Mr. Fakan was born in Cleveland, Ohio on May 10, 1934. He grew up in Cleveland and attended John Marshal High School. John earned a bachelor's degree in physics from Ohio University, a master's degree in electrical engineering from Colorado State University, and a PhD in systems engineering, also from Colorado State University. Despite his education in the sciences, John had interests in many areas. He served as the president of the Cleveland Philosophical Society and was a trustee of the Great Lakes Historical Society and the Historic Naval Ships Society.

John led a life full of accomplishments that ranged from working as an aerospace engineer for NASA's Lewis Research Center in Brook Park, Ohio to founding the Medical Data Systems Corporation, located Northeast Ohio. Throughout his career, John helped develop technology used in moon landings and designed quieter jet engines. He also worked on the Great Lakes Very High Frequency Communications System technology that allowed for radio-telephone communication over the Great Lakes.

Most recently, John had been known as the skipper of the USS COD Submarine Memorial, a warship that saw battle in both World War II and the Korean War. In 2011, John was awarded the Casper J. Knight, Jr. Award for his work restoring and maintaining the submarine.

I offer my condolences to his wife Helene; children, Stephen, Debra and Sandra; grandchildren, and five siblings. In addition to his family, John will be missed by the many people whose lives he affected in his 78 incredible years.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring John C. Fakan, a leader and a role model in the Cleveland community.

NAVY LT. BRAD SNYDER EM-
BARKS ON HIS NEXT MISSION—
OLYMPIC GOLD

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Navy Lt. Brad Snyder, of St. Petersburg, Florida, who I not only have the honor and privilege to represent but who I appointed to the United States Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Snyder is an American hero who lost his eye sight in Afghanistan while carrying out an extremely dangerous mission to protect the lives of his team in the field.

Lieutenant Snyder is emblematic of the American volunteer spirit that is the cornerstone of our Nation's fighting force. As a record setting swimmer at Northeast High School in St. Petersburg, he informed me in 2001 of his desire to attend the United States Naval Academy.

"I believe that to serve my country, and by attending the Naval Academy, I would be making the most of what I have been given by God," Brad wrote to me in his candidate statement. I was proud to nominate Brad in December 2001 and with his appointment, he joined the Class of 2006 in Annapolis during the summer of 2002.

Brad was an outstanding Midshipman. He demonstrated his exceptional leadership skill as the Captain of the Navy Swim Team. His coaches, teammates, and fellow sailors all extolled his exceptional work ethic and amiable, trustworthy behavior.

During his time at Annapolis, Brad learned of the mission of our explosive ordinance disposal, EOD, teams, the fearless men and women who dismantle explosives and Improvised Explosive Devices, IEDs, to protect Americans in the field, often endangering their own lives in the process. Brad decided that he wanted to volunteer for this dangerous assignment.

Lieutenant Snyder graduated in May 2006 and became an Explosive Ordnance Officer. After a 6 month deployment to Iraq, Lieutenant Snyder was deployed to Afghanistan on April 11, 2011. Despite his father's passing while he was in Afghanistan, Lieutenant Snyder decided to remain on deployment with his team. On September 7, 2011, the front of Lieutenant Snyder's patrol team set off an IED. While providing aid, Lieutenant Snyder stepped on a pressure plate, detonating another unseen IED. The second blast inflicted severe burns and permanently blinded him. While recovering at the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Lt. Brad Snyder remained positive and focused on healing.

Less than 2 months after losing his sight, Lieutenant Snyder returned to the swimming pool and swam several hundred meters on his first attempt. He continued to progress and train with the intent to serve his country, this time as a member of the U.S. Paralympics Swim Team.

Just last month, Lieutenant Snyder fulfilled his dream and qualified for the team that will represent the United States in London later this summer.

As I look back over Brad's candidate statement to me 11 years ago, I was struck by one of his life goals. Brad wrote, "Initially it was Olympic gold that I dreamed of, but as reality set in I realized that the military was a more realistic dream. Today I dream that I will be an officer in the best Navy the world has ever seen, and I hope that my contributions to the Navy can help it grow strong."

Mr. Speaker, Lt. Brad Snyder has already achieved one of his goals—to be an officer in the best Navy the world has ever seen and to help it grow strong. He sacrificed his vision to protect his fellow sailors, soldiers, and Marines. It is my hope that my colleagues will join me in saying thank you to Lieutenant Snyder for the steep price he paid to protect our freedom and at the same time to wish him God speed as he sets off to London to achieve his next goal—to bring home gold from the 2012 Paralympics.

When I see the spirit and courage of Lt. Brad Snyder, I am confident that our nation is in good hands with a new generation of leaders who understand the value of service and sacrifice. Our best wishes go out to him that a gold medal may be but one of many great achievements Brad achieves over his lifetime.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
C.W. BILL YOUNG, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC.

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT

Young men and women who are selected for training at one of our Service Academies receive an outstanding and costly education at the expense of the United States Government. Graduates are normally required to serve at least their five years after graduation. Congressman Young is most anxious to select young men and women who sincerely desire a service career and who fully intend to make it their life's work. Therefore, applicants for appointment to one of the Service Academies are requested to complete the following:

I, Bradley W. Snyder, a candidate for appointment to one of the United States Service Academies, do hereby certify that my application is motivated primarily by a desire to serve my country as a career officer. I further state that it is my intention, if appointed, to graduate from the Academy and make service in the Armed Forces of the United States my profession and career. I make this statement in good conscience and without mental reservation. Moreover, I want to serve my country as a career officer in the U.S. Navy because: (Please type in space below)

The Naval Academy is one of the best institutions in the world, and has the most potential for development in mind and character. I believe that to serve my country, and by attending the Naval Academy, I would be making the most out of what I have been given by God. As a young child I dreamed that perhaps one day, I could have the chance to represent the great country of the United States and be a part of it's world dominance. Initially it was Olympic gold that I dreamed of, but as reality set in I realized that the military was a more realistic dream. Today I dream that I will be an officer in the best Navy the world has ever seen, and I hope that my contribution to the Navy can help it grow stronger,

Signature Bradley W. Snyder Date 09/06/01.

WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED
PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2012

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act. I also want to thank my colleague, Congressman JIM LANGEVIN, for his unyielding efforts to introduce, promote and advance this important legislation.

As you know, the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act would initiate an important first step to potential National Wild and Scenic River designation for portions of the Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Launching a study by the National Parks Service, this legislation could help to verify the outstanding beauty, abundant fisheries, and historic character that these free-flowing rivers currently provide our local communities and put this designated area on a path towards greater preservation.

Connecticut and Rhode Island are home to some of the most diverse habitats and natural resources, including the lands and waters of the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed. As stewards of this pristine 300 square mile area, it is our responsibility to ensure that these natural habitats are preserved and protected for generations to come. Our communities in Connecticut and Rhode Island have joined together to help protect this outstanding resource and preserve the area's biological diversity as well as its seemingly unlimited recreational opportunities. The relationship between the continued health of our local communities and the continued health of these waters is one that cannot and should not be overlooked.

The Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association and the Nature Conservancy have done an outstanding job advocating for the need and passage of this legislation, garnering the support of every town in the surrounding areas. It is evident that this locally-driven priority would benefit greatly from the public-private partnership that the Wild and Scenic designation entails, and I encourage this body to look favorably on this legislation so that a study for potential designation can begin.

I urge my colleagues to cast a vote in favor of H.R. 3388, the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act.

HONORING DR. BEVERLY WADE
HOGAN**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Dr. Beverly Wade Hogan. She was appointed as President of Tougaloo College in May 2002.

Prior to being appointed as President of Tougaloo College in 2002, Dr. Hogan served in many capacities at the College. She was the College's interim president, vice president for Institutional Advancement, founding direc-

tor of the Owens Health and Wellness Center, and executive assistant to the president. She served for ten years as the commissioner for the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Commission, four years as the executive director of the Governor's Office of Federal-State Programs, nine years as the executive director of the Mental Health Association in Hinds County and the state of Mississippi, respectively. She was once the adjunct instructor in Public Policy at Jackson State University and a frequent guest lecturer at the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State University. Additionally, Dr. Hogan has been involved with employment and educational training programs in Denmark, Sweden, and West Germany in affiliation with the German Marshall Fund. Dr. Hogan has also been a scholar with the Kettering Foundation where her research focus was on Higher Education and Civic Responsibility, in addition to being a participant and presenter in the Oxford Roundtable at Oxford University in Oxford, England.

Dr. Hogan holds the Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology from Tougaloo College and a Master's in Public Policy and Administration from Jackson State University. Dr. Hogan has continued her own education by pursuing additional studies at the University of Southern Mississippi and the University of Georgia. Dr. Hogan is currently furthering her education by pursuing her Doctoral Degree in Human Development and Organizational Leadership at Fielding Graduate University. She currently holds an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities from Wiley College in Texas and Rust College in Mississippi. In addition to this, she has also earned numerous certificates in leadership development, organizational management, policy development, health and human resources management, alcohol and drug studies, urban development and administrative law.

Dr. Hogan has also been credited with pioneering programs that have improved the quality of life for many citizens, including but not limited to the founding of the first psychiatric halfway house in Mississippi, establishing the first rape crisis center and shelter for battered women, and initiating the state's Self Employment Demonstration Project to reduce welfare dependency and the Rental Rehabilitation and Low Income Tax Credit Programs to increase the availability of housing for low income families.

As a woman dedicated to her community, Dr. Hogan volunteers and serves on various boards, including the community advisory board for Bancorp South, the Metro Chamber of Commerce, the University Club, and the Board of Visitors for the School of Dentistry at the University of Mississippi. She also serves on the local board for Entergy Mississippi, Sanderson Farm, the Regional Commission on Building Philanthropy, the national board of directors for the United Negro College Fund, the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education and the Brown University Leadership Alliance. She presently serves as the Chairperson of the Foundation for the Mid-South Board of Directors, and is a founding member and former president of the Central Mississippi Chapter of the National Coalition of 100 Black Women. Dr. Hogan is also a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the Links.

Dr. Hogan is a current member of the Mt. Wade Missionary Baptist Church in Terry, Mis-

issippi and is a regular worshipper at the Union Church of Christ/Woodworth Chapel at Tougaloo College.

She is married to Marvin Hogan and they have two sons, Maurice and Marcellus; two grandsons, Marsei and Tai'Micah; and two granddaughters, Emani and Liyah.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Beverly W. Hogan for her dedication to serving others.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 23, 2012, I was unable to attend votes due to a previously scheduled appointment. At that time I was in my district meeting with constituents to discuss environmental issues impacting the town of Clinton, IL and DeWitt County, IL.

Had I been present, my votes would have been as follows: for H.R. 2362 and H.R. 3477 I would have voted "yea"; for S. 2039, I would have voted "nay".

IN RECOGNITION OF THE REOPENING
OF ST. BARBARA CHURCH**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of St. Barbara's Church, one of the 11 Cleveland Catholic Diocese parishes that will be reopening this year.

In 2009 it was announced that several of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese's area churches, including St. Barbara's, were to close. However, just months ago, the Vatican overruled this decision and St. Barbara's will be reopening its doors on Sunday, July 22.

St. Barbara's Church originally opened in 1906 on top of a hill south of Big Creek in Cleveland. The building burned down in 1913, and a new one was built on the corner of Denison Avenue and West 15th Street, which was much more accessible for parishioners traveling by foot. In 1925, St. Barbara's Elementary School was established along with a new church building, leaving the old church building to be used as a hall for events. The third church building was torn down and replaced with yet another in 1952, and would remain the primary church building.

In anticipation of the re-opening, parishioners spent the past several weeks restoring the building to its former condition, cleaning the pews and replacing the statues that had been removed after the closing.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognizing the reopening of St. Barbara's Church, a beloved parish that has returned to the City of Cleveland.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD KEITH
SALICK

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard Keith Salick whose recent and sudden passing has left a hole in the hearts of the entire Space Coast community as well as surfing enthusiasts worldwide, life-long friends, family, and those affected by kidney disease.

Born October 6, 1949, Richard and his twin brother, Phil, learned to surf together in their early teenage years, traveling to exotic surfing hot spots around the world making a name for themselves and eventually both were invited to join Dewey Weber's California-based Surf Team. At that time, Dewey Weber's team had only a limited number of team members from the East Coast but it also consisted of the top surfers in the world.

As Richard worked his way up the up the ladder, he earned a spot on the United States Surfing Team, was selected to join the World Contest Team and signed a contract with Hobie Surfboards. A short time later, at the age of 23, Richard fell ill and was told he needed a kidney transplant. Aided by his twin brother Phil, who was his first kidney donor, Richard recovered but was told all physical sports were out of the question—including surfing.

After a year of recovery, Richard could no longer ignore his desire to return to competitive surfing. He was the first person to develop an "Ensolite" padding system which he strapped around his abdomen to protect his transplanted kidney and went on to place second in his first competition. Richard continued to win surf contests and proudly displayed one of his trophies at the dialysis unit at Shands Hospital in Gainesville, Florida, inspiring other kidney patients.

Richard continued to surf professionally and was dubbed by Nephrology News as "the First Professional Athlete to Return to Active Competition after a Transplant." Upon retirement in 1980, Salick was ranked the Number 1 surfer on the East Coast in the 24–35 year old division. In 1985 Richard and his brother Phil co-founded the National Kidney Foundation Pro Am Surf Festival raising millions of dollars over the years. This festival is one of the largest charitable surfing events in the world.

"Richard Salick has received many prestigious awards over his lifetime including the "Nancy Katin Award" at the United States Surfing Championships in Huntington Beach, California. This award was given to one competitive surfer each year and voted on by all the worldwide surfing association presidents.

"Rich also built eleven-time world champion surfer Kelly Slater's first surf board in Cocoa Beach.

Over the course of Richard's life, he endured a total of three kidney transplants all donated by his brothers Phil, Chan and Wilson. In January of 2000, Salick was inducted into the Surfing Hall of Fame as an "East Coast Surfing Legend" and was also inducted into the Black Belt Martial Arts Hall of Fame in 2008 along with his son David. Besides being an accomplished surfer, inventor, inspirational speaker, and post transplant athlete, Richard

would say that his greatest accomplishment was raising his two sons Philip and David, both world class athletes.

Richard has personified the successes of extreme sports activity post transplant and has served as an inspiration to all he met including transplant patients around the world. He will be missed but his legacy and spirit will live on.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO PERMANENTLY EXEMPT TAX-
EXEMPT PRIVATE ACTIVITY
BONDS FROM THE AMT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to come before the House today to introduce legislation with my Republican Ways & Means colleague, JIM GERLACH, that would permanently exempt tax-exempt private activity bonds from the alternative minimum tax. This bill will help spur additional transportation infrastructure investments, reduce borrowing costs for students and create jobs and economic growth.

In 2009, we enacted a two-year AMT exemption that expired at the end of 2010. This provision was extremely successful. From January 2009 to the end of 2010, thanks to this provision, the airport industry sold an unprecedented \$12.7 billion in private activity bonds that were exempt from the AMT, allowing construction projects to flourish and jobs to be created at airports across the country. And I think it's telling that in 2011, after the provision expired, airport issuances fell to \$4.3 billion, which is the lowest amount since 2007.

This exemption also is critical to reducing borrowing cost for students around the country. In Massachusetts, the 2009 PAB-AMT relief resulted in almost 20,000 students receiving low-cost financing for their education. The average student in Massachusetts borrowing \$16,000 for his or her education saved \$1,100 in interest over the life of the loan.

Mr. Speaker, we've seen amazing results by exempting PABs from the AMT and I encourage my colleagues to support this important bill and make this exemption permanent.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote on July 17, 2012, I would have voted "yes" on the suspension bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2013 (H.R. 6018). Also, had I been present for the vote on July 17, 2012, I would have voted "yes" on the Insular Areas Act of 2011 (S. 2009), and had I been present for the vote on July 18, 2012, I would have voted "yes" on the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (H.R. 5872).

HONORING MEI T. NAKANO

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with pride today to honor Mei T. Nakano of Sebastopol, CA. Ms. Nakano has spoken out about her life in a World War II internment camp and has become a powerful advocate for human rights, justice, and world peace.

Born in Colorado in 1924 to Japanese immigrants who farmed there, Ms. Nakano was later interned in a camp in Amache, Colorado, for three years during World War II. She met and married her husband Shiro there and then saw him drafted into the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.

After the war, she raised three children, and, inspired by women's liberation and civil rights movements, went back to school and earned a Master's Degree in Language and Literature at age 51. According to Mei, "The Japanese American community finally began to claim its history during the 1970s in the form of the liberation movements. Simultaneously, we began to feel the full rights of citizenship and entitlements due us."

After working for several years as an English instructor at Laney College and Diablo Valley College, Ms. Nakano became a partner and editor at Mina Press Publishing. She turned increasingly to free-lance writing and human rights activism, becoming well known for her depictions of the Japanese American experience and the importance of social just and multiculturalism.

One of her seminal books, *Japanese American Women: Three Generations*, first published by Minna Press in 1991 and now in its fifth printing, was hailed as the first of its kind historical survey of Japanese American women from the initial immigrant generation trying to adapt their cultural values to America through later generations who balanced these values with those of the society they were born into. For Mei's generation, the second, the experience of the World War II concentration camps defined everything that followed.

Mei Nakano organized the first Asian American Women's conference in Oakland, in 1992 and continues to speak out movingly and cogently about her beliefs and experiences at high schools, colleges, other institutions, and public events. "The salient point to be made," she says, "is how pernicious and destructive racism is, how anti-human. It can cause people to defer their aspirations, lose hope, and, at times, strike out in anti-social behavior. Others may go down that sinkhole of safety of 'having done well enough . . .'" The issue of injustice because of 'otherness' is not done. It takes vigilance to recognize it, a commitment to be moved to do something about it."

Ms. Nakano has always been very active in her local community. Since 1979, she has been a member of the Executive Board of the Sonoma County Japanese American Citizens League, and she was an organizer of the successful effort to establish the Sonoma County Commission on Human Rights. She served as the Commission's first chair (1992).

In speaking out on the injustices she sees, Mei Nakano also gives us a message of hope: "Finally, I need to say that I rejoice in the fact that we've come a long way here in America

regarding the issue of 'otherness,' not the least of which is the extraordinary fact of electing an African American president. For me, the 'foreign-ness' which I felt so starkly in childhood and in my growing years, has gradually dissipated as I find myself tossed in the salad bowl of American society, proud to be in the skin I'm in."

Mr. Speaker, Mei T. Nakano has used the experiences of her life to inspire others and is now enjoying time with her husband of 69 years and her three children as well as her grandchildren and great grandchildren. She is also gardening, reading, responding to requests for writing articles, working on book of short stories, and, of course, speaking out when the need arises. Please join me in honoring this special activist who reminds us of the causes worth fighting for.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE REOPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of St. Patrick's Church, one of the 11 Cleveland Catholic Diocese parishes that will be reopening this year.

In 2009 it was announced that several of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese's area churches, including St. Patrick's, were to close. However, just months ago, the Vatican overruled this decision and St. Patrick's will be reopening its doors on Sunday, July 22.

St. Patrick Parish, which was founded on March 17, 1848, is the mother church of 13 parishes on Cleveland's west side. The church was built using sandstone in 1898 and still has its original stained glass windows portraying the saints. The parish grounds also include a Community Center, Rectory, Cemetery, gym, and West Park Catholic Academy's two school buildings.

St. Patrick Parish had served more than 1,110 families in Cleveland's West Park neighborhood before being closed. Upon reopening, the parish anticipates that nearly 80 percent of their former parishioners will return to worship.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognizing the reopening of St. Patrick's Church, a beloved parish that has returned to the City of Cleveland.

IN HONOR OF DEVIL PUPS' 50,000 GRADUATES

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Devil Pups Inc. as it celebrates the 50,000 teenagers who have graduated from its program since its inception in 1954.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of those graduates, having completed the program in 1958. I continue to support the program as a member of Devil Pups' Advisory Board. I can personally attest to the program's success in building teenagers' self-confidence and in teaching them to take responsibility for their actions

through Devil Pups' Good Citizenship-Physical Development Program.

The program's impetus was the burning of an American flag by a group of teenagers at a Southern California high school in 1953. Aggravated by this activity and the attitudes of the American youth it represented, retired Marine Corps Colonel Duncan Shaw Sr. and a group of retired Marine Corps Reserve Officers asked the Commandant of the Marine Corps to help aid character development in teenage boys and girls and enable them to become healthier and more successful citizens.

The Commandant agreed to help if the former Marines would form a charitable corporation to solicit contributions needed for food, transportation, insurance, and other sustainable items the government is prohibited from paying for.

The next summer, Camp Pendleton Commanding General John T. Selden granted permission for the nonprofit corporation Devil Pups Inc. to bring aboard 1,800 14- to 17-year-old boys. In 1998, Devil Pups welcomed its first platoon of girls into the program. Through the efforts of the active duty and reserve Marines and Devil Pups volunteers, the program has grown into a highly successful annual project. This summer, Devil Pups will graduate its 50,000th pup.

The name "Devil Pups" was conceived after observing that German troops during World War I called U.S. Marines "Devil Dogs" because of their battlefield accomplishments and valor. This success and challenge under stress is a fitting precursor for the name "Devil Pups."

The Devil Pups program is a demanding physical and academic good-citizenship program. The program is more mental than physical, reflecting the whole person concept. The program foundations are intellectual, spiritual, social, and physical.

Because of the limited space and ongoing military activities at Camp Pendleton, the program is only open to teens 14 to 17 years old from California, Nevada, and Arizona. It costs nearly \$500 per teen to put on the program each year, but no teen has ever been asked to pay for the experience and no government funds are expended. The money raised to pay for the 10-day encampment is done through generous grants, fundraisers, and individual contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a Devil Pups graduate and for my continued association with its program. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Devil Pups Inc. and its volunteers for reaching the 50,000 pup milestone and for their efforts to help shape our youth into confident, healthy, and productive citizens.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 23, I missed a series of rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Nos. 499, 500, and 501.

CONGRATULATING ROBERT BAUMAN ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BRUCE L. BRALEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to congratulate Bob Bauman on his long-awaited and well-deserved retirement from the Butler County Rural Electric Cooperative, REC. Bob has served as CEO and General Manager in Allison, Iowa, since 1984, and has been very active in rural development. He was instrumental in establishing an economic development program at Butler County REC and building a \$1.8 million revolving loan fund for the program. In addition, he was the leader in forming Homeward Inc., a nonprofit housing provider assisting rural Iowans with their housing needs. Homeward has made more than \$10 million in loans in 25 Iowa counties and assisted 1,000 families as they acquire and maintain their homes.

He has served on the Governor's Task Force on Housing, the Iowa Institute of Cooperatives Legislative Committee, and on boards of directors for the Iowa Association of Business and Industry, the Community Vitality Center, the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation, CFC, and the National Cooperative Services Corporation. He's also served on the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, NRECA, Community and Economic Development Committee, and as chair of the NRECA/CFC Rural Housing Committee.

In March 2012, the Iowa Area Development Group honored Bob with the Silver Shovel Award for outstanding leadership, innovation, and achievement in business and community development.

Calling Bob a leader is an understatement. He has had a tremendous impact on the quality of life of thousands of Iowans, and he has been a good friend and adviser to me. I wish Bob all the best in his next endeavor, and I know his wife, Vicki, and all of their children, are proud of him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 499 and 500. If present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 499 and "nay" on rollcall vote 500.

RECOGNIZING MR. WILLIAM RASPBERRY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the honorable Mr. William Raspberry. Mr. Raspberry was born on October 12, 1935 to proud parents Mr. James Lee

and Mrs. Willie Mae Raspberry. A native of Okolona, Mississippi, Mr. Raspberry has become a celebrated writer as a result of his commentary on social and political issues.

Mr. Raspberry received his Bachelor's of Science Degree from Indiana Central College, now known as The University of Indianapolis, in 1958. After receiving his degree, he served as a public information officer with the United States Army from 1960 until 1962 at which time he began working at the Washington Post as a teletypist. In 1966, he was named as a columnist for the Washington Post. As a result to his exemplary contributions in literature, Mr. Raspberry was first nominated for the Pulitzer Prize in 1982 prior to receiving the Pulitzer Prize for Commentary in 1994.

Through his work with the Washington Post, Mr. Raspberry has dictated his strong opinions about the problems in American society. He has been noted for often writing about education, criminal justice, family, and racial matters in America. As a principal opinion on these particular issues, Mr. Raspberry has often been quoted in many different publications and has also been asked to speak at various conferences and seminars.

In addition to providing a weekly column in the Washington Post, Mr. Raspberry has also served in other capacities throughout his lifetime. He served as a journalism instructor at Howard University from 1971–1973; Member of the Board of Advisers, Poynter Institute for Media Studies, 1984; Member of the Board of Visitors, University of Maryland School of Journalism, 1985; television commentator for WTTG, Washington, DC, 1973–1975; Television Discussion Panelist, WRC-TV, Washington, DC, 1974–1975, and a Member of the Pulitzer Prize Board, 1979–1986. As of 2008, Mr. Raspberry has also served as the President of "Baby Steps", a parent training and empowerment program based in Okolona, Mississippi. He is also the author of *Looking Backward at Us*, a collection of his columns from the 1980s.

Mr. Raspberry has also received honorary degrees from Georgetown University, University of Maryland, and the University of Indianapolis; he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Colby College. He was also the Knight Professor of the Practice of Communications and Journalism at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy at Duke University. During his career, Mr. Raspberry has also served as a member of the National Association of Black Journalists, Capitol Press Club, and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Incorporated.

On November 12, 1966, Mr. Raspberry married Sondra Patricia Dodson and together they had three children, Patricia, Angela, and Mark.

IN HONOR OF THE 216TH BIRTHDAY OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 216th birthday of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the nation's most storied communities.

Cleveland was officially founded on July 22, 1796 by Moses Cleaveland, a surveyor from

Connecticut. Cleveland's location along Lake Erie made it an ideal place to build a new city with its convenient transportation routes and abundant natural resources. The city quickly became a major industrial center, most notably for automobile manufacturing and was the original site of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company. In 1949, Cleveland was named an All-American city for the first time.

Today, Cleveland is the home to many landmarks and tourist attractions, such as The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the various museums located in University Circle. The city has professional baseball, football, and basketball teams with thousands of fans who enjoy cheering them on year-round. Cleveland has also retained and celebrated a wide range of cultural and ethnic groups that have settled in the area over the years.

A celebration is being held on July 22 to recognize the 216-year history of this incredible city. The event will be located at Jacob's Pavilion at Nautica and will feature food truck vendors and the attendance of people from as many as 107 cultural groups.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring the City of Cleveland as it celebrates 216 years of history, culture, and a bright future.

CONGRATULATING THE ROTARY CLUB OF SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

HON. SEAN P. DUFFY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Rotary Club of Superior, Wisconsin, on the celebration of its 100th anniversary.

All of us know how important Rotary Clubs are in each of our districts. In addition to making a tremendous difference locally, Rotary also plays a key role in marshaling incredible resources, internationally, to provide services and to do good throughout the world. The most notable accomplishment of Rotary, of course, is the near eradication of polio, the most dreaded childhood disease of the 20th Century.

The Superior Rotary Club was the 40th chartered in the United States and the first in the great state of Wisconsin, becoming a model for other clubs in the state. Since its establishment in 1912, the Rotary Club of Superior has supported many charitable causes and worked to improve the quality of life in Northwest Wisconsin.

Among many notable accomplishments during its 100 year history, the Superior Rotary launched the Boys Scouts in Superior and provided loans to dairy farmers during tough economic times. More recently, the club has focused locally on fighting another dreaded disease, cancer. The Lake Superior Dragon Boat Festival is now in its 11th year and has contributed hundreds of thousands of hands to fighting this struggle. Additionally, the club reached across the world to Superior's sister city, Ami-Machi, Japan, to mark their centennial anniversary by unveiling the creation of a friendship garden, a three year project.

Congratulations to the Rotary Club of Superior and the Rotarians for 100 years of pro-

viding community service to the residents of Northwest Wisconsin. Your contributions are invaluable.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF ROBERT F. LAUTZE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, one of the privileges we have in the House is to commemorate the lives of great Americans and the contributions they have made to our communities and our country.

Today, it is an honor to pay tribute to Robert F. Lautze who passed away on May 8, 2012, after a long life of service and celebration. He was a resident of the Bay Area and lived most of his life in San Carlos, California, a community I've represented as a San Mateo County Supervisor and as a Member of Congress.

Rob was eighteen minutes older than his identical twin, Richard, and for years they were known as "Rob and Rich" or the "Lautze brothers." Prior to World War II, they left their hometown of San Francisco and together became star athletes on the basketball court at Santa Clara University. Thus began a life-long relationship with the University where both Rob and Rich would each serve on the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees, and as President of the Alumni Association.

During World War II, they joined the Navy, became officers, and served aboard ships in the Pacific. When they returned, they celebrated a double wedding and joined an accounting firm in San Francisco that became Lautze & Lautze. To this day the firm has kept this name even though the brothers retired over twenty years ago.

Many years ago, the Lautzes gave a young college graduate his first job at their firm, and when the new employee thought he might have a vocation in the priesthood, they encouraged him and gave him support. Paul Locatelli became a Jesuit priest, the President of Santa Clara University, and a celebrated American educator. He often said one of the reasons he became a priest was the example and support of Rob and Rich Lautze.

Rob's contributions to the community were numerous—the Kiwanis Club, the Burn Wound Center at St. Francis Hospital, the Hanna Boys Center, the Little Sisters of the Poor, and as a member of the board of the Marianists Province. He was one of the first treasurers of his beloved parish of St. Charles Catholic Church, served in the Knights of Columbus, and coached the boys' basketball team with his brother.

Rob was the proud father of five children: Karen, Mary, Susie, Rob, and Steve. His first wife, Alice, known as "A," passed away in 1983, after over 35 years of marriage. In 1984, he married fellow parishioner, Patricia Murphy Laute to whom he was married for 28 years, and was the beloved patriarch to Patty's sons and family.

Mr. Speaker, Rob Lautze called life a "simple equation." He counted his blessings often and out loud. He served so many in so many ways, and at the same time he quietly helped friends and neighbors with personal challenges. He was gentle in spirit, generous, and

kind. He loved to laugh and in every picture of him there is a genuine smile—as well as a discreetly held cigar.

Rob Lautze was a beloved member of our community who lived his faith, loved his family, and served his community and his country. We celebrate his life, and I'm proud to honor his memory in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the entire House to join me in expressing our sympathy to the Lautze family. Our nation has lost a beloved citizen who made our community stronger and our country better.

**CHRIS DODD REAFFIRMS THE
NEED FOR FINANCIAL REGULATION**

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, working with then Senator Chris Dodd on financial reform and other matters from 2007 through 2010, was very rewarding. Senator Dodd's leadership in the Senate in getting a tough, complex regulatory bill past the Senate filibuster, was an extraordinarily impressive achievement. While he has moved on from Congress, Chris Dodd continues to defend the important reforms Congress adopted 2 years ago, and in yesterday's *Politico*, he wrote an important article that refutes the criticism of the bill that comes from a number of sources, primarily those financial industry leaders who behaved irresponsibly and resent the fact that they have diminished opportunities to do so. Because this debate now goes on with people trying to roll back their efforts to provide some stability in our financial system, I ask that Chris Dodd's article be printed here.

[From *POLITICO*, July 22, 2012]

WHY DODD-FRANK IS NECESSARY

(By Former Sen. Chris Dodd)

Wall Street received a long overdue regulatory overhaul two years ago that fundamentally changed the way the financial sector operates and can finally provide the American people with a more secure financial sector.

At the time, I knew that these reforms we devised in Congress would not be popular with those who either had a vested interest in seeing them overturned or believed that a repeal of Dodd-Frank is good politics.

The Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act passed two years ago last Saturday, overcoming many efforts to kill it. Opponents have since spent millions to stall implementation of new financial rules—while attempting to build support for repeal.

Yet 73 percent of Americans support strong oversight of Wall Street and this law's provisions, according to recent polling by Lake Research Partners. And for good reason. Consider the recent revelations that one bank has admitted and others are being investigated for manipulating Libor, the interbank loan rate. Another bank suffered a \$6 billion trading loss because of bad actors. These misdeeds and more are making the strongest case for implementing Dodd-Frank.

Opponents of this law will likely continue their efforts to weaken our work. But supporters of these financial reforms must continue to explain why these changes are a

vital part of long-term U.S. economic security.

Critics largely forget that U.S. tax dollars rescued the economy from the brink of collapse in 2008. Putting basic rules in place to prevent a crisis of this magnitude from being repeated was not only responsible—it was essential.

Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) and I worked with both Democrats and Republicans for two years to craft a bill to do just that—using a transparent process to update our financial system for the first time since the 1930s.

This was a fundamental transformation of our regulatory structure, allowing regulators to keep pace with the 21st century's global financial marketplace. The pace of implementation has been slow because the complexities of these problems required careful consideration.

I've always believed that a thoughtful approach is needed to ensure these issues are adequately studied and new rules are implemented correctly. Though it's important that these new regulations be implemented soon, it's far more important that these regulations get it right.

The law that Frank and I—and many other members of Congress—completed two years ago is having a significant effect, providing critical benefits to U.S. consumers.

For decades, regulators focused exclusively on protecting the safety and soundness of the financial system—not consumers. We created a new watchdog—the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau—whose sole focus is to protect consumers from abusive and deceptive financial practices.

Its work is under way with the creation of consumer-friendly mortgage forms and credit card agreements that force lenders to give borrowers a clear and accurate description of their loan terms. The bureau also has the power to crack down on deceptive practices—as revealed last week in the settlement with Capital One, which must send refunds to nearly two million customers. Solutions like this, unimaginable two years ago, are forcing financial institutions to rethink some products they offer and adopt new consumer-friendly practices.

We also established requirements for banks to maintain higher capital levels to better absorb unexpected losses. Those running financial institutions are required to be far more knowledgeable about their firm's everyday dealings. Regulatory agencies must now communicate in real time with one another and watch for problems ahead. Dodd-Frank also prohibits the Federal Reserve from bailing out failing firms and brings more accountability to the \$600 trillion derivatives market.

The bill we passed is by no means perfect. But reversing course now can only weaken the economy and bring back the reckless days of lax regulations—or no regulations—and abusive practices that nearly destroyed the economy.

Our time and energy would be better spent working together to strengthen this law and improve the work we started—responsibly implementing an effective regulatory structure that puts the best interests of the American people above all else.

Chris Dodd, a Democrat who represented Connecticut in the Senate for 30 years, is a co-author of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. He retired in 2011 and is now chairman and CEO of the Motion Picture Association of America.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$15,877,234,078,986.00. We've added \$5,250,357,030,072.92 to our debt in just over 3 years. This is debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

**CONGRATULATING REV. "BOB"
XIUQUI FU**

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rev. "Bob" Xiuqui Fu on the ten year anniversary of his organization, ChinaAid Association. This Texas-based organization has been at the forefront of the struggle for freedom and rights in China. ChinaAid is doing important work and I hope they will continue to flourish in their next ten years.

In 2002, only six years after migrating to the United States, Rev. Fu founded the ChinaAid Association to promote religious freedom and raise worldwide awareness of the ongoing and unjust persecution of religious believers in China. ChinaAid's goal is to provide for the physical, legal, and spiritual needs of victims of human rights abuses and to be a "voice for the voiceless" in Washington, DC and the capitals of the world.

ChinaAid is not only an effective voice for the voiceless, but is also working to make sure China's human rights defenders are able to speak against injustice. In recent years, ChinaAid has expanded its mission to support legal defense in religious persecution cases, academic research on the rule of law, and the training of human rights defenders.

Rev. Fu knows first-hand what it's like to be persecuted by the Chinese government. In 1989, he was one of the student leaders in Tiananmen Square demonstrating for freedom and democracy. After the bloody crackdown, Bob became a Christian and led a house church while teaching English at the Communist Party School in Beijing. Considered a threat to the Chinese Communist government, Bob and his wife Heidi were imprisoned for "illegal evangelism" causing them to flee from China in 1996. He eventually migrated to the United States with the assistance of members of Congress and then President Bill Clinton.

Pastor Fu is recognized as a leading expert on religious freedom and the rule of law. He regularly testifies before the U.S. Congress and has provided expert testimony before the European Union and the United Nations. Bob has also established a close working relationship with President George W. and Laura Bush, taking the first group of Chinese "house church" Protestant leaders to meet a sitting President in the White House.

The work of his organization is vital, it is effective, it is bipartisan, and it is necessary. Everyone here in Congress will agree, a future

China that respects the freedom of speech, the freedom to worship, and the rule of law will be a critical strategic partner with the United States.

ChinaAid is working to ensure this future and that is why it should be congratulated today on its tenth anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY EISEN

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a dear friend of mine, Harry Eisen. Harry passed away on Thursday, July 19, 2012 in Norco, California. A Holocaust survivor and longtime businessman in Norco, he was a pillar of the community and will be deeply missed.

Harry was born in May 1917 in Izbica Kujawska, Poland, the son of Yechezkel and Mindel Eisen. His entrepreneurial spirit emerged at the age of 15, when he and a partner ran a meat production plant in Warsaw. He was conscripted as an officer in the Polish cavalry in September 1939 and served honorably as an officer, but was captured by the Nazis in World War II. He worked in a labor camp coal mine before his transfer to the Auschwitz death camp in 1942.

Harry's experiences as a prisoner at Auschwitz were nothing short of horrifying. Harry and his wife Hilda, a Jewish classmate hailing from the same village in Poland, seldom spoke of their imprisonment, but following the opening of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. and the growing number of Holocaust deniers, they felt it was their duty to tell their story. Harry described the Holocaust as "going through hell." Every day he saw men, women and children die of starvation and other atrocities committed by Nazi soldiers, and he marched with other prisoners through the woods with rags instead of shoes. Thankfully, he managed to escape as Nazis set fire to the camp in 1944, but not without a reminder of his time there: a tattoo of his prisoner number on his left arm.

After fleeing to the United States in 1948, the Eisens established themselves in Los Angeles despite being penniless and unable to speak English. Harry began working in a butcher shop to save money and purchased his first 100 chickens in Arcadia. He was often seen riding his bicycle around the city selling eggs. Eventually he outgrew the facility in Los Angeles and moved his wife and four children to Norco to establish Norco Egg Ranch, employing over 400 people and owning millions of chickens. It eventually became a major supplier of eggs in North America. Harry sold his business in 2000 to Land-o-Lakes, but continued to work as a consultant while managing his properties in California, Arizona, and Nevada.

According to his daughter Mary Cramer, Harry often said, "There is no place like America." His strength in the face of adversity and his modesty serve as an inspiration to those who believe in the value of hard work and determination. Harry's incredible success from humble beginnings and overcoming the horrors of Nazi occupation is the personification of the American Dream. Harry is survived by

his wife of over 60 years Hilda, four children, and eight grandchildren.

Harry will always be remembered for his incredible work ethic, generosity, contributions to the community and love of family. His dedication to his family, work and community is a testament to a life lived well and a legacy that will continue. I extend my condolences to Harry's family and friends; although Harry may be gone, the light and goodness he brought to the world remain and will never be forgotten.

THE XIX INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome the XIX International AIDS Conference, AIDS 2012, to Washington, DC this week. This year, for the first time since 1990, the XIX International AIDS Conference is being held in the United States. This conference gives those living with the disease, scientists, doctors, advocates, policy-makers and government officials an opportunity to collaborate and share information regarding the various scientific advances in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. This year's theme, "Turning the Tide Together," was selected to emphasize "how a global and decisive commitment is crucial to change the course of the epidemic now that science is presenting promising results in HIV treatment and biomedical prevention."

Empirical data indicates over 34 million individuals worldwide have HIV/AIDS. In the United States alone, there are approximately 1.2 million people infected with HIV/AIDS. Of the 1.2 million, approximately half are African-American and only about 13 percent of the United States population.

"Turning the Tide Together" is a call to action. One of the issues that will be addressed at the conference is the racial disparities of the disease. Specifically, conferees will discuss "strengthening the responses to HIV among the diverse populations and communities affected by this disease, to advance the knowledge, implementation and scale up of evidence-informed HIV and AIDS strategies and programs." As of June 2011, there are over 27,000 people living with HIV or AIDS in my congressional district, which is located in central Brooklyn. Of that 27,000, close to 60 percent are Black Americans. Unfortunately, my district has the highest number of newly diagnosed cases in New York City and for a variety of reasons, one of which is lack of access to healthcare. We have the worst post-diagnosis outcomes in New York City.

Given the numbers from my district, I am thrilled that this year's conference is about action. It is about mobilizing everyone and taking decisive measures—whether it is on a specific health policy or making sure prescription drugs are affordable and accessible to those who need it. Though the HIV/AIDS community still has a long way to go, we have come so far since the beginning of the epidemic in the 1980s. We are at the crossroads of HIV detection and treatment, and at the threshold of preventive measures. Given the emerging scientific breakthroughs, I firmly believe that we

will eradicate the HIV/AIDS pandemic through advances in medicine, technology and scientific research—if we work collectively. This international conference is a great stepping stone, providing an opportunity for some of the world's greatest minds to exchange ideas and work towards "turning the tide together."

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN'S WATER POLO TEAM

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Stanford University Women's Water Polo Team on winning back-to-back NCAA Women's Division I Water Polo Championships in 2011 and 2012.

The Stanford University Women's Water Polo Team has combined talent and competitive spirit with the highest ideals of good sportsmanship to establish itself as a truly exceptional group. With admirable dedication, the Cardinals worked diligently to achieve the ultimate proficiency in water polo, and as a result, ended their season with a 6–4 victory over the University of Southern California Trojans to earn their second consecutive and third overall NCAA Championship.

The Cardinals went into the tournament after falling 8–7 in overtime to UCLA in the Mountain Pacific Sports Federation tournament championship match. Stanford led UCLA 3–2 after the first quarter and carried a 5–4 advantage at halftime. The team used the loss to rally going into the NCAA tournament, blowing past their competition with a 17–5 victory over Pomona-Pitzer, and a 12–3 victory over UC Irvine in the initial tournament games.

Stanford held a lead over USC throughout most of the championship game 3–2. Neither team led by more than a single goal, and USC's only advantage came when they scored the opening goal. Kaley Dodson and Pallavi Menon both contributed a pair of goals while Kiley Neushul and Kaitlyn Lo are credited with a goal each. More impressively, Menon played with a torn ligament in her elbow. Cardinal Goalie, Kate Baldoni, achieved the high honor of Most Valuable Player of the NCAA tournament. With 15 saves in the championship game and 29 saves in the tournament, Baldoni allowed only 9 goals within the 3 games. This victory marked Stanford's 103rd NCAA championship trophy overall and third in women's water polo.

Going into the season, Stanford was ranked the No. 1 team in both the Collegiate Water Polo Association Varsity Top 20 Preseason Poll and the MPSR's Preseason Coaches Poll. The Cardinals did not disappoint, finishing the season with a 26–2 record despite the absence of two key players. Both Annika Dries and Melissa Seidemann redshirted this year in order to train for the 2012 Summer Olympics with the U.S. National Team. As both young women return to the team next season, their U.S. National Team teammate Maggie Stefens will join them at Stanford, where the future for this team is exceptionally bright.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Coach Josh Tanner, seniors Pallavi Menon,

Alyssa Lo, Cassie Churnside, and Monica Coughlan; their teammates Kate Baldoni, Jillian Garton, Alexis Lee, Victoria Kennedy, Kaitlyn Lo, Lexie Ross, Kelsey Suggs, Lizzie Peiros, Kaley Dodson, Emily Dorst, Kiley Neushul, Catherine Carpenter, Cory Dodson, and Ashley Grossman; coaches Susan Ortwein and Kyle Utsumi; and Stanford fans everywhere. Bravo to the Cardinals for a thrilling season, and for demonstrating the highest standards of teamwork and sportsmanship. They have brought added distinction to California's 14th Congressional District and stand out as the best in America.

INDIAN TRIBAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2012

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2362, the Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act of 2011. My reasons for opposing this ill-conceived and unnecessary legislation are spelled out in a dear colleague I issued with several of my colleagues, and which I submit for the record. I urge all of my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2362.

VOTE NO ON H.R. 2362

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We urge you to oppose H.R. 2362, the Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act of 2011, when it is considered on the House floor today. This bill provides for investment activities by WTO member nations in a select number of Indian tribal lands, with implied special consideration for Turkish businesses. Although the bill ostensibly applies equally to all WTO member nations, its Findings section exclusively discusses Turkey's relations with Native Americans, alleging that Turkey has "demonstrated a unique interest in bolstering cultural, political, and economic relationships with Indian tribes and tribal members"—without explaining the nature of this "unique interest." Moreover, in both the operative and non-operative sections of the bill, the concept of "all WTO member nations" is expressed as "Turkey and other World Trade Organization member nations"—an odd description that, if adopted by Congress, would suggest that the United States, for no apparent reason, prefers Turkish investment in tribal areas over that from other WTO member nations.

Turkey is an important NATO ally, but we are concerned about the prospect of singling out Turkey for special consideration at a time when Ankara is pursuing so many objectionable policies. For example:

Turkey recognizes the terrorist Hamas government in Gaza and even received its leader in the Turkish parliament earlier this year—disturbing hypocrisy from a state that receives U.S. support for its own fight against terrorism. Turkey also demands that Israel end its naval blockade of Gaza, despite the deadly security threat Hamas poses to Israel. Turkey's repeated, flagrant criticism of Israel is particularly troubling and potentially destabilizing.

As a member of the UN Security Council two years ago, Turkey voted against sanctions on Iran.

For 38 years, Turkey has illegally occupied the northern third of the island Republic of

Cyprus, a member of the European Union. More recently, Turkey has threatened the use of force to stop Texas-based Noble Energy from drilling for oil and gas off the shores of EU-member Cyprus and to blacklist any businesses that work with Cyprus for natural resource extraction.

Turkey continues to deny the Armenian Genocide during which 1.5 million Armenians perished and has threatened punitive measures against the United States if Congress recognizes this tragic event. Since 1993 Turkey has maintained a destabilizing blockade of Armenia.

On July 19, Congress sent H.R. 205 to the President for signature into law. That bill, known as the HEARTH Act, provides that all Native American tribes, not just a few, would have the right to lease tribal lands for economic development purposes to any party, domestic or foreign—not just to Turkish parties. H.R. 205 would also maintain traditional federal government oversight of economic use of tribal lands; in contrast, H.R. 2362 would limit that oversight for the tribal lands to which it would apply. But, even at it is best, H.R. 2362—with its focus on only a few tribal areas and its implied preference for Turkish investment—is redundant and an unusual, unprecedented, and unnecessary endorsement of a state that, though an ally, continues to pursue problematic policies.

We encourage you to vote no on H.R. 2362.

HOWARD L. BERMAN.

GARY ACKERMAN.

ELIOT ENGEL.

SHELLEY BERKLEY.

THE 21ST CENTURY POSTAL SERVICE ACT

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it has now been nearly three months since the Senate passed its comprehensive postal reform legislation in an effort to address the mounting financial woes of the United States Postal Service. The 21st Century Postal Service Act, as it is known, would allow the USPS to address the growing demands of a modern age of technology, and grant the agency the authority it needs to avoid insolvency without unnecessary cuts to labor.

Yet, the Republican-controlled House still refuses to consider the Senate bill despite this very serious threat to millions of businesses and residential neighborhoods across the country. The Postal Service processed over 167 billion mail pieces in 2011 alone. Further, there are nearly 8.4 million jobs and over \$1 trillion in revenue attributed to the mailing industry. Sitting back idly, or blindly mandating drastic and indiscriminate cuts to essential services, will cause immeasurable harm to our economic recovery.

That is why I have joined my Democratic colleagues in cosponsoring sensible reform in Congress to bolster the Postal Service's operations, and to clear the path for thoughtful ways to restore the USPS to its former prosperity. When there is so much at stake, this is simply not a time to politicize these issues. Sadly, that is what my Republican colleagues in Congress are doing, and that is the cause of this delay.

Mr. Speaker, the Postal Service is an American institution that unites our Nation and pro-

vides reliable and inexpensive services to businesses and residents alike. We must recognize the Postal Service as the American institution that it is, and act swiftly and appropriately to address this issue while there is still time.

FORMER PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR WILLIAM WARREN SCRANTON

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former Pennsylvania Governor William Warren Scranton on the occasion of his 95th birthday.

Born July 19, 1917, in Madison, Conn., William Scranton comes from a long line of public servants, business leaders and philanthropists in northeastern Pennsylvania. The city of Scranton—where his ancestors established companies and served as elected officials—was named in honor of his family.

Governor Scranton and his wife, the former Mary Lowe Chamberlin, recently celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary. The couple raised four children including William Worthington Scranton, who went on to serve as Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

After graduating from Yale University in 1939, Governor Scranton enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps where he served as a pilot during World War II, flying combat supplies to North Africa. After he graduated from Yale Law School, he returned to Scranton, launched a successful legal career and began to make his mark on the community through many civic endeavors. One of his pet projects was turning the Community Chest, forerunner to the United Way, into a countywide organization in Lackawanna County.

His esteemed public service began in 1959 when he was appointed special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. A year later he beat the political odds and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania's 10th District in a win that President John F. Kennedy called "the political miracle of 1960."

As a freshman member, he emerged as a crusader for the civil rights movement and worked tirelessly for his constituents. He served only one term in Congress because he answered his party's call once again: In 1962 Republican leaders across the Commonwealth urged him to run for governor.

He won the 1962 gubernatorial race, defeating then-Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth. During his four years in office, Governor Scranton advocated for a strong educational system, continued industrial development in the United States and abroad, and for fiscal responsibility.

Numerous programs were launched under the Scranton administration as the new governor set out to tackle the nation's second-highest unemployment rate, poorly managed state funds, and the decline of the rail, coal and textile industries. He founded a state student loan program for education, instituted the community college system and increased the number of vocational-technical schools.

When he left the Governor's mansion in 1967, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was

below the national average and among the lowest of all states. He pared the expanding welfare rolls by more than 100,000 while creating jobs for those Pennsylvanians.

The Scranton years turned Pennsylvania into one of the most progressive states in the nation: It boasted the biggest highway construction program to date; the creation of the state Department of Community Affairs, first of its kind in the nation; and an assistance program for victims of "Black Lung" disease, the model for the federal program.

After that successful first term, Governor Scranton decided to leave the public arena and spend more time with Mary and their children. It was in those post-gubernatorial years that William Scranton dedicated so much of his time, effort and wealth to the community.

He served as a delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention from 1967 to 1968 and helped bring the law of the Keystone State into the 20th Century.

Author James A. Michener, also a delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, credited the success of the convention to "the sagacious leadership given by Bill Scranton, as fine a politician as I would ever know."

Governor Scranton held leadership positions in many community organizations including the Boys Club of Scranton, the University of Scranton's President's Council, the Scranton Chamber of Commerce, and the Geisinger Health System.

Gov. and Mrs. Scranton donated Marworth, their spacious stone estate in the Scranton area, to Geisinger for the establishment of a residential alcohol and chemical addiction treatment center.

After turning down several proposals to run again for public office, Governor Scranton accepted the appointment of his old fraternity brother, President Gerald Ford, in 1976 to serve as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. His ability to promote diplomacy and genuine interest in human rights earned him favor with many nations and promoted a positive world view of the United States.

As a native Pennsylvanian and an elected official who knows all too well how difficult the world of politics and public service can be, I applaud Governor Scranton for his unwavering integrity, and his ability to bridge gaps and find common-sense solutions to pressing problems.

Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale University, best described Gov. Scranton when he said: "A man for all seasons and for all people."

Mr. Speaker, today, in the winter of his life, Governor Scranton still embodies the traits, ideals, and values which many of us strive to achieve, and I am honored to congratulate him on his many years of dedicated civic service to the community of northeastern Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth, and the country.

IN MEMORY OF ASSOCIATE
JUSTICE EDWIN FERNANDO BEACH

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of my good friend, Edwin Fernando Beach, who passed away on the Fourth of July at the age of 88.

Ed was a Renaissance man. He was a jurist—retiring as an Associate Justice of California's Second District Court of Appeal—an avid horseman, a gymnast, an artist, an aspiring musician, and a mason. He was very active in his adopted hometown of Santa Paula, California. But most of all, he was a devoted husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

Justice Beach was born in Peru and moved to California with his mother and sister in 1930. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, where he began his love of horses and riding. After the war, he met his first wife, Janet, while they were students at the University of Southern California. After graduating from USC's School of Law in 1950, they moved to the Ventura County community of Santa Paula, where they raised seven children and lived the rest of their lives.

Ed maintained a private practice in Santa Paula until he was elected to the Ventura County Municipal Court. Before he could take his seat at the bench, however, Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him to the county Superior Court. Then, in 1973, Governor Reagan appointed him to the Second District Court of Appeal, which he served until 1987, occasionally also serving the California Supreme Court as a pro-tem.

Janet died in 2000. They had been married 51 years.

During their lives together, Ed was honored by the Ventura County Bar Association in 1989 as the first recipient of the Ben E. Nordman Humanitarian Award, and at various times he served on the boards of trustees of the Santa Paula Memorial Hospital, the Blanchard Community Library, the Santa Paula Historical Society, and the founding boards of the Ventura County Symphony and Santa Clara Valley Bank. He was a member of the Santa Paula Rotary Club, becoming an honorary member on his appointment to the Appellate Court. He frequently rode his chestnut mare, Bonnie, in local parades, often in a Spanish riding costume. His children, all riders, many times accompanied him on their own horses or driving their pony cart.

Ed and Janet were jointly awarded the Santa Paula Chamber of Commerce's Citizen of the Year award. Their home was the site for countless fundraisers, parties, and concerts for local community groups.

In 2001, he married fellow Rotarian Barbara Robinson. Ed's 11 years with Barbara were spent traveling, gardening, and enjoying music and friends. She was at his side when he died at home.

Mr. Speaker, Justice Edwin Fernando Beach was a man of extraordinary integrity, kindness, generosity, friendliness, intellect, and humility. I know my colleagues join me in remembering his great contributions to American society and jurisprudence, and in extending our condolences to his family and many friends.

HONORING G. TORRIE
JACKSON, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. G. Torrie Jackson,

Jr. He is a native of Jackson, Mississippi, and was born on October 11, 1968 to George T. Jackson, Sr. and the late Emma J. McDonald Jackson.

Mr. Jackson holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and Master's Degree in Education Administration from Jackson State University. Currently, Mr. Jackson is pursuing a Doctoral Degree in Elementary, Middle, and Secondary Education Administration from Mississippi State University.

As an educator, Mr. Jackson taught social studies and coached for 8 years prior to moving on to the Mississippi Department of Education where he worked as an Education Specialist Senior in the Bureau of Evaluation and Enhancement. Administratively, Mr. Jackson served 3 years as Assistant Principal in the Canton Public School District, 2 years as Principal in the Holmes County School District, and 4 years in the Copiah County School District where he currently serves as principal of Crystal Springs High School.

Mr. Jackson's passion for education comes from his parents and grandparents. His parents have dedicated over 60 years to the educational system in their community. Mr. Jackson's motto is, "Education First! Students Always!" His desire is that all students perform to their highest potential and become productive members of society.

He is married to Dr. Debra Mays-Jackson, principal of Forest Hill High School. They live together in Terry, MS, along with their two sons Cameron, 14 years of age and Kendall, 11 years of age. Mr. Jackson has a strong Christian faith and seeks the Lord's guidance in every facet of his life. He believes that if it's God's will anything is possible.

Mr. Jackson is a 24-year member of the U.S. Army Reserve/Mississippi Army National Guard, veteran of Operation Iraq Freedom, and also currently serves as the Executive Officer of the 8th/108th Transportation Battalion in Jackson, Mississippi where he holds the rank of Major. His Civic/Professional Organizations and Honors include: National Association Secondary School Principals, Mississippi Professional Educators, United States Army Officer Association, U.S. Army Commendation Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, and the U.S. Army Achievement Medal of Meritorious Service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. G. Torrie Jackson, Jr. for his unwavering dedication to our country and the children of the State of Mississippi.

HONORING GYS JANSEN VAN BEEK

HON. RAUL R. LABRADOR

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing my constituent, Gys Jansen van Beek for his heroism and service to the United States of America during World War II. Mr. van Beek emigrated from the Netherlands in 1948 and has been a resident in my state of Idaho since 1954.

I pay tribute to those resistance fighters that are now, or have, worked and served in harm's way seeking liberty and freedom. Many men and women have aided the United States

in the fight for freedom from oppression during and since World War II; this is homage to one such man. Mr. van Beek was an active member of the Dutch Resistance during World War II. Members of the Dutch Resistance were instrumental in aiding refugees and enemies of the Nazi regime. It has been conservatively estimated that between fifty to sixty thousand individuals were directly involved in resistance activities, with hundreds of thousands more offering assistance.

Tens of thousands of resistance fighters lost their lives as a direct result of their courageous efforts. Capture meant imprisonment,

deportation, relocation to concentration camps, and many times certain death. Mr van Beek aided several British, Canadian and American downed fighter pilots during World War II. One such individual, 1st Lieutenant Howard Moebius, P-51 pilot from Wisconsin, wrote of the experience in his book, "The Valley of the Shadow". Without the efforts of Mr. van Beek, these gentlemen would surely have perished during the war. Mr. van Beek placed himself and his family in danger with his resistance efforts.

Van Beek's courage and determination earned him decorations from the governments

of Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States after the war. It is fitting that we honor Mr. van Beek for his service and also be reminded of the many others who assisted in the liberation efforts. We often forget about the Resistance Fighters who sacrificed much in an effort to bring peace and freedom to millions. Acts such as those by Mr. van Beek, provide us all with a model of courage in the face of atrocity. I stand today to convey appreciation to Mr. van Beek for his selfless acts of service to our Nation.