

Lafayette's first battle in the American Revolution was at Brandywine, where he fought courageously and was wounded; he also served with distinction in various other engagements including the surrender of the British army at Yorktown.

In 1783 the two colonial villages of Cross Creek and Campbellton were merged by the and named Fayetteville, North Carolina—the first city in the United States named for Lafayette—and the only one named for him that he actually visited.

In 1789, the General Assembly and Constitutional Convention met in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where delegates ratified the United States Constitution, chartered the University of North Carolina, and ceded the state's western lands to form the state of Tennessee.

During Lafayette's tour of the United States as "The Guest of the Nation," he was entertained in Fayetteville on the 4th and 5th of March, 1825, by the leading citizens of the state and community, including Governor Hutchins G. Burton.

Upon the death of Lafayette in 1834, the City of Fayetteville held a large memorial service and eloquent eulogium on his character and services.

Upon the bi-centennial of the naming of Fayetteville in 1983, the Lafayette Society and General Lafayette's great-great grandson, The Count Rene de Chambrun, unveiled a statue of General Lafayette in the Downtown Historic District.

The city of Fayetteville, North Carolina, will have three days of celebration, September 6-8, 2007, to the 250th birthday of its namesake Marquis de Lafayette.

The great City of Fayetteville is to be commended for honoring this great national hero and is "Where North Carolina Celebrates Lafayette's Birthday."

**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3093, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008**

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM COSTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 25, 2007*

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Poe-Costa-Moore amendment to the CJS Appropriations Act. The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund was created by Congress in 1984 to provide Federal support to Federal, State, tribal and local programs that assist victims of crime. And this fund is derived entirely from fines and penalties paid by offenders at the Federal level, not taxpayer revenues.

VOCA funds several important national programs, such as the Children's Justice Act, Victim Notification System, and the U.S. Attorney's office. It also funds Victim Compensation Grants that provide funds to states to reimburse victims for out-of-pocket expenses, primarily medical costs and lost wages. Finally, Victim Assistance Grants to states are also funded through VOCA. These grants go to States which support direct victim assistance services. It is estimated that 4,400 agencies depend on continued VOCA Victim Assistance Grant funding to serve 3.8 million victims a year.

Congress began setting a cap in the appropriations process on the amount dispersed to

States annually from the Fund in order to ensure stable funding for victim service providers in the field. Both the House and the Senate CJS subcommittees have included a \$625 million cap for FY 2008. This would be the fifth year in a row without an increase in the total VOCA cap.

Due to increasing claims, VOCA Compensation Grants rose \$22.3 million in FY07 and are expected to rise by at least \$5.6 million in FY08. The Poe-Costa Amendment will increase the VOCA cap by \$10 million in FY 2008 to help prevent cuts to VOCA Victim Assistance Grants.

Crime victims are our sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, parents and neighbors who are struggling to survive in the aftermath of crime. They deserve services, and our support to help them cope. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important amendment.

**RECOGNIZING THE COMMUNITIES OF GAHANNA AND WESTERVILLE, OHIO**

**HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 26, 2007*

Mr. TIBERI. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize the communities of Gahanna and Westerville, Ohio. Both have been ranked by Money magazine as two of the 100 best places to live in the Nation.

Praised for their economic opportunity, quality school systems, and safe and hospitable neighborhoods, Gahanna and Westerville are truly desirable places to live. As a life-long neighbor of both communities, I have been witness to the kindness of both communities every time I pass through.

The friendly atmosphere cultivated by the members of both communities is engaging and welcoming, making them a wonderful place to call home. The rankings by Money magazine are true testaments to the Buckeye spirit, which both areas adequately represent.

I offer my congratulations to Mayor Becky Stinhcomb of Gahanna, Mayor Diane Fosselman of Westerville and the members of both communities. All have created wonderful places for Central Ohioans to call home.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. KEITH ELLISON**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 26, 2007*

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, on July 24, 2007, I inadvertently failed to vote on Flake Amendment to H.R. 3074 (Rollcall No. 694). Had I voted, I would have voted "no."

**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008**

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 19, 2007*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3043) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Chairman, I rise today in support of the FY08 Labor, Health, and Human Services, Education Appropriations Act. This legislation includes valuable funding for the health care needs of the heroes and heroines of 9/11. I commend Chairman OBEY for his effort to include \$50 million for their treatment.

H.R. 3043 will make college more affordable by increasing the maximum Pell Grant by \$390 while providing \$2 billion more than last year for No Child Left Behind programs. It expands access to health care for the uninsured and provides and increases funding for the National Institutes of Health by \$750 million over last year.

However, I do oppose a policy provision contained in H.R. 3043 which concerns the National Institutes of Health public access policy. The act would change the current voluntary policy by mandating that final manuscripts reporting on NIH-funded research be submitted to the NIH National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central for worldwide distribution. This change would set a dangerous precedent for government action, by infringing on the rights of the copyright holders of these articles. I believe strongly that the policy is best left in its current voluntary form to provide flexibility and allow copyright holders to manage their investments in scientific research while maintaining the accuracy of this data.

Publishers in my district invest hundreds of millions of dollars to ensure that the results of scientific research are peer reviewed, published and disseminated as widely as possible. Although public dollars are used to fund the research, the peer review and publishing process is completely funded by private sector non-profit and commercial publishers. A unilateral requirement that these articles be posted for free on PubMed Central, ignores the critical role that publishers play in the scientific process. This requirement also ignores a long-standing principle that the government should not be involved in the taking of copyrighted works—and in this case, without providing any compensation. That is exactly what a mandated policy would do.

Moreover, once manuscripts are deposited in PubMed Central, these copyrighted works would be available for anyone to download the material, free of charge and without any geographic or time restrictions. Under the current policy publishers still retain control and voluntarily make their articles available for free public access while retaining their copyright.