

that, “[a] hopeful society acts boldly to fight diseases like HIV/AIDS, which can be prevented, and treated, and defeated . . . We will . . . lead a nationwide effort, working closely with African American churches and faith-based groups, to deliver rapid HIV tests to millions, end the stigma of AIDS, and come closer to the day when there are no new infections in America.”

Although a very promising and audacious statement, action speaks louder than words. With that said, I encourage this Congress post haste to reauthorize and fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act—and to strengthen it to ensure accountability and equitable access to treatment, prevention, and medical care for all affected. I urge this Administration to work in full concert of accomplishing this critical goal.

I conclude with the words of the late and great first lady of the Civil Rights Movement, Coretta Scott King, who stated that “AIDS is a global crisis, a national crisis, a local crisis and a human crisis . . . No matter where you live, AIDS is one of the most deadly killers of African Americans. And I think anyone who sincerely cares about the future of Black America had better be speaking out, calling for preventive measures and increased funding for research and treatment.”

TRIBUTE TO ARKANSAS STATE
SENATOR JERRY BOOKOUT

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to one of my great friends, Mr. Jerry Bookout of Jonesboro, who is one of Arkansas' greatest public servants. With more than 40 years of work in the Arkansas General Assembly, Bookout has pioneered countless reforms in education, retirement, and especially health care.

As a military veteran, elected official, and community volunteer, Bookout has devoted his entire life to public service. He worked to elevate Arkansas State College to university status, strengthened the State's retirement system, and established the first doctoral and physical therapy programs at Arkansas State University.

Although Bookout has championed many issues during his lifetime, he has worked particularly hard to improve the quality of health care in Arkansas. From chair of the American Cancer Society, to a leader in Arkansas' General Assembly, Bookout has shaped health policy for many years. His achievements earned him several distinguished positions as chair of the Senate Public Health/Senate Health Services Committee, the Senate Health Insurance and Prescription Drugs Committee, and vice-chair of the Senate Public Health, Welfare, and Labor Committee.

Bookout and his wife, the former Loretta Langford, have one son, Paul, who serves in the Arkansas House of Representatives and a daughter, Jill Rogers. He and his wife also have three grandchildren, Morgan and P.J. Bookout and Rachel Rogers.

On February 25, 2006, our community will gather at the American Cancer Society's 1st Annual Daffodil Ball to honor Jerry Bookout for his remarkable contributions to health care in

Arkansas. I ask my colleagues in Congress to join me in congratulating him on this occasion and thanking him for over half a century of dedicated service, as a great friend, and a great American.

ANDREA COREY SHOWING GREAT
PROMISE IN RANGEL FELLOW
PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform you of the achievements of Andrea Corey, a young lady whose aspirations and goals are contributing to her success as an international affairs scholar.

Andrea's record is cause for great pride to the International Affairs Diversity Fellow Program, which is identifying and preparing qualified minority applicants for the Foreign Service. Having obtained an International Affairs' masters through hard work and perseverance with a current 3.6 GPA, she is also a concerned citizen who will certainly change the way American diplomacy is practiced.

She is an example of what the program has achieved with Federal funding, awarding deserving minority students with grants to cover their tuition, books and fees.

Andrea Corey has already experienced the reality of the Foreign Service, having worked with Foreign-Service diplomats at the United States Embassy in the Dominican Republic and writing talking points for speeches by the United States Ambassador.

She plans on working with political economic issues at the U.S. Embassy in the Bahamas this summer, while expanding her knowledge and professional experience.

RECOGNIZING GENERAL CASIMIR
PULASKI

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor I recognize General Casimir Pulaski, a living legend who became known as the “Father of the American Cavalry” after leaving his native land Poland to defend this great country during the Revolutionary War.

A bold and dedicated soldier, Pulaski defined his selfless loyalty in a letter to George Washington in which he stated, “I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it.”

In February of 1778, with Washington's endorsement, Pulaski submitted his plan to Congress and with their authorization he formed the Independent Corps later known as the Pulaski Legion.

During the siege of Savannah in 1779, General Pulaski paid the ultimate sacrifice and was mortally wounded; leaving a legacy of heroism that continues to inspire people around the world.

In 1910, by an order of Congress, a statue of Gen. Pulaski was erected at Pennsylvania Avenue and 13th Street in Washington, DC, paying tribute to this great hero.

My hometown of Buffalo, New York, is one of a handful of communities which have also recognized Pulaski's contributions with a statue. Monuments can also be found in Hartford, Connecticut; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Savannah, Georgia; and Czestochowa and Warka Poland.

On Friday, March 3, 2006, I will have the privilege to join community leaders and friends from the western New York General Pulaski Association in celebrating the legacy of General Pulaski in a wreath laying tradition at the Pulaski statue which first began in the 1930s.

Mr. Speaker, we in western New York have the great privilege of having a strong and vibrant Polish American community. Thank you for allowing me to recognize the contributions of General Pulaski, a man who has served as a patriot to not one, but two great nations.

FIRST NATIONAL STUDY OF DAY
LABORERS EXPOSES ABUSE, IN-
JURIES, H.R. 4437 WOULD MAKE
MATTERS WORSE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, they pay taxes, raise children, attend church, and participate in community activities and institutions. Yet, when America's day laborers go to work, they have experiences that would shock any other upstanding community member: police harassment, violence at the hands of employers, withheld wages and conditions so dangerous that is not unusual for them to be sidelined for more than a month with work-related injuries or to work for weeks on end in pain. In Illinois and in other States in the Midwest, day laborers work under more dangerous conditions, are more likely to suffer labor abuse, and are also more likely to suffer police harassment compared to workers in other regions.

This is the vivid portrait painted by the first nationwide study of America's 117,600 day laborers. The result of research by social scientists from the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), and New York's New School University, “On the Corner: Day Labor in the United States,” presents findings from a survey of 264 hiring sites in 143 municipalities in 20 U.S. States and the District of Columbia.

“The goal was to document a population that, though quite visible on the corners of U.S. cities, is poorly understood by the public and by policy makers,” said Nik Theodore, an assistant professor in the Urban Planning and Policy Program at UIC, and one of the study's three lead authors. “We hope to inform policy debates so that decisionmakers can devise thoughtful and effective strategies for resolving many of the problems that day laborers face.”

According to the national study's findings, worker centers give a voice and power to people who often lack both. They are gateway organizations that meet immigrant workers where they are and provide them with a wealth of information and training. In all too many cases, these centers are the only “port in the storm” for low-wage immigrant workers seeking to understand U.S. labor and immigration laws, file back wage claims, and organize

against recalcitrant employers. The Latino Union of Chicago runs the only worker center for day laborers in the Midwest, located in the Albany Park neighborhood of Chicago.

If the Border Protection, Anti-Terrorism and Illegal Immigration Act (H.R. 4437) is enacted, this comprehensive community approach would come to an end. It would destroy the very institutions in our communities that have developed real solutions. Day labor centers (and the private individuals, churches and government agencies that work with them) could face thousands or even millions of dollars in fines if they assist in the process of connecting day laborers to employers. The trust that day labor centers have built with communities would be eroded as the centers become responsible for verifying workers' immigration status. Volunteers and staff of worker centers would be turned into criminals and work center property could be seized. Good work, such as providing ESL classes and job skills training or leadership development, would be equated with alien smuggling.

H.R. 4437 and bills with similar provisions don't just jeopardize the lives of some immigrants, they are attacks on all our communities. As a first-generation American and as a Congresswoman who is honored to represent one of the most richly diverse districts in the country, I believe Washington must act now on immigration reform that keeps the American dream alive—not roll back the good work that day labor centers do every day across the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to look at the national study released by UIC and UCLA, which I hope is the first of many, to help us understand the problems day laborers and immigrants face in our country.

ON THE CORNER: DAY LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Abel Valenzuela, Jr., Nik Theodore, Edwin Meléndez, and Ana Luz Gonzalez)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report profiles, for the first time, the national phenomenon of day labor in the United States. Men and women looking for employment in open-air markets by the side of the road, at busy intersections, in front of home improvement stores and in other public spaces are ubiquitous in cities across the nation. The circumstances that give rise to this labor market are complex and poorly understood. In this report, we analyze data from the National Day Labor Survey, the first systematic and scientific study of the day-labor sector and its workforce in the United States.

This portrait of day labor in the United States is based on a national survey of 2,660 day laborers. These workers were randomly selected at 264 hiring sites in 139 municipalities in 20 States and the District of Columbia. The sheer number of these sites, combined with their presence in every region in the country, reflects the enormous breadth of this labor market niche.

Our findings reveal that the day-labor market is rife with violations of workers' rights. Day laborers are regularly denied payment for their work, many are subjected to demonstrably hazardous job sites, and most endure insults and abuses by employers. The growth of day-labor hiring sites combined with rising levels of workers' rights violations is a national trend that warrants attention from policy makers at all levels of government.

In some cities, the rise of day labor has been accompanied by community tensions, in part because of inaccurate and unsubstan-

tiated portrayals of these workers. The aim of this study is to provide sound empirical data on the day-labor phenomenon that can inform public discussions and provide the basis for thoughtful policy approaches to this complex issue.

10TH ANNIVERSARY GALA FOR
THE SAGEMONT SCHOOL

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sagemont School on the occasion of their 10th anniversary celebration.

The Sagemont School is an educational establishment in my district that provides a nurturing and stimulating learning environment that inspires each student to think critically, reach his or her maximum potential and grow into a valuable citizen of our global community.

The Sagemont School's academic program is a rigorous college-prep curriculum that includes a variety of Honors and AP courses. Sagemont is second to none when it comes to integrating state-of-the-art technology, Internet use and even additional coursework at their "virtual school" education partner, University of Miami Online High School. Sagemont also meets the needs of students with specific learning disabilities through its Mountain Peak Academy, a program that mainstreams with the school's regular program.

The Sagemont School operates two campuses in Weston, in addition to its Virtual School known as The University of Miami Online High School. The Sagemont Lower School serves students in pre-K through grade 5; the Sagemont Upper School serves grades 6 through 12. The faculty and staff at Sagemont are dedicated to parent-teacher relationships in a high-tech learning environment. With multiple computers in the classroom and an average class size of 17 students, children are learning the skills they will need to be successful both in school and later in life.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to acknowledge the achievements of The Sagemont School over the past decade. It is my sincere belief that the Sagemont School will continue to instill in each of their students the joy of learning, personal growth, and a sense of personal and community responsibility for many years to come.

HONORING THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE CORPS

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Peace Corps, and the wonderful volunteers who enable this great institution to provide invaluable humanitarian service throughout the world.

Forty-five years ago this week, President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps to "promote world peace and friendship." That message has never been more important than

it is today. At a time when America's image abroad needs all the help that it can get, the Peace Corps provides us with the magnificent opportunity to demonstrate to the world that we are not only a nation of great prosperity, but great generosity as well; not only a nation of incredible might, but tremendous compassion.

Since 1961, more than 182,000 volunteers have served in 138 countries. Peace Corps volunteers serve as community leaders, business advisors, ecological conservationists, information technology consultants, health and HIV/AIDS educators, agricultural workers, and school teachers. President Kennedy said of these fine women and men:

"For every young American who participates in the Peace Corps—who works in a foreign land—will know that he or she is sharing in the great common task of bringing to man that decent way of life which is the foundation of freedom and a condition of peace."

Today there are nearly 8,000 volunteers serving in 75 different countries. I would especially like to recognize the eight current volunteers from New Jersey's Ninth district: Julie Castner, Lucia Chan, Adam Kaufman, Suzanne Lee, Joseph Maggio, Reuben Man, Domenick Piccinich, and Troy Wolfe. You have made me and the people of New Jersey very proud.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in commending the thousands of Americans who serve and have served as Peace Corps volunteers. They are a great credit to our country.

INTRODUCTION OF TREAT
PHYSICIANS FAIRLY ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Treat Physicians Fairly Act, legislation providing tax credits to physicians to compensate for the costs of providing uncompensated care. This legislation helps compensate medical professionals for the costs imposed on them by federal laws forcing doctors to provide uncompensated medical care. The legislation also provides a tax deduction for hospitals that incur costs related to providing uncompensated care.

Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA) physicians who work in emergency rooms are required to provide care, regardless of a person's ability to pay, to anyone who comes into an emergency room. Hospitals are also required by law to bear the full costs of providing free care to anyone who seeks emergency care. Thus, EMTALA forces medical professionals and hospitals to bear the entire cost of caring for the indigent. According to the June 2/9, 2003 edition of AM News, emergency physicians lose an average of \$138,000 in revenue per year because of EMTALA. EMTALA also forces physicians and hospitals to follow costly rules and regulations. Physicians can be fined \$50,000 for technical EMTALA violations!

The professional skills with which one's earns a living are property. Therefore, the clear language of the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment prevents Congress from