

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF RIALTO RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Administration an innovative clean-energy project currently under development in my District in California.

The Rentech Rialto Renewable Energy Center will be a first-of-its-kind facility, where biomass from grass clippings and tree trimmings from surrounding communities is converted into diesel fuel and electric power.

The electric power from this project, so greatly needed in our region, will contribute to utility efforts to meet obligations under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard, displacing current, conventional fossil energy-based power generation.

Because the fuel produced is biodegradable, cutting pollution significantly compared to conventional fuels, eight airlines (Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Continental Airlines, Delta Air Lines, Southwest Airlines, United Airlines, UPS Airlines and US Airways) have already signed a contract to buy this fuel for their ground equipment at Los Angeles International Airport.

I consider this to be a model project that other cities in California and around our country can adopt to not only help cut our dependence on foreign oil, but also to reduce emissions of green house gasses and pollutants.

I have urged the Department of Energy to give the Rialto Renewable Energy Center all due consideration as it considers Rentech's application for a Title 17 loan guarantee under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

This project exemplifies what Congress had in mind when it created a new category in this program for "renewable energy systems" and "leading edge biofuels projects" that "substantially reduce life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to other transportation fuels."

This project will bring energy security, as well as environmental and economic benefits to our community. Two-hundred and fifty jobs will be created during construction, and once operational, there will be about 70 permanent jobs on the site.

Additional jobs will be created or sustained both upstream in the collection and transportation of the green waste or downstream in the distribution of the fuel. Rialto and San Bernardino have been especially hard hit by the recession, and these jobs are desperately needed in my District.

Today I again call upon the Department of Energy to support this project for the many benefits that it will not only bring to San Bernardino County and the rest of Southern California and the Inland Empire, but also for the benefits that our nation will reap from future versions of this project located in other areas.

HONORING BILL FRIDAY

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor William C. "Bill" Friday, the man whose name was synonymous with higher education in North Carolina for much of the 20th century. This week, he celebrated his 90th birthday.

Few North Carolinians are as well known or as widely respected as Bill Friday. Although he has never run for elected office, the former president of the University of North Carolina (UNC) system has been prominent in public affairs for decades and ranks as one of the most important American university presidents of the post-World War II era. As the longest-serving President of North Carolina's public university system, Bill Friday has been a friend to anyone and everyone educated in that system, anyone employed by that system, and anyone living in the vibrant towns and cities that surround our state's public universities.

Bill Friday was born in Raphine, Virginia, but he grew up in Dallas, North Carolina, a small community in Gaston County. He graduated from Dallas High School, where he played baseball and basketball, and went on to earn a bachelor's degree from North Carolina State University and a law degree from UNC Chapel Hill. He also served in the United States Naval Reserve during World War II.

Friday's entire professional life was spent in higher education. Before becoming president of the UNC system in 1957, he served as assistant dean of students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1948–1951), assistant to the President of the Consolidated University of North Carolina (1951–1955), and Secretary of the University of North Carolina system. After a brief period as Acting President of the system, he was chosen to take the position permanently. It was a job at which he thrived.

Friday's tenure as UNC president spanned the greatest period of growth for higher education in American history, and he played a crucial role in shaping our sixteen-campus university during that time. Early on, the Council of Advancement and Support of Education identified Friday as the most effective public university president in the nation.

Bill Friday was a consistent supporter of academic freedom and integrity. During the civil rights movement, he often served as mediator between student activists and the conservative state legislature. He led a five-year effort to repeal the 1963 Speaker Ban Law, which prohibited campuses from hosting appearances by government critics. And he fought to keep tuition affordable so that limited means would not be a barrier to higher education.

Friday was also a visionary leader, and he pursued that vision in many areas. His involvement in the Carnegie Commission on the

Future of Higher Education led to gains in North Carolina and the nation in federal funding for student aid in Pell Grants and the establishment of the Area Health Education Centers. He served as founding co-chair of the Knight Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, which has worked persistently to reform college athletics. Friday helped to develop the National Humanities Center; he supported the establishment of North Carolina public radio through UNC; and he was instrumental in the creation and growth of the Research Triangle Park.

As Charlotte Observer associate editor Jack Betts noted about Bill Friday: "He often seemed to be everywhere, but he was always no further away than a telephone, willing to talk about state history, fully cognizant of the state's many needs and always enthusiastic about the progress the state could make through its various educational enterprises, especially the university. He was a university president, but at heart he has always been a teacher." I can certainly attest to this personally as the recipient of many Bill Friday notes and calls and as one who has benefitted enormously from his generous and wise counsel.

Friday has mentored university leaders, governors and presidents in the course of his public life and he has received a multitude of accolades—including just about every honor North Carolina has to bestow. These honors include the American Council on Education's National Distinguished Service Award for Lifetime Achievement, the National Humanities Medal, the American Academy for Liberal Education's Jacques Barzun Award, and the John Hope Franklin Award. In 2004, the N.C. General Assembly held a special joint session to honor Friday's life and work. The legislature and then-Gov. Mike Easley presented William and Ida Friday with the Order of the Long Leaf Pine award for service to North Carolina.

Now retired from the university, Friday heads the William R. Kenan, Jr., Fund and the Kenan Charitable Trust. Friday also currently hosts a public television talk show, North Carolina People, which he began while still president of the UNC system. The show brings Tar Heel state residents insights from leaders in education, politics, business, and the arts, adding richly to our public discourse.

Even in retirement, Friday keeps an office at UNC Chapel Hill and serves as a formal and informal sounding board and dispenser of wisdom for students, administrators and others. The University of North Carolina System has given its state so much: public servants, educators and other professionals, small and large business leaders, innovative researchers, informed citizens: these make up the fabric that weaves together our communities. At 90, Bill remains fiercely dedicated to the idea that education is uniquely powerful, giving young people the tools they need to shape their lives, live out their dreams, and better society.

As Bill himself would insist, he has not achieved these great things on his own. He had the good fortune and good sense in 1942

• 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.

to marry his wife Ida, who has been a lifetime partner in his service and civic endeavors. Their names grace a continuing education center in Chapel Hill and an education innovation center in Raleigh, both of which host hundreds of gatherings each year, promoting collaboration and furthering the causes to which the Fridays' lives have been dedicated.

Fortunately, nothing Bill Friday has done in the last few years suggests his life will begin to slow down as he turns 90. I am honored to know Bill and to call attention to his service to our state and her citizens. The Tarheel State owes much to him.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. RAY
HELMS, SR.

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Ray Helms, Sr., a Northwest Florida leader who passed away on July 11, 2010. Mr. Helms spent his life serving his community and his country. I am proud to honor his lifetime of dedication and service.

Throughout his 84 years, Mr. Helms lived as a rare example of a man always ready to give selflessly of himself. To his family, friends and countless others, Mr. Helms will be remembered as a man who emptied himself to fill the others around him. His life that spanned eight decades will serve as a shining example for all of us to gaze upon and see the full measure of a man.

Mr. Ray Helms served as an important leader in the Northwest Florida community. He was an educator at the former Harold School. He also served as Santa Rosa County Clerk of Court and later became the First Circuit Court Administrator. Whether it was in the classroom or the courtroom, Mr. Helms always sought to bring out the best in those around him.

On behalf of the United States Congress, Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize the life and deeds of Mr. Ray Helms, Sr. A committed community leader and loving family man—he will be missed by many, but his legacy will remain. My wife Vicki and I extend our thoughts and prayers to the entire Helms family.

A TRIBUTE TO FAY E. MALCOLM-
ALLEN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Fay E. Malcolm-Allen for her dedication to education and contributions to the nursing profession.

Fay E. Malcolm-Allen is a 1963 nursing graduate of the University of the West Indies. She worked at Linstead Public Hospital in St. Catherine, Jamaica before migrating to the United States in 1966.

Fay E. Malcolm-Allen pursued her advanced education in New York City by achieving a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, graduating

Cum Laude from Lehman College; Masters of Art, Nursing Administration from Columbia University; Certified Nursing Administration Advanced degree from the American Nurses Association; an Administrative Fellowship from Wharton Business School, University of Pennsylvania, and completed an Executive Development Program at New York University.

Her career in the United States began as Registered Nurse at Maimonides Hospital in Brooklyn, NY. She then spent 12 years employed at Montefiore Hospital as a Registered Nurse, Head Nurse, and Assistant Director of Nursing.

Fay was recruited to Bronx Municipal Hospital where her outstanding skills were acknowledged. She was quickly promoted from Assistant Director of Nursing to Associate Director of Nursing and then to Deputy Director of Nursing. She then moved to the position of Director of Nursing at North Central Bronx Hospital.

During her 14 year tenure at North Bronx Hospital she was promoted to Deputy Executive Director for Nursing and Clinical Services and then became Chief Operating Officer of the Hospital.

Fay E. Malcolm-Allen had 32 years of health care experience before retiring on July 31, 1998 as the Chief Operating Officer of North Central Bronx Hospital.

She has received numerous awards and recognition for her outstanding leadership ability, staff development, patient satisfaction, and advocacy. In her professional role she was described as a dynamic, committed and effective administrator who provided outstanding leadership for the department of Nursing and the Hospital. She promoted collaborative practice and offered and supported innovative and alternative strategies that enhanced personnel and patient satisfaction.

Fay has mentored graduate, high school and elementary school students and was instrumental in helping to define issues related to nursing education and practice in her role as Adjunct Professor at Lehman College.

Since retiring she has pursued her artistic interests which include painting, jewelry making, card making, scrapbooking, sewing and gardening. She remains active and enjoys walking and Zumba dancing.

Fay is married to Percy Allen II. They now reside in Virginia Beach, VA.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of Fay E. Malcolm-Allen.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF
KATHERINE JOANNE HUGHES

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of a distinguished woman, Katherine Joanne Hughes, known to all as Jody, who died peacefully surrounded by her children on June 13, 2010, at the age of 81.

Jody Hughes was born in Washington D.C. to William A. Smith, Jr. and Lillian V. Lamb. She attended Immaculata High School and graduated from the College of Notre Dame of Maryland. Until his death in 2005, she was the

wife of Paul E. 'Ed' Hughes for 54 years and they were the proud parents of five children: Mary Hughes and her husband, Senator S. Joseph Simitian, Jr. of California, Paul, K.C. (John), John (Kelly), and Mark (Judy), and grandchildren Ian, Tucker, and Lily Halpern and K.C., Dean, Madeline, and Ted Hughes.

Jody Hughes was an extraordinary and inspirational mother, and was devoted to her community and always available for those in need. She was a speech therapist and an advocate for children and Chaired the Governor's Advisory Commission on the Needs of Exceptional Children. She worked with the Little Sisters of the Poor to provide outdoor experiences for underprivileged children and served as a Eucharistic Minister at St. Joseph's on the Brandywine Catholic Parish in Wilmington, Delaware.

Jody Hughes retired to Sunset Beach, North Carolina, where she joined the Board of Hope Harbor Home, a shelter for women. She established several resale shops to support the shelter, and founded a library that bears her name. She served on the Board of the Ingram Planetarium and was a North Carolina Governor's Award Nominee for Outstanding Volunteer Service in 1999. Jody enjoyed needlework and she loved the theater. She directed several youth casts for One Act play contests, often volunteered as a makeup artist, and served as Mistress of Ceremonies for charity fashion shows.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our deepest sympathies to the family of Jody Hughes for a life lived so well as a loving wife, an exceptional mother, and as a caring human being who served so many. She was a great and good woman whom I had the privilege to meet, and we honor her for making her community better and our country stronger.

IN HONOR OF GERRY NELSON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to inform the United States House of Representatives that Gerry Nelson has been awarded the honor of Democrat of the Year in Lakewood, Ohio. An unreconstructed, New Deal Democrat, Gerry Nelson has long stood for the values of dignity for workers, jobs for all, health care for all, and peace.

Gerry Nelson has demonstrated a lifetime of service to her community. She has long been active with railroad retirees, where she has taken lessons from a long career of work into a sphere where she continues to protect the rights of working men and women to a secure retirement. Gerry Nelson is also a stalwart supporter of the activities of the Northcoast AFL-CIO.

In addition to her commitment to the rights of workers, Gerry Nelson has become a champion of senior citizens, especially in Lakewood, Ohio. She has been their advocate, their voice, a person who will carry seniors' concerns to every level of government to ensure their health and safety.

Gerry Nelson performed outstanding service as a member of the 10th District Congressional staff, doing case work and field work

with equal excellence. She became a popular figure in the community because she always seems to be at the right place at the right time whenever people need help.

That Gerry Nelson should be recognized as the Lakewood Democrat of the Year is a culmination of a life of service to the Democratic Party and to the Lakewood community.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in congratulating Gerry Nelson not only for her work in Lakewood, Ohio, but because she represents a lifetime of dedication to others which makes her a great American.

MEMORIALIZING BOB BACKUS

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Bob Backus, a friend and devoted patriot.

Bob and his wife of fifty-seven years, Nancy, lived in Lincoln, California. Bob and Nancy raised their children: Robert, Tami and Tina, who watched and learned from their father's commitment to serving his community and others. Bob served as the Chaplain for Vine Life Ministries, ready to respond to calls night or day, going wherever people needed help. He gave freely of his time to renovate and decorate old wagons for which he became famous, painting them red, white and blue and displaying them in local fairs and parades.

Bob spent many years as an advocate for the founding principles of our nation, volunteering and serving as an elected member of local political groups. Thomas Jefferson once said that "timid men prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty;" it is safe to say that Bob Backus not only chose to chance the waters himself, but through his ardent devotion to his beloved country assured a brighter future for his posterity.

Bob will be sorely missed by his friends, family and the countless individuals whose lives he touched.

CIGNA WINS "WELLNESS BY DESIGN" AWARD

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Eden Prairie, Minnesota-based CIGNA company for winning the 2010 "Wellness by Design Award" from Hennepin County for the third consecutive year. CIGNA, a national health service company, earned the Platinum award—the highest level of award possible.

Cigna, which employs nearly 1,200 hundred people, provides health coaching programs for tobacco cessation, weight loss and stress, and a nationally-recognized employee assistance program.

Hennepin County—which comprises most of the Third Congressional District—honors business and schools with Wellness by Design awards for fostering safe and healthy work and learning environments.

CIGNA's selection as a Wellness by Design award winner is a tremendous example of a company that has taken the initiative in providing employees and customers alike with a safe and healthful place to work because it results in better outcomes for everyone involved.

I congratulate CIGNA on winning this award and look forward to honoring them again in 2011.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID ECHOLS, A LEADER IN ALABAMA INDUSTRIAL RECRUITMENT

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the passing of a giant personality in my home state's industrial recruitment efforts and an individual who was one of the most influential for transforming Alabama into the auto manufacturing hub of the South.

David Echols passed away on June 20, 2010. For most Alabamians, David Echols might not be a household name, but his legacy—both inside and outside our state—is monumental.

Back in the early 1990s, David Echols, a project manager with the Alabama Development Office, was tasked, nearly single-handedly, by state officials to go after a major unknown manufacturer. He had no idea at the time that Mercedes Benz was on the other end of his recruiter's fishing line, but he confidently cast his lure and after expert angling, reeled in what many believe to be Alabama's biggest-ever industrial recruitment prize.

Mercedes not only located in Vance, Alabama, but also expanded its operations, and with it, enabled Alabama to capture the eye of many other manufacturers.

For many, this would have been a success to crown one's career, but for David, it was just another day at the office. He continued to earn his reputation as a tireless advocate for Alabama, pressing ahead to help land Toyota's truck engine manufacturing plant in Huntsville, Honda's SUV auto manufacturing facility in Lincoln, and Hyundai's North American manufacturing base in Montgomery, Alabama.

Those who worked with David have observed that he possessed the skills and energy of a team of individuals and it will require more than one person to fill his enormous shoes. They also note that he relished in getting the job done, rather than standing in the spotlight—a role he left to others.

Echols' passage at the young age of 53 is a loss for his family and our entire state. I regret that his remarkable efforts on behalf of Alabama workers were not better known during his lifetime. He deserves to be remembered for contributions which certainly equal those of any of our elected officials.

To David's wife, Cynthia Nicholson Echols, and his daughters, Elizabeth Smith Melancon and Mary Katherine Echols, I extend my condolences and prayers in this time of loss. The entire state of Alabama has been made better by the unselfish service of your husband and father. May he rest in peace.

HONORING EUNICE BOROVIK

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great and respected Chicagoan, Eunice Borovik, who recently passed away at the age of 88. Eunice Borovik was a woman who lived life to the fullest, and the friends and family she had are a testament to the quality of her character and the type of woman she was.

Eunice's top priority was always her family and the love and support they provided her was most important in her life. She married her husband, Jerry, and together the couple raised two sons, George and his wife Jolanta, and Andrew and his wife Catherine. Her family also includes her two grandsons, Jed and Caleb.

Following her 1979 election, Eunice continued her voluntary tenure as Portage Park Chamber of Commerce President for 21 years. As Alderman Levar stated in a City Council resolution, "Eunice Z. Borovik has created, planned and helped carry out projects beneficial to all those good citizens who have lived, worked, and prospered in Portage Park . . . , heralding an era of uncommon growth and achievement." She improved the long overdue streetscape in the early 1980s and worked with what is now known as the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) in the Chicago Police Department to reduce crime.

Eunice and her late husband were owners and managers of the local Bee Drug Store in the Cragin neighborhood and the family business, Borovik Drug Company in Portage Park, for nearly 35 years. Following her retirement as president of the Portage Park Chamber of Commerce in 2000, the City Council of Chicago gave a portion of West Irving Park Road the honorary name "Eunice Borovik Way."

Madam Speaker, Eunice Borovik was an inspiration to all who knew her. I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating her incredible life and her extraordinary contributions to the Portage Park and Irving Park communities.

HONORING 100 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Pontifical Institute of the Religious Teachers Filippini in Morristown, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

In August of 1910, five teachers, under the orders of Pope Pius X arrived in Trenton, New Jersey, from Italy and established their first center of worship. Then in 1930, they settled on Tower Hill in Morristown, New Jersey, now known as Villa Walsh in honor of Archbishop Thomas Joseph Walsh, where the Provincial Motherhouse and Villa Walsh Academy are located.

Mother Ninetta Ionata, one of the five original teachers sent to the United States, holds

the title of "Foundress of the American Province of Saint Lucy Filippini." Even though she was the youngest of the five original teachers, she was appointed to be the Superior of Saint Joachim Convent on October 20, 1914. She dedicated her life to the service of God, her convent, and her religion. This woman of vision and great faith died in 1976, but is recalled with fondness by all those fortunate to know her.

The Pontifical Institute of the Religious Teachers Filippini has been dedicated to both the service of God and to their community for the past 100 years. They have built schools and convents and have operated missions throughout the United States and the world. In the 100 years since the arrival of the Religious Teachers Filippini, this small group has flourished and their good works have spread around the world.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Pontifical Institute of the Religious Teachers Filippini as they celebrate 100 dedicated years of service to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENNY REHBERG

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 434, "nay" on rollcall No. 435 and "yea" on rollcall No. 436.

HONORING THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICE ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEDRA GROVES

HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, on July 12, 2010, the Mayor of Rockport, Indiana, Nedra A. Groves passed away at the age of 72. In a telling sign of her passion for public service, Groves decided to run for mayor of her small town during her retirement in 2007. She worked passionately for the people of Rockport.

Nedra A. Groves was born in Cannelton, Indiana, on June 14, 1938 to Archie and Melvina Gaynor. Groves served as the Spencer County Clerk and was the former Republican County Chairman. Groves' time as mayor came after four years of retired life with her husband Scot. She had previously worked as a city clerk, at the town's license branch, and for nearly 20 years was part of the local zoning office. She was always very active in local politics and government and was also a member of the Holy Cross Lutheran Church.

In offering his condolence, Indiana Governor Mitch Daniels said of Mayor Groves, "No mayor loved her city and its people more than she did. We continue to work very hard on new job opportunities for the Rockport area, and I'm just so sorry she won't be here to see them happen." The people of Rockport will miss Groves' passion and love she had for the city and its residents. My thoughts and prayers

go out to the Groves family and all those affected by Nedra's passing.

HONORING MARK PHELPS

HON. DENNIS A. CARDOZA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mark Phelps who passed away on June 22, 2010. Mark was a resident of Stockton, CA where he served as the Executive Director of the Children's Home of Stockton since 1985. The Children's Home, established in 1882, is a nonprofit, private facility providing educational services and residential treatment to emotionally disturbed children and their families.

Mark was born August 13, 1947 in San Francisco, CA. After serving with the Volunteers in Service to America program, he attended Ft. Lewis College in Durango, Colorado, where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts in Psychology and a Master of Arts in Psychology from the University of Northern Colorado. Prior to serving as CEO of the Children's Home, Mark served as a Mental Health Staff Psychologist, worked as a Probation Administrator in Colorado for ten years, and was appointed by Kansas Governor John Carlin to the Superintendency of the Kansas State Juvenile Correctional Facility. He also served as an adjunct faculty member at several State and private colleges and universities, and sat on numerous State and local boards for various private and public human service organizations.

Among his many honors, Mark was named "Kansas Public Administrator of the Year" by the American Society of Public Administration in 1985, "Administrator of the Year" by the California State Council for Exceptional Children in 1986, and was Executive Director of the Children's Home of Stockton when it was honored in 2004 by the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate with its national award for exemplary children's services, the "Angels in Adoption and Foster Care" award.

Mark is survived by his wife, Susan, and their two children. He will also be greatly missed by the countless children, families, and friends whose lives were blessed by his benevolent work. His life was filled with compassion and service to others and his work will leave a lasting and positive impact. It is with greatest pleasure that I honor his life, his work, and his commitment to changing lives here today.

HONORING THE LIFE OF WALTER LEE HOVELL, SR.

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my deepest condolences to the family of the late Walter Lee Hovell, Sr., a respected philanthropist, businessman and community leader from Mobile, Alabama.

After serving in the United States Marines, Mr. Hovell attended Spring Hill College on the

G.I. Bill. Upon graduation, he began his career at Mobile Gas Company in 1961, where he worked as an accountant and rose to the deserving position of president and CEO.

Mr. Hovell held this position until his retirement in 1995. As a citizen of Mobile, Mr. Hovell was always working tirelessly to serve the community he loved.

Walter Hovell was devoted to improving health and education services for all Alabamians. He served on the Board of Directors for the United Way, The Salvation Army, the United Cerebral Palsy Council of Mobile and the Alabama School of Math and Science.

Mr. Hovell was also a founding member of the Southwest Alabama Medical Education Consortium. In 1973 he received a lifetime membership to the Home of Grace board for his help incorporating the organization, which helps women addicted to drugs and alcohol.

Madam Speaker, as a result of his selfless service and dedication to improving the quality of life for all Mobilians, Walter Hovell was named Mobilian of the Year in 1993 by the Civitan Club of Mobile. He was also the honored recipient of a "Certificate of Merit" in 1991 from President George H.W. Bush.

In his private life, Walter was a proud man of God. He was an ordained deacon and taught Sunday school classes throughout his life. He was also a devoted father to his three children and grandfather to his nine grandchildren.

To his wife, Barbara, and daughters Cynthia, Heidi and son, Walter, and their entire family, I express my deepest sympathies. Walter Hovell was truly an extraordinary citizen and friend to all. His generous spirit and unsurpassed vision will be truly missed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, on July 14th, I missed three rollcall votes numbered 437, 438, 439, 440, and 441 because I was unavoidably detained in Kansas.

Rollcall No. 437 was a vote on the previous question, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1722) to improve teleworking in executive agencies by developing a telework program that allows employees to telework at least 20 percent of the hours worked in every 2 administrative workweeks, and for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

Rollcall No. 438 was a vote on H. Res. 1509, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1722) to improve teleworking in executive agencies by developing a telework program that allows employees to telework at least 20 percent of the hours worked in every 2 administrative workweeks, and for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

Rollcall No. 439 was a vote on H.R. 2864, to amend the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 to authorize funds to acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services specific to the Arctic for safe navigation, delineating the United States extended continental shelf, and the monitoring and description of costal changes. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 440 was a vote on the motion to recommit with instructions H.R. 1722, the Telework Improvements Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 441 was a vote on H.R. 1722, the Telework Improvement Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND
LEGACY OF KEITH BLACKLEDGE

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a respected Nebraska journalist, Keith Blackledge, who recently passed away at the age of 82.

Keith was a reporter at the North Platte Telegraph from 1952 to 1959. After a series of other assignments, he returned to North Platte in 1967 when he was named the executive editor of the Telegraph, and later named vice-president and director of public affairs for the paper. Keith was named to the Nebraska Newspaper Hall of Fame in 2005.

He retired from the paper in 1992 but, never one to let the grass grow under his feet, Keith continued to write a weekly column for the paper until his death.

During his time in North Platte, Keith authored four books—A Short History of North Platte, The Election of 1951, Letter to Home, and This Town Fights About Everything.

As president of the North Platte Chamber of Commerce during the late 1970s, Keith initiated the creation of the Mid-Nebraska Community Foundation and the Clean City Committee, which later became Keep North Platte Beautiful.

He also played a major role in the successful campaign to consolidate two small hospitals and establish the Great Plains Regional Medical Center in the early 1970s. He initiated the Habitat for Humanity affiliate in North Platte in 1998 and served as its first president.

Just two months ago, Lincoln County Commissioners proclaimed May 10th of this year Keith Blackledge Day.

Keith dedicated his life to improving North Platte and surrounding communities while always remaining a dedicated journalist.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I was detained from voting on Tuesday, July 13 due to flight delays. If present, I would have voted "yea" on the following rollcall votes:

Rollcall 434; rollcall 435; and rollcall 436.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, I missed the following

recorded votes on the House floor the legislative week of Tuesday, July 13, 2010.

For Tuesday, July 13, 2010, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 434 (on motion to suspend the rules and agree H.R. 4514); "no" on rollcall vote No. 435 (on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. R. 4438; and "aye" on rollcall vote No. 436 (on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 4773).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 2010

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative BARBARA LEE's amendment to prevent an escalation and limit funding to the safe and orderly withdrawal of our troops and military contractors from Afghanistan. After 9 years of war, the time has come to bring our troops home.

I will also vote in favor of the McGovern-Obey amendment that would require the President to provide Congress with a plan for the expeditious redeployment of U.S. troops in Afghanistan and a timeline for completion of the redeployment.

I would like to thank Speaker PELOSI and the Democratic leadership for bringing this bill to the floor today in a manner that allows clear up or down votes on funding for the war and other domestic priorities.

The challenges in Afghanistan are great. As the violence and attacks on our troops continue to increase, we still do not have a clear path forward or a way to measure progress there.

We cannot afford to sustain an open-ended commitment with no clear definition of success.

Reports of corruption abound in Afghanistan, and without a true partner in the Karzai government, our prospects for making real progress have grown dim.

Our troops have fought with honor and professionalism in the face of great challenges, and at great cost—I am truly humbled by their service and sacrifice. These brave men and women in uniform deserve our full support and commitment to return them home safely to their families and loved ones.

President Obama did not start this war, and I was among those who have spoken out in support of allowing for the time necessary for a new strategy in Afghanistan to turn the tide.

But after years of war that has strained our military, their families, and the country, I am unable to continue to support what increasingly looks like an intractable situation in Afghanistan.

That is why I vote in favor of these amendments today.

Despite my opposition to our continued military presence in Afghanistan, the bill does include critical domestic funding that I will support. These include saving teachers' jobs, Pell Grants, emergency food assistance for hungry Americans, and disaster aid to respond to the Gulf oil spill catastrophe.

For example, today we are providing \$10 billion for an Education Jobs Fund to provide

additional emergency support to local school districts to prevent impending layoffs. Estimates suggest that this fund will help keep 140,000 school employees on the job next year.

Moreover, when we invest in education, we save jobs in other sectors and spur economic recovery. According to the Economic Policy Institute, for every 100,000 education jobs lost, another 30,000 jobs are lost in other sectors due to reduced consumer spending and tax revenues.

The list of important programs this bill funds is both extensive and impressive: Among other priorities, we are providing \$304 million for the Gulf Coast oil spill; \$50 million for the Emergency Food Assistance Program for food purchases to distribute through local emergency food providers; \$13.377 billion for the payment of benefits to Vietnam veterans and their survivors for exposure to Agent Orange, which has been linked with Parkinson's disease, ischemic heart disease, and hairy cell/B cell leukemia; and \$2.93 billion for Haiti.

These are extremely important priorities which are fully paid for and which I support.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EMILE JOSEPH
ZOGHBY

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer tribute to a remarkable South Alabama businessman, Mr. Emile Joseph Zoghby, who passed away on July 3, 2010 at the age of 91.

Described by his son, Edmund, as an "old-school Southern gentleman," Mr. Zoghby was a longtime merchant in downtown Mobile with a well known reputation for quality who contributed significantly to Mobile's economy.

A graduate of McGill-Toolen High School and Springhill College, both in Mobile, Mr. Zoghby served in the United States Army from 1941–1945. Upon completion of his service to America, he returned to Mobile to help run his family clothing business, as the eldest of five sons.

His care for customers and determination to succeed made him and his clothing store, Zoghby's, invaluable to the city of Mobile. But even more than his impeccable taste was his well loved personality. He was the consummate salesman and his customers were among his best friends.

Mr. Zoghby was also a devoted family man, showcased by his 66 year marriage, and always committed to his seven children.

Madam Speaker, Emile Zoghby lived a full, rich life complete with a wonderful family, treasured friends and a legacy of helping others that will be hard to replicate. My condolences and prayers go out to his lovely wife, Josephine, and their children, Mary Jo, Edmund, Melanie, Alex, Linda, and Diane, as well as 15 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. We mourn with you over your loss, just as we celebrate Mr. Zoghby's remarkable life and all those he touched. May he rest in peace.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF
REVEREND PAUL LOCATELLI, S.J.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of a learned and distinguished priest, Father Paul Locatelli, S.J., who died at the age of 71 on the morning of July 12, 2010.

Father Locatelli was respected by all who knew him. An alumnus of Santa Clara University, he served the University he loved as its 27th President for 20 years. After the Presidency, he was named Chancellor. He then was appointed Secretary for Jesuit Higher Education for the Society of Jesus in Rome, a position he held until his death.

Father Locatelli was raised in Boulder Creek, California, and served in the U.S. Army after graduation from Santa Clara in 1960. Later, he joined the Society of Jesus and was ordained in 1974. He earned a doctorate in Business Administration at the University of Southern California and a Master of Divinity degree from the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley, where his work focused on ethics and values in contemporary society. Before becoming President of Santa Clara, he was its Academic Vice President and Associate Dean of Business, and was a member of the faculty in the Accounting Department.

The day Father Locatelli died, the Washington Post had a feature article about how today's college presidents were trying to find new ways to bond more with their students. The reporters didn't know Father Locatelli, but if they did, they would have found someone who was ahead of his time—an extraordinary university president who for years had developed relationships with students at Santa Clara University. He was eminently approachable, possessed a big heart, and had a genuine interest in every student's well-being.

His deep love for Santa Clara shone through in all he did, and his wisdom and erudition were widely known. The University flourished under his leadership, becoming one of the best Jesuit universities in America. Under his leadership the Alameda de las Pulgas was rerouted, more than 19 buildings and sports centers were built or renovated, and the endowment grew from \$77 million to more than \$700 million.

Father Locatelli was a remarkable Jesuit priest who had the rare ability to reach both the older members and the younger members of his order, the Society of Jesus — and was respected and admired by both. One Jesuit rector in Rome called him “a man of vision with a welcoming spirit.” He was also a priest of deep and abiding faith. His faith included an adamant belief that “Catholics should feel free to vote as they deem in the best interest of the nation and world.” He lamented those bishops who speak for the unborn but “turn Catholicism and morality into a single political or moral issue and some threaten to withhold communion from politicians.”

He had empathy for those who questioned God's compassion but counseled them that faith and compassion were needed most when times were difficult. In his widely quoted and poignant words of September 11, 2001, he said that “For persons of faith, and to be sure,

we are all people of weak and troubled faith today, there is a great need to trust that the God of life is more powerful than all the forces of death. There is also need for forbearance and forgiveness. If we do not trust in God and do not imitate God's mercy then evil will not be overcome by good. Just the opposite will happen, evil will have spread to us, generating despair and vengeance. And that will mean that evil will have overcome good.”

Father Locatelli — who was a great cook and an avid runner — was busy making plans for his 60th Santa Clara Reunion when he was diagnosed with an aggressive form of pancreatic cancer. His reunion will go on, and his classmates, including CIA Director Leon Panetta will attend and speak, but there most certainly will be a deep hole in their midst.

Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in extending our deepest sympathies to Father Locatelli's family and to the entire Jesuit community. We honor his memory and the life he lived so well in extraordinary service to others. He made a difference in the lives of thousands of students and was a beloved counselor to me and many others. Father Locatelli will always be remembered as one who deepened our faith, who was a shining star amongst Jesuits as a superb educator and leader, who strengthened our entire community with his wisdom and leadership, and a man who loved his country and served it exceedingly well with his compassionate patriotism. God has prepared a high place in heaven for this extraordinary, holy and humble man.

THANKING SUSAN (SMITH)
RODRIGUEZ FOR HER SERVICE
DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Susan (Smith) Rodriguez of Bethesda, Maryland, who in 1944 answered her Nation's call to service in a time of great need. Mrs. Rodriguez joins a special sisterhood of women who share a unique place in American history.

Mrs. Rodriguez was born in York, Pennsylvania, in my congressional district, where she later worked as a French teacher at the former York Collegiate Institute (now known as York College of Pennsylvania). To help in the war effort, she received her commercial pilot's rating and gave flight instruction to U.S. Army pilots throughout the spring of 1944.

Mrs. Rodriguez was later assigned to the Office of Strategic Services, America's first intelligence agency, where she was posted to Tangier, North Africa and served until the end of the war. Similar to the Women Airforce Service Pilots, whom earlier this year were rightfully awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for their service during World War II, Mrs. Rodriguez helped blaze a trail for women who seek to serve their country. The achievements of Mrs. Rodriguez and other female pioneers continue to inspire generations of young women to achieve the impossible.

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I thank Mrs. Rodriguez for her service to the United States of America. I know that her family and friends join me in paying tribute to her.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE GERALD
HEANEY

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, Patriot. Jurist. Egalitarian. Self-effacing Humanitarian.

Each of us has a distinct, indelible memory of where and how we met Gerry Heaney. Mine starts in the Hotel Duluth in 1964—summoned to a meeting of attorney Gerry Heaney and Duluth labor leaders to be told that my boss, John Blatnik, must support the DFL-endorsed candidate for state Senate, Willard Munger, warning that if Frenchy La Brosse won, the DFL would be plunged into a divisive, fractious future. “We'll keep his feet to the fire,” said Gerry.

My last memory was a phone call two days before he succumbed to tell him of our committee works on the Oil Spill Accountability Act. His message—unchanged—“keep their feet to the fire. Make them pay every penny.”

A towering figure of the law, Judge Heaney wrote the St. Louis, Missouri, school desegregation decision, and then—for 20 years—held the school system's collective feet “to the fire” to assure compliance. The longest and most successful school desegregation case in our jurisprudence.

It was my privilege to video tape interview the judge for the Library of Congress project on WWII veterans.

He recounted the 6:30 a.m. landing at Omaha Beach. Their landing craft stopped short of the beach, because ships were blowing up right and left. The gate dropped in deep water. The captain shouted “All ashore” and was cut down by gunfire. The First Lt. stepped up and ordered “All ashore.” He was cut down. That left me, 2nd Lt. Heaney, in charge. I said, “We're not going through that door, everyone over the side.” And he saved countless lives.

“It took nine hours to climb 160 feet in three tenths of a mile and take out Nazi machine-gun nests. Then we turned back to the beach for supplies, and that's when we saw the carnage.” He stopped, choked, and cried. The Army doesn't give away the Silver Star. It's awarded for extraordinary heroism in combat against an enemy of the United States. Gerry Heaney earned it. From Normandy across Europe to the Czech border, and his remarkable American flag, Gerry Heaney personified exemplary courage under fire.

While still a sitting judge of the 8th Circuit, Gerry planned to participate in the 50th anniversary of D-Day. Without his knowledge, I called the top command of the Pentagon and White House liaison to have him seated on the dais, with presidents, prime ministers, and generals.

When I proudly called with the approvals, he said, “That's very nice, thank you. But I'd rather sit with my buddies. We fought shoulder-to-shoulder across Europe.” Grace and humanity, wrapped in self-effacing, unpretentious humility—caring about others more than himself.

In that same egalitarian spirit, the Judge never missed a Duluth Labor Day picnic since 1948. This year, we'll save a chair for him, observe a moment of silence, and hold him excused.

Master strategist, with a rare gift for no-nonsense analysis, his razor-sharp mind guided

Duluth and the Northland through successive economic shocks with clarity of vision for pragmatic investment strategies to fashion a better life for others through education, economic opportunity, and equal justice under law.

Greatness is memorably expressed in modest gestures. Gerry retired from Senior Judge status so that he would be free to participate in the Obama presidential campaign—pounding lawn signs, setting an example for the newcomers every day at the combined campaign H.Q.

In his zest for intellectual challenge and for integrity in public service, he made us confront our frailties and failings; he rallied us to rise above ourselves for the greater good of all.

His own words say it best: "Excellent public schools are essential in a democracy. Public schools have an obligation to educate all children—rich and poor, black, brown and white, gifted or special. Segregated housing, a long history of discrimination in education and employment, and the historic lack of opportunity for African-Americans to participate fully and equally in all aspects of life make the task ahead a challenging one (for St. Louis). We can fulfill our obligation to provide all children with the quality, free public education they need and deserve." He elevated us in life; we are diminished in his death; but we are challenged to honor his life-affirming legacy.

From Tom Radaich:

Today, we are gathered to do what people of faith do when someone whom they love, and someone who loved them dies—we come together to remember, to pray, celebrate and to give thanks. A long life of service is ended and we come now struggling to find some appropriate, albeit inadequate way, to mark our appreciation and gratitude to God for the lavish gift given us in the judge's life.

All of you in this cathedral this morning have unique memories of the man who lies in death with us here today, and many of those memories and tributes will be shared informally and formally today both here and at UMD following the funeral liturgy, as they have been shared in practically every American news media over the past week. It was my great privilege to know Judge Heaney as his pastor at St. Michael's, but only since my assignment there only five years ago. In one of my conversations with Carol last week, she said, "Well, you know he was Irish, a Catholic, and a Democrat!" And even from my brief association with him, I knew exactly what she meant. You see, I was reared in a small town on the Iron Range where I was raised Catholic, had an Irish pastor for most of my formative years, and took for granted that politics and the DFL were coextensive terms. And so, last night, instead of memories of the judge, I had a vision. I dreamed that as Judge Heaney entered into glory multitudes of Irish came to welcome their compatriot singing Gaelic hymns of praise, followed by throngs of Catholics singing their welcoming song, and then, the entire host of heaven shouted joyfully as one, "Finally, another Democrat!"

With hopeful minds and hearts fixed on the joy of eternal life, we participate in this liturgy this morning. "Liturgy" is the "work" of the church. The work of the church is give praise and glory to God. Liturgy involves the whole human response to the goodness of God, and, hence involves remembering, acting and imagining. Our memories of this great man remind us that God has pitched his tent among us and the word of God has not only been recorded on tablets, scrolls, parchments and paper, but has become flesh. Our God chooses to be revealed as one for whom justice and righteousness are synony-

mous and the Psalmist tells us that "Love and truth will meet; justice and peace will kiss. This truth and this justice are embedded in those who have accepted the call to authentic leadership at the local, state, national and global level. Our gospel reading tells us that the ruling of the ultimate just judge is that when the needs of those who might have seemed most insignificant have been defended and met, only then shall we shall to be right with our God. That when we make sure that public education is available to everyone, when racial discrimination has been reversed, when women are given equal opportunities in their endeavors, when union contracts provide for funded health and welfare packages, when publicly funded institutions of higher learning are given the opportunity to serve students better each year, then, in the image of Jesus the judge and Judge Gerald Heaney, we shall know that we have come close to the kingdom of God.

So the liturgy that began two thousand years ago and the liturgy that began 92 years ago continues. The "work" of the church continues and we come to give thanks that we have been so gifted in the life and person of Judge Gerald Heaney. May this thanksgiving liturgy truly express our gratitude to God for this wonderful life and be the stimulus for continuing in the path he taught and urged us to walk.

The Prophet Isaiah says: Here is my servant whom I uphold, my chosen one with whom I am pleased. Upon whom I have put my spirit: he shall bring forth justice to the nations. I, the Lord, have called you for the victory of justice, I have grasped you by the hand; I formed you and set you as a covenant of the people, a light for the nations.

To open the eyes of the blind, to bring our prisoners from confinement, and from the dungeon, those who live in darkness. To the life of this man we now only add, Alleluia, Thanks be to God.

From Dr. Kathryn A. Martin, Chancellor University of Minnesota, Duluth:

Vice President Mondale, Bishop Sirba, Fr. Tom, Congressman Oberstar, Mayor Ness members of the judiciary, clerks, legislators and all of you here today to celebrate the life of Judge Gerald Heaney, I am deeply honored and humbled to have been asked by Eleanor to speak about the person Judge Heaney.

For me these four lines from the Book of Micah (6:8) describe "the Judge:"

"God has shown you what is good.
And what does the Lord require of you?
But to do justice and to love mercy,
And to walk humbly with God."

What better description is there of Judge Heaney . . . a man who lived his life so that all people could live in a just society, be treated with mercy, regardless of their status in life; and Judge Heaney was a truly humble man.

As I am sure most of you know, to those of us in Northeastern Minnesota . . . and most of Minnesota and I suspect elsewhere, when you say "the Judge" you mean Judge Heaney. And the majority of the time when you say "the Judge," you mean "the Judge" and Eleanor. "Behind every great man is an even greater woman." And Judge Heaney had Eleanor, the love of his life!

Judge Heaney lived a life of love and compassion: love of Eleanor and his family, son Bill and daughter Carol; his children and grandchildren, great grandchildren, nieces and nephews and his country.

The Judge's love of country was only challenged when divisiveness in the political arena stalled the process of progress, a phenomenon we all recognize, and one that was very troubling to the Judge in his latter years. Public officials were to serve the public—the only life he knew. Deliberate inaction had no place in the political process.

The Judge loved education and had been a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. We have Heaney Hall at UMD. I am honored to say that the Judge served on the search committee that brought me to UMD.

He asked me during my first interview, "Are you a fighter? UMD needs a fighter." He would never let me stop! We seldom gave Honorary Doctorates at UMD and I thought Vice President and Mrs. Mondale should be jointly honored. The Judge wrote a letter and I was to do a follow-up. The Mondale's accepted and I then found out I should have asked the Twin Cities campus for permission. In a conversation with the Judge it was obvious, forgiveness superseded permission!

Shortly after I began as chancellor at UMD in 1995, Judge Heaney arranged a luncheon with Sen. Sam Solon and Erwin Goldfine, also a former Regent, to review "my agenda for the school." In the last couple of years, always when I visited with the Judge and Eleanor, the Judge would ask, "How's the school? How's the enrollment? Any problems with the Twin Cities campus?" And during the budget cycle, "Are you getting your fair share?" Judge Heaney determined the "fair share" was around 10%, but more was always better. But the Judge was particularly concerned about the rapid increases in tuition—who did it stop from coming to college? And with law school tuition and the loans necessary to complete law school, the Judge believed took a toll on the "pro bono" work of the profession. And he believed this result impacted "the marginalized" of society.

The Heaney Federal Building has a nursery school and I would like to read to you a letter from the director, Barb Kennedy, about the Judge and the children at Nursery School—Downtown. These comments show not only the Judge and Eleanor's deep love of children, but also their belief in the importance of the educational process.

"Judge Gerald Heaney was a dear friend to the staff and children of University Nursery School—D

Judge Heaney knew all the children by name and we have over 50 children! The children often called Judge Heaney, Gerald. Judge Heaney always stopped to talk to the children inside and outside, on the playground, in the halls, and in the school, everywhere.

Every Christmas Judge Heaney sponsored a low-income family from our school giving gifts to the entire family. The parents received clothes, and a very generous grocery store gift certificate. The children all received outfits, mittens, hats, and several toys. He never wanted the family to know who their secret Santa was. Thank you notes were passed on through the Nursery School.

Every year even after he retired, Judge Heaney and Eleanor donated a great deal of money to our summer field trips for low-income children. Their generosity helped these wonderful children have a busy, happy, productive, and fun summer. Through watching the children we have often seen self-concepts improve, attitudes change, aggression end, and community pride develop. Children that are happy, busy, and feel good about themselves and their community have a greater chance of becoming productive adults and a benefit to society. Thanks to Judge Heaney and Eleanor.

I cried as I typed this. What a wonderful gentleman!" Barb Kennedy

For Judge Heaney, life was lived in a framework of love, dedication, sharing and a keen sense of gratitude for democracy. I would like to conclude with a quote from Father Alfred Delp: "When through one man a little more love and goodness, a little more light and truth comes into the world. Then that man's life has had meaning." Your

Honor, we thank you for a life well lived! Godspeed you, and give us each the courage to live our lives for the benefit of others!

From Jane C. Freeman:

I have known Judge and Eleanor Heaney for seventy years since I was 19 and we met at the University of Minnesota. My husband, Orville, and Gerry became fast friends in law school in the early 1940s.

Orv introduced all of us to Hubert Humphrey at one of Muriel and Hubert Humphrey's Saturday evening gatherings where the greatest political discussions I have ever heard took place in the kitchen. Justice for all; truly participating democracy; opportunities and responsibilities of citizens; the common good vs. individual greed—these were the discussion topics.

We came together again after four years of World War II. During the war Gerry was a leader in the Army Rangers in Europe and went up Normandy Beach. Orv was wounded in the Pacific on Marine Corps patrol. We then started to fight home side battles to bring the skeletons of the Democratic and Farmer Labor parties together to form the DFL party. We all felt we could change things to make a better and more peaceful world.

From then until his death, Heaney was a great advisor, planner and mentor to all in the DFL party and labor movement. He kept us on the straight path to justice for all. Others will tell you about his leadership on the Federal Bench, but I want to share a couple of personal memories:

Heaney believed in miracles and divine intervention. Late in the campaign in 1954 when Orv was involved in a tight race for Governor, the phone in our bedroom went off at 6:15 a.m. Orv had just gotten home from a three-day campaign trip at 3:00 a.m. so I took the call. I answered with some disgust in my voice. "Yes, Gerald, what do you want at 6 in the morning?" Gerry said, "how did you know it was me?" "No one else calls at this time in the morning," I responded. "Jane," Gerry continued, "we are going to lose this election. We need a miracle." "What is that?" I replied. "Well this is the first week of October and we need you to get pregnant and give birth before election day November 3." And then he giggled in that low tone of his. Well, we did not have that miracle, but Orv did, with great help from Heaney, win that election by only 20,000 votes.

The summer Heaney was being considered for appointment to the Court of Appeals he and Orv and friends were up at International Falls preparing to board the pontoon plane for a fishing trip. The pilot's office phone rang with an urgent call from the White House for Secretary Freeman. LBJ's assistant said "Freeman about your friend Heaney for the Court—the President wants to know if he's ready to go and his wife says he's off fishing!! Freeman to Heaney—"You wanta be a Federal Judge?" Heaney—"Yeah, sure. I'll look as good in those black robes as any other farm boy from Goodhue (Minnesota)."

Heaney was the most self effacing politician I have ever known! Forceful but modest always. He was also a wonderful father and grandfather to his own children as well as many others. He was a second father and grandfather to the Freeman family. Heaney was a devoted husband—often saying, "the smartest thing I ever did was find Eleanor Schmitt, my lovely, solid, smart and devoted wife."

And bless Eleanor; she survived 65 years with that high strung Irishman. She attended hundreds of political meetings and labor union affairs: monitored his ulcer diet; operated his dialysis machine, and was by his side through thick and thin to the end.

For the Freeman family and many of you here—we will miss his voice and twinkling eyes—but we'll be quoting his bits of wisdom 'til the day we die!

From Judge Myron H. Bright:

Oliver Wendell Holmes, that great United States Supreme Court Justice of yesteryear, wrote "the life of the law has not been logic, it has been experience."

Although much has been written about Jerry's background, let me review some matters briefly because his life experience obviously and clearly played a role in his wonderful judicial philosophy.

Jerry grew up in southern Minnesota in Goodhue County. His father was a butcher and parttime farmer. Jerry was one of seven children in the family. His was a frugal, hardworking family that had difficult times, particularly in the Great Depression, but made it through.

Following high school graduation and college, Jerry, determined that he would become a lawyer, struggled financially, yet he compiled a very good academic record, graduating from the University of Minnesota School of Law in 1941. His legal career was stalled for a few years because World War II came around, and Jerry volunteered for military service.

After the war, Jerry made a very smart and excellent choice by marrying Eleanor. They came to Duluth to make a home and for Jerry to practice law. Here he served as a distinguished lawyer, a good citizen, a strong contributor to the welfare of his community and an important figure in Minnesota politics. He always tried to support those candidates who would represent the people ably, honestly, and fearlessly. Of course, some of those he supported are well-known names in Minnesota's political history, including, among others, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President Walter Mondale (before he became Vice President), former governor Orville Freeman, who, also with me, was a classmate at the University of Minnesota School of Law, and Congressman John Blatnik, who paved the way for Jim Oberstar who is here and will be a Congressman forever and ever.

As I have said, Jerry's career was a significant one filled with experiences he brought to the bench when President Johnson appointed him to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in 1966. Looking over his record, one could say Jerry was one of the best of what has been called "the Greatest Generation."

Well, let me tell you a bit about serving on the federal bench with Jerry. What kind of an experience was it to have Jerry as a colleague in deciding cases that came before our panel? I will tell you this. He always came well prepared. He listened intently and carefully to the arguments of counsel. Many times he digested and read all of the record, some very voluminous, in the cases. He welcomed the exchange of viewpoints about the case, particularly with his law clerks.

Following oral argument and during the conference, when the judges would make a preliminary decision about the results, Jerry always considered the views of his colleagues. When he spoke, he articulated briefly, logically, and, I must say, most persuasively his viewpoint and his thoughts about the resolution of the case. The opinions he authored were always clear, concise and well written. In other words, Jerry was just an excellent federal judge.

Let me relate a brief story of my relationship with Jerry when I came to the court. We had dinner on a September evening in 1968 just before my first session with the United States Court of Appeals. We talked about the work of the court, and Jerry said,

Myron, I do not believe that this country can exist in domestic peace as a segregated society as we now are. All men and women, regardless of race, color, or creed must and should be entitled to the equal protection of the laws.

To that goal, Jerry devoted his judicial life.

Let me add a final comment. Gerald Heaney's legacy lives on in the people whose lives he has touched with his own work and with his own life. The wisdom of his legal opinions remain in federal reporters, Gerald W. Heaney was a man of modesty. Whatever credit was due him for his accomplishments as a judge, he would want to share that credit with the colleagues who served with him during his 40 years on the federal bench. Many of them are here today.

Finally, as one of Jerry Heaney's closest colleagues and one of his best friends, I say, "Jerry, you have always been my judicial hero. In the words of an old soldier, just as you were, Jerry, I salute you."

From George Sundstrom:

In 1947, the Am. Fed. Of Labor (AF of L) put out a call for an attorney to represent labor in Duluth and N.E. Minnesota. Gerald Heaney had just married the love of his life, Eleanor, and together they moved to Duluth. AND represent labor he did—far beyond, I expect, the expectations of those needing legal assistance in those days.

Representing the Duluth Federation of Teachers, Heaney negotiated the first contract in Minnesota in which women teachers received the same pay as their male counterparts: *He established the Duluth Teachers retirement fund, again the first such teachers retirement fund in Minnesota.

Representing the Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 31, Heaney set up the first self-funded health and welfare insurance plan in the state—a model for most other Building Trades plans in the state to follow. *He set up the Electrical Workers' Credit Union, later to become the Duluth Building & Const. Trades Credit Union. *He set up the Local 31 Defined Benefit pension plan.

In 2007, the Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers made Judge Heaney a life member of the IBEW, I was told the only such membership in the country.

On the Judges' retirement, the AFL-CIO community in Duluth recognizing his lifelong service to Labor, issued him a life membership, (the only such membership ever offered) and remodeled a room in the Labor Center and named it Gerald W. Heaney's Chambers.

In his 9th symphony, Beethoven put these words to music "Whoever has enjoyed the great blessing of being a friend to a friend, whoever has won a dear wife, let him mingle his joy with ours." He won a dear wife for over 65 years. He was our friend and we his. His life was a great blessing.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALIFORNIA RODEO SALINAS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the California Rodeo Salinas on the occasion of its centennial anniversary. For 100 years, the California Rodeo Salinas has both preserved the legacy of California's early Spanish rancho culture and supported countless charitable and community endeavors in the Salinas Valley.

The Salinas Rodeo is the largest rodeo in the state of California with more than 50,000 visitors each year. Locals take great pride in the event and insist on its Spanish pronunciation as the “row-day-oh.”

In 1911, civic boosters organized the first rodeo as a Wild West Show and attracted a trainload of visitors from San Francisco. Crowds steadily grew in the following years and it became one of the largest rodeo competitions in the world. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Rodeo organizers canceled the event for the duration of the war. It wasn't until 1947 that the organizers were able to re-start the show.

The Salinas Rodeo is held every July and includes a range of rodeo competitions, including professional bull riding, bareback riding, bull fighting, barrel racing, saddle bronc riding, steer wrestling and team roping. Nearly 1,000 contestants compete every year from all over the United States and Mexico for prize money totaling \$300,000.

The event also includes other events including the Kiddie Kapers Western themed kids costume parade, the Colmo del Rodeo lighted night parade, the downtown horse parade and the Miss California Rodeo Salinas pageant. In 2008, the Rodeo was honored with their induction into the Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame.

The Rodeo has also been an active partner in the community. Through the Rodeo, local schools and charities are given the opportunity to earn money every year by selling goods during the event. The Rodeo also gives out scholarships annually to several high school seniors. Over the years, these community contributions have totaled over \$250,000. And the Salinas Valley community has embraced the Rodeo, making the event its own and providing more than 1,200 volunteers each year.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to hold up the California Rodeo Salinas as a cultural event that brings joy and prosperity to its community every year. May its continued success inspire many more generations to celebrate our nation's cultural heritage and participate in its future.

HONORING MR. NORMAN WEISS

HON. ALLYSON Y. SCHWARTZ

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Mr. Norman Weiss, a constituent of my congressional district who has dedicated his life to serving his community, his nation, and the spirit of volunteerism. Mr. Weiss admirably served his country for 22 years in the United States Navy until his retirement in 1967. He has contributed both at home as a boxing coach at the Willow Grove Naval Air Station and abroad as a volunteer for more than a decade at a South Korean orphanage.

The loss of his brother, Mel, during the Korean War inspired Mr. Weiss to travel to Korea to see the country and meet the people his brother had fought to defend. While visiting, Norm began a friendship with a Korean orphanage that would bring him back to South Korea each year during his leave from the Navy. His time in South Korea was spent not relaxing on a much deserved vacation, but de-

voting his energy and knowledge to the orphanage.

A few years after Mr. Weiss retired as a Chief Petty Officer he moved to Korea to continue his work with orphans. Under his supervision, a new pool was constructed at the orphanage. With the help of nearby American service members other improvements were made to the orphanage such as the renovation of the kitchen and dining area. Mr. Weiss's assistance was so valued by the orphanage that he was made honorary Vice-Superintendent. In 1980 Norm was officially recognized for the work that had made an undoubtedly positive impact on the lives of many children; he was given a Civil Merit Medal by the Mayor of Pusan on behalf of the President of South Korea.

After 12 years in South Korea, Mr. Weiss returned to Pennsylvania. He continued his dedication to strengthening the friendship between Americans and Koreans by teaching English as a second language to Koreans in his community. He also began to volunteer his time to the Willow Grove Naval Air Station as a boxing coach at the base's gym. In the years he has spent providing guidance and expertise to the base, Mr. Weiss has also given considerable financial support to the base's Morale, Welfare, and Recreation department. Despite recent health concerns Mr. Weiss continues to spend time in the base's gym, teaching young boxers the techniques and perseverance needed to achieve their goals.

I am honored to represent Mr. Weiss in Congress and to know that Mr. Weiss has spent his life proudly representing our country abroad. I congratulate him on a lifetime of service to community, country, and international cooperation and friendship.

HONORING AND CONGRATULATING
STAFF SERGEANT ZACKARY T.
FILIP FOR WINNING THE ARMY
TIMES 2010 SOLDIER OF THE
YEAR AWARD

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today and congratulate Staff Sergeant Zackary T. Filip, of Denton, Texas, for winning the 2010 Army Times Soldier of the Year award.

The United States has the strongest and best military in the world, and it is because of the service and dedication of members of our armed services like SSGT Filip that this is true. Each year, Military Times honors five “Everyday Heroes”—service members who demonstrate pride, dedication and courage beyond what is expected. The awards are given to service members who exhibit exemplary achievement beyond the call of duty, a high level of professionalism, concern for fellow service members, and commitment to community service. SSGT Filip has embodied each of these qualities during his service in the U.S. Army.

On November 5, 2009, while stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, SSGT Filip found himself in the middle of the worst-ever mass killing on a U.S. military post. He came upon Sgt. Kim-

berly Munley, who had just shot-down the alleged gunman. SSGT Filip had no medical supplies with him, so he used his belt to create a tourniquet to stop the bleeding from a gunshot wound in Sgt. Munley's leg. SSGT Filip's actions are credited with saving Sgt. Munley's life. But SSGT Filip's assistance did not end there—he continued working with others to treat 55 other victims shot that day.

This award is not SSGT Filip's first honor, though. During a tour in Afghanistan in 2008, on Christmas Eve, SSGT Filip was on a joint patrol with Afghan army soldiers. The group came under gunfire, and Filip and a fellow medic, during the course of the battle, spent three hours running from position to position, under heavy fire, to treat four wounded Afghans. Their heroic and selfless actions that day earned SSGT Filip a Bronze Star and an Army Commendation for Valor.

SSGT Filip is currently the Platoon Sergeant for the U.S. Army's 4th Squadron, 9th Cavalry Regiment's medical platoon at Ft. Hood, TX. He currently lives in Copperas Cove, TX, with his wife, Briana, and three young sons, Grayson, Gabriel and Gavin.

Madam Speaker, I rise today with the highest esteem to honor and congratulate Staff Sergeant Zackary Filip for his well-deserved award, the 2010 Army Times Soldier of the Year award. May God bless SSGT Filip and all of the brave men and women fighting in harm's way to protect Americans and our liberties and freedoms, and may God bless America.

PERMANENT RADIO FREE ASIA
AUTHORIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. McMAHON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. McMAHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3104, which amends the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 to give the Broadcasting Board of Governors permanent control of grants to operate Radio Free Asia.

Radio Free Asia is a private, non-profit organization whose mission is to provide accurate and relevant news to those living in Asian countries where freedom of the press is restricted since 1996.

This organization is vitally important to the intellectual and political development of the peoples of Asia. Democracy cannot flourish without a free press, which is why Radio Free Asia is so important to those living under authoritarian regimes.

For this reason, totalitarian governments in Asia spend millions of dollars each year trying to jam Radio Free Asia. Despite attempts to suppress its influence, Radio Free Asia has been greatly successful in fulfilling its mission—even reaching remote regions of North Korea, arming refugees and peace builders with information from the free world.

Radio Free Asia has been the recipient of numerous awards, such as the Annual Human Rights Press Award International Activist Award and Edward R. Murrow Regional Award, both of which have been presented to Radio Free Asia multiple times.

I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support this bipartisan bill.

Radio Free Asia represents the potential of technology to cultivate democracy in nations to which it is foreign, and it is important that we modernize the structure of the organization to ensure its future financing and success.

HONORING JAMAICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HER EXCELLENCY AUDREY PATRICE MARKS

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. CLARKE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the first female Jamaican Ambassador to the United States, Her Excellency Audrey Patrice Marks. Ambassador Marks is serving as Jamaica's tenth Ambassador to the United States and Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS). She assumed office May 17, 2010. Ambassador Marks holds both a Bachelor and Master degrees in Business Administration from the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, and Nova University, Florida, USA, respectively. Prior to her appointment as Ambassador, Ms. Marks served on several private and public sectors Boards, including being Deputy Chairman of the Urban Development Corporation (UDC), Chairman of the Central Wastewater Treatment Company Limited (CWTC), Chair of the Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCo), Director of the Board of RBTT Securities Jamaica Limited, Jamaica Trade and Invest (JTI), National Health Fund (NHF), the University of the West Indies (Mona School of Business). She holds the distinction of being the first female President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica (AMCHAM), an organization which promotes investment and trade between the United States and Jamaica.

"As a Jamaican American woman, and the Representative of one of the largest districts of first and second generation Jamaican immigrants, it is truly my honor to recognize and commend Ambassador Marks for her accomplishments. She has indeed made history through her appointment. Ambassador Marks is well equipped to serve the country of Jamaica. With her talent and expertise, I am positive that she will help bring Jamaica and its people into a new era of prosperity and strengthen U.S.-Jamaican relations to create a more secure and stable hemisphere.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE LATE PAUL LEO LOCATELLI, S.J.

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of the late Paul Leo Locatelli, S.J., former President of Santa Clara University, who dedicated his life to a vision of social respect and compassion.

Born to Italian immigrant parents, Paul grew up in Boulder Creek, California, picking walnuts and crushing grapes for the family garden

and wine. Paul's experience as a child of immigrants resonates with all of us. Paul's work ethic, focus on family and community, and deep faith are emblematic of immigrant families all across this country.

The first in his family to attend college, Paul matriculated at Santa Clara University, where he went on to serve for over 35 years. Paul earned his bachelor's degree in accounting from SCU, a Doctorate in Business Administration from the University of Southern California, and a Master of Divinity from the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley in 1974. That same year, Paul was ordained as a priest and began teaching accounting at Santa Clara University. He was a beloved teacher and was voted Outstanding Teacher of the Year. Paul's most prominent role was as President of Santa Clara University, a position he held for 20 years, the longest serving president in the school's history. After leaving the presidency to become Secretary of Higher Education for the Society of Jesus at the Vatican, Paul was named Chancellor of the University in 2009. As a teacher, I can personally attest that there is no greater compliment than being asked to replicate one's work on such a large scale.

As President of Santa Clara University, Paul's persona profoundly affected the curricula of his students, promoting a diverse student body and encouraging his students to understand the world through different perspectives and life experiences. Paul was committed to having graduates of Santa Clara leave the university having excelled in the three C's: competence, conscience, and compassion. Paul's devotion to his students led to the most successful campaign year of Santa Clara University's history, raising the University's endowment by over \$600 million during his tenure. Kicking off the campaign, Paul told his students and faculty, "Ten years from now, because of our high aspirations and this campaign, Santa Clara University will be known around the world for educating moral, responsible, global citizens—leaders who will change the world by finding better ways to overcome ignorance and prejudice, to alleviate poverty and hunger, and to end divisions that are caused by religion, national origins, or languages."

The success of the campaign propelled Santa Clara University into the top tier of our Nation's universities. Paul began several initiatives with the new endowment to create the world leaders that he envisioned. First, he focused on students' scholarships, advocating that all students deserve the right to a higher education. Second, he expanded the University's facilities and resources. And third, Paul saw several new programs to fruition.

Paul focused not only on Santa Clara University as an institution, but also on individual students and projects, solidifying a personal feeling of community within the University. In 2007, Paul supported a group of students in an international solar-house competition that was seemingly too massive a project for the small University. The team placed third in the competition, garnering worldwide recognition and introducing a new legacy of solar and renewable projects on campus. After the competition, Paul did not stop in his commitment to the team of students. When they graduated, Paul served on the board of directors for their start-up company Valence Energy, providing mentorship and guidance to the students long after their college days. Paul served on nu-

merous boards, spreading his visionary leadership widely into the community. Among these, he worked with the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, Catholic Relief Services, the Silicon Valley Leadership Group, and the Bill Hannon Foundation.

Paul's love and gift of teaching was perhaps only exceeded by the example he set as a humble priest. Throughout his life he remained true to the Jesuit's core principles of faith and not only understood, but lived the movement known as Liberation Theology. At his core, Paul was a Christian. With every inch of his being, he lived the great commandment to "Love your neighbor as yourself." He was selflessly devoted to the mission he vowed to undertake, and died in service to others. Father Paul Locatelli was, simply put, the most Christ-like person that I have come to know.

Paul was one our Valley's most respected leaders of heart and compassion, and a devoted student of history. On the evening of the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks, Paul showed courage and wisdom when speaking about the need to guard ourselves against the temptation to turn against those who may look like the terrorists. Drawing on the internment of Japanese Americans after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Paul cautioned, "Whatever the race or ideology or professed religion of the terrorists who committed these awful actions today, we are called not to yield to stereotyping and scapegoating people who by accident of birth or history may seem to be like the guilty."

Father Paul Locatelli will be deeply missed by the Santa Clara University family as well as the larger Silicon Valley community. His commitment to competence, conscience, and compassion has made a permanent impact on us all, and his efforts have afforded many students of Santa Clara University opportunities that would have been otherwise unavailable to them. Paul once said, ". . . we must understand ourselves as citizens of a global community whose decisions shape the world for better or worse." There is no doubt that as a direct result of Paul's life, our world has been shaped for the better. My condolences are with the Locatelli family, and he is in my thoughts and prayers. I will miss you, Paul, and I will try to live according to your example.

WISHING THE BYRON NELSON HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR CAR TEAM "GOOD LUCK" IN THE 2010 HUNT-WINSTON SCHOOL SOLAR CAR CHALLENGE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Solar Car Team from Byron Nelson High School in Trophy Club, Texas. The seven-member Bobcats Solar Racing Team will be participating in the 2010 Hunt-Winston School Solar Car Challenge. The eight-day cross-country event tests the teams' abilities to build a vehicle powered exclusively by solar energy and drive it from Texas Motor Speedway in my district to Boulder, Colorado.

The Winston Solar Car Team was launched over 15 years ago as an education program

designed to teach high school students how to build and safely race roadworthy solar cars. The final product of each two-year education cycle is the Winston Solar Challenge. The Bobcats Team is one of 22 teams in the nation competing in this extraordinary event. The team will embark upon the 900 mile cross-country race at 8 a.m., Sunday, July 18, 2010.

Madam Speaker, I submit the names of the Byron Nelson High School Solar Team's advisors, captains, and members who were instrumental in the support and building of this remarkable vehicle:

Linda Parker—School Principal and Team Advisor

Darren Klausner—Team Advisor

Matt Klausner—Team Captain

Cliff Campbell—Team Captain

Peter Van Houten—Team Captain

Taylor Douglas—Team Member

Zach Randolph—Team Member

Chad Loving—Team Member

Austin Flickinger—Team Member

Madam Speaker, I proudly rise today to commend the hard-working and visionary students comprising the Byron Nelson High School Solar Team, competitor in the 2010 Hunt-Winston School Solar Car Challenge. It is an honor to represent Northwest ISD, Byron Nelson High School and its Solar Car Team in the U.S. House of Representatives.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, today our national debt is \$13,189,505,566,215.83.

On January 6th, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was \$10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by \$2,551,079,819,922.00 so far this Congress.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVOR: HAGOP BOGHOSSIAN (BORN ASHARJIAN)

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian

family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

SUBMITTED BY HARRY BOGHOSSIAN, AN ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVOR DESCENDANT WHO RESIDES IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

"It is an honor to have this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation to you for documenting my families' genocide story.

"My father, Hagop Boghossian (born Hagop Asharjian), was a remarkable man. He was born on May 20, 1910, in the city of Dikranagerd, present day Diyarbakir, Turkey. His parents, Boghos, and Ani, had three sons and three daughters: Yeznig, Hagop, Antranig, Dickranouhi, Mena, and Vartouhi.

"My father always reminded me what happened to his family in the days following April 24, 1915. He said to me: 'During the massacre, the Turkish government took away my innocent, beloved father and my older brother, and they never returned home. They were murdered by the Turkish government. My younger brother, Antranig, died of cold and hunger, and there was no one around to bury him. My second oldest sister, Mena, was married to a Turkish man by force, and she died of hunger and cold, as well. All our luxury belongings: home, money, jewelry, clothing and our historic homeland were taken away by the Turks.'

"The surviving members of his family ended up in a refugee camp and his mother worked hard for several years just so they could stay alive. My father's mother was a beautiful woman, and had offers to marry several Turkish and Armenian men, but she refused to remarry.

"In 1922, my father's uncle, Anto, on his mother's side, fortunately came from Israel, managed to find them, and helped them to obtain their passports to immigrate to Israel. On May 7, 1945, my parents, Hagop and Mary, got married. They had three sons and one daughter: Paul, Peter, Harry and Ani. In 1949 my father's mother Ani, passed away.

"In May 1966, my family moved to Los Angeles, California.

"My father's two older sisters passed away. Dickranouhi, in 1968 and Vartouhi, in 1985. He sometimes cries when he remembers his lost family. I watched him cry and realized my Dad's heart was hurting inside, and that he had experienced a great deal of sadness, tragedy, depression, and loneliness.

"My father passed away on May 9, 1996. He always loved his family and this country with all his heart. He was married over 50 years and had six grandchildren.

"My maternal grandparents were also survivors of the Armenian Genocide. During the massacre the Turks were going to take away my grandfather, Toros Sivalzlian, to a death march in the desert. Fortunately he was hidden behind the door and the Turks did not see him, so they left. God saved him and he escaped. He was 20 years old at that time and lost his family. My grandmother Santoukht's brother was included with all people that were marching, during the deportation by the Turks. She started running after him while he was being marched away. She didn't catch up to him. And never saw him again. At the age of 10, she lost her parents/family and was an orphan, and did not know or have any contact information if her family were dead or alive. My grandparents

met and were married in Greece, had seven children, 24 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. They were married over 63 years and lived over 90 years.

"On April 29, 2009, I met with Senator Wyland and his staff at the state capitol to testify in front of the chair members in favor of the Genocide Awareness Act SB234. My testimony was as follows:

"One of the greatest atrocities during the First World War was the Armenian Genocide. The 1.5 million Armenians that vanished from this planet that were annihilated by the genocide deserve to be recognized throughout history along with all Genocides. My father was an eyewitness to the massacre. He was exposed to a terrible tragedy. It changed his entire life. He saw bodies buried below the ground except their head exposed to the sun. He saw men, women, and children lying on the ground dead. Our former U.S. Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, documented the Armenian Genocide. He put into print the experience he witnessed of the Turkish government's immoral tactics to wipe out the Armenian people, and rob the people of their land and dignity. Mr. Ambassador had the willingness to record the atrocities as a credible, U.S. government document, readily available in the U.S. archives. This document serves as a legitimate itemization of the Genocide. In so doing, he kept the remembrance of the Armenian Genocide alive in the face of today's Turkish government plot to cover up the truth and deny that the Genocide ever existed. We must never live in the denial of the truth. I urge the Senate Education Committee to support and vote for the Genocide Awareness Act SB 234 so the genocide is never repeated."

"I would like to thank you Congressman Adam Schiff, for your generous support for supporting the Armenian Genocide."

REMEMBERING THE USS "LIBERTY"

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the sacrifice made by those brave sailors and Marines aboard the USS *Liberty* on June 8, 1967. Those sailors were put in the worst possible situation by virtue of their clandestine mission, undergoing an unprovoked, brutal attack from an ally. I am certain the incident will never be closed in the hearts and minds of those who survived this attack.

The USS *Liberty*, a United States Navy technical research ship, was attacked by Israeli Air Force jet fighter aircraft and motor torpedo boats, during the Six-Day War. Out of a crew of 294, 34 were killed, and 174 were wounded during this tragic incident. As a result of the brave actions of the crewmen that day, the ship received the Presidential Unit Citation, and the ship's commander received the Medal of Honor.

My thoughts and prayers are with the survivors and families of the USS *Liberty*, as well as those 34 crewmen who gave their lives that day.

Our nation has a great deal of work to do today with our continued engagement in two separate wars and the largest influx of veterans coming home since World War II. We need to ensure that all of our brave young men and women are taken care of, and receive the benefits they have earned and so rightly deserve.

TELEWORK IMPROVEMENTS ACT
OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Telework Improvements Act of 2010, and thank the gentleman for yielding.

I have been pleased to work with the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. SARBANES, in sponsoring this legislation and thank him for his tireless efforts. I also appreciate the persistent work of the gentleman from New York, Mr. TOWNS, on this matter.

There are several points I would like to make, especially to my side of the aisle.

H.R. 1722 does not authorize any new appropriations of taxpayer funds. The Congressional Budget Office in April scored this legislation as deficit-neutral.

CBO estimated that the implementation costs of \$30 million over 5 years, assuming the appropriations of necessary funds, will come from developing regulations to implement telework programs, reporting and training costs. As my colleagues know, however, such costs are routinely absorbed by current administrative budgets in each agency.

Let me repeat—this legislation is deficit-neutral and does not authorize any new appropriations.

I have been actively engaged in the telework issue for over 20 years and know for a fact that telework saves money.

The limited administrative costs will be more than offset when a robust telework program is fully integrated into the federal government's Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).

During February's snow storm, when the government was shut down for four days, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) estimated that roughly 30 percent of eligible federal workers in the metropolitan D.C. area teleworked.

Rather than absorbing the almost \$30 million in salaries for those employees for each day that it was closed, the federal government reaped the rewards of telework because those employees were productive and continued the work of the federal government when they couldn't reach their regular workplaces.

The government must be able to function during an emergency or natural disaster. Currently, only 56 percent of government agencies have formally included telework in their COOP plans. H.R. 1722 would change that policy.

What if there is another terrorist attack? Telework was vital to ensuring that our government continued to function after 9/11.

Or what if the "big one" earthquake hits California? Some 700,000 of the one million workers displaced by the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake—the World Series earthquake—teleworked from their homes or nearby locations, including federal workers.

What happens when snowmageddon hits the nation's capital again? Those federal employees who were eligible to telework recognized that the government must continue to

function and that people in other parts of our nation were counting on them to do their jobs.

Snowstorms or hurricanes or tornados should not prevent the most powerful nation on earth from functioning. We must fully embrace new technologies to keep the government working and telework is the ideal way to keep employees on the job.

Telework also provides other obvious benefits, from reducing traffic congestion, air pollution, gasoline consumption and our dependency on foreign oil to allowing individuals and working parents the flexibility to meet everyday demands outside of work.

Employers with a strong telework option report fewer days used by employees for sick leave, better worker retention, higher productivity, and increased morale. They also report overhead savings in office space.

The private sector has long recognized the benefits of telework. Roughly 115,000 IBM employees telecommute each day with 40 percent operating without dedicated office space. In return, IBM saves \$450 million a year in infrastructure costs.

One government agency, the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), has had a long track record on telework mirroring the success that IBM has had in the private sector. Some 83 percent of eligible PTO employees telework. These arrangements have enabled the agency to save \$11 million otherwise needed for new office space.

No other federal agency has the policies in place to enable more than 50 percent of eligible employees to telework at least one day a week.

Work is something you do, not someplace you go. There is no magic about strapping ourselves into a car, driving sometimes up to an hour and a half to our workplaces, and sitting in front of our computers all day. Information accessed at workplaces can just as easily be accessed from computers in our living rooms.

Telework is a win-win for employers and employees and the federal government should be the model for telework in the 21st Century workplace.

H.R. 1722 is good government legislation and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

REMARKS IN HONOR OF BLUEFIELD WEST VIRGINIA'S 200TH LEMONADE DAYS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, last week, a great tradition in my native West Virginia, Lemonade Days, marked a sweet milestone—its 200th serving of free lemonade—and I am proud to offer this salute to it.

The historic Lemonade Days was born in Bluefield, West Virginia in 1939, when the late Edward H. Steel dreamed up the idea of serving free lemonade to the town residents whenever the temperature reached above the 90-degree mark. It wasn't until three years later, in 1941, when the first free cup of lemonade

was served, as the temperature didn't hit the required 90-degrees until then.

According to a recent editorial in the local newspaper, the Bluefield Daily Telegraph, it took a historic 71 years for the city to serve 200 servings of free lemonade, and there have been at least 35 summers on record, in which the temperature never reached 90-degrees. Bluefield, West Virginia, has since received the moniker "Nature's Air-Conditioned City," as the temperature in this beautiful town rarely reaches this old faithful temperature.

The free lemonade tradition in Bluefield is tried and true. It has endured challenges from cooler than normal summer months with no free lemonade servings, a lemon and sugar shortage during World War II, a strike by the lemonade lassies and several friendly controversies over the temperature reading and whether or not the town thermometer is or isn't accurate. Yet the tradition—200 cups later—is still flourishing—whenever the temperature hits of course.

And what better place than Bluefield, West Virginia, to carry on a celebrated tradition that's as sweet as the people who live there? Nestled deep in the Appalachian Mountains, the Bluefield area of southern West Virginia is home to a magnificent coal story. Most of the towns in Mercer County were built due to the thriving coal operations when Bluefield emerged as the corporate center of these coalfields. Many shops, businesses and activities flourished around the activity of the busy rail yard. The striking architecture of the city was built in the 1920's and reflects the optimism and confidence of that area.

Eight of the areas downtown buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic places and locals and tourists bask in the hunt for old treasures in the town's antique and specialty shops.

Mercer County is home to several cultural art centers, theatres and galleries and boasts of a Natural Gravity Switching Rail yard; the Eastern Regional Coal Archives; Chicory Square, which houses 25 uniquely painted trains; a Railroad Museum, home to over 100 railroad lanterns, exhibits, and railroad artifacts, photographs and artwork; the last remaining structure from the Civil War, the McNutt House; Mercer County War Museum; Historic Bramwell, home to coal barons' old mansions, a train depot and many unique shops; two minor league baseball teams, the Bluefield Orioles (farm team for the Baltimore Orioles) and the Princeton Rays (the farm team of Tampa Bay); and the Coal Heritage Trail Interpretive Center in Bramwell, which houses relics and exhibits of West Virginia's truly inspiring coal story.

Locals and visitors may also enjoy three of southern West Virginia's most beautiful state parks—Camp Creek, Pinnacle Rock and Pipestem—as well some of the country's best ATV trails, hiking and biking trails, fishing and boating. There truly is something for everyone in Bluefield and in Mercer County West Virginia.

On behalf of all the residents of Bluefield in my native Mountain State who enjoy this wonderful tradition, Lemonade Days, I salute this historic sweet milestone and encourage anyone who hasn't visited this community to plan their next summer vacation in our "Nature's Air-Conditioned City."

STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE
SURVIVOR: VERGINE DJIHANIAN
KALEBDJIAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

Nora Hovsepian, the granddaughter of Vergine Djihanian, a Genocide survivor, expressed a story on her grandmother's behalf:

"Vergine Djihanian was an Armenian girl who lived with her parents and eight brothers and sisters in the city of Erzinga, Turkey.

"In the summer of 1915, Vergine witnessed her father and uncle being beaten and axed to death in front of her eyes by Turkish gendarmes. Her mother and aunt frantically gathered up all of their children, took them to the nearby banks of the Euphrates River, said their prayers, and holding hands together at the river's edge, threw themselves into the raging waters, choosing to die by their own hands rather than falling victim to the barbarity of the Turkish soldiers surrounding them.

"All of them drowned, except 9-year-old Vergine, who clung to the branch of a weeping willow tree overhanging the river, instinctively wanting to survive. Vergine was too young to understand why her family was dying around her. She was too young to understand the fear of being raped or enslaved by Turkish soldiers, but she was old enough to know that if she could just hold on a little longer to the hanging branch, then maybe she could be saved. She hung on for what seemed an eternity. However, she felt hopeful again when a compassionate Kurdish family came to the river's edge, saw her desperation, and rescued her. She was the only one who survived the ordeal, saving her from an agonizing death.

"She worked as a maid in the house of her rescuers for a few years. Then American missionaries had come to the region trying to find lost souls. Vergine was taken to an American orphanage, and at the age of 14, she was reunited with her two older brothers who had been in America for several years and who were frantically trying to find any surviving members of their large family.

"Vergine came to New York on a ship through Ellis Island in 1921 and built her life

there. She met and married Missak Kalebldjian, another survivor of the Armenian massacres, in Adana in 1909, and she never told her only son or anyone else about the unspeakable horrors she had witnessed.

"Vergine Djihanian Kalebldjian was my grandmother. She told me her story when I was 10 years old, sitting me down with a serious and sad look, preparing me for what I was about to hear. As I listened, I could not even fathom what she had gone through at the same age, and until now, and for the rest of my life, I will never forget her story.

"Nearly 60 years after her nightmare, the memory remained fresh within my grandmother's mind. She wept uncontrollably as she told me the story of her family's fate. I tried to comfort her, telling her I did not want her to cry, but she wanted to get it out, as it had been festering inside her for all those years. She could not bring herself to tell my father, her only son, about her childhood as he was growing up, because she wanted to spare him the pain she had endured. She wanted to give him a better life and happy memories.

"My grandmother said that she had to pass down the legacy of what happened to her and her family to my generation, so that we could tell the world and seek justice for the unspeakable crime against our people.

"I will forever cherish her words and her memory."

RESPONSIBLE ESTATE TAX ACT

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Responsible Estate Tax Act." This bill would provide a progressive rate structure for the Estate Tax rising from a rate of 45 percent for individual estates worth \$3.5 million or more to a rate of 65 percent for estates over \$500 million.

This year for the first time since 1916, the heirs to multi-million and billion dollar fortunes are able to receive their entire inheritance free of federal taxes, costing at least \$14.8 billion, that's billion with a "B," in lost revenue in 2010 alone. If we do not act before the end of the year, the Estate Tax will return next year at a rate of 55 percent for individual estates worth more than \$1 million. Most members of this body agree that neither of those structures is ideal and this legislation is an effort to find common ground on an issue that has been a source of much controversy in recent decades.

The Estate Tax was originally instituted to ensure that the very wealthiest families, those who have benefited from the greatness of the American economy, contribute back to that system so that others have a chance to succeed as well. The Responsible Estate Tax Act fits this mission by exempting over 99.7 percent of Americans from paying any estate tax whatsoever, while ensuring that the wealthiest Americans in our country pay their fair share.

At a time when unemployment benefits, Medicaid assistance and small business incentives are being delayed in this body because of their cost, it is unconscionable to let \$15 billion go tax free to the wealthiest handful

of Americans. In this nation, we agree that everyone should earn his or her wealth, status, and privilege. We don't believe in an aristocracy which hoards wealth and leaves the rest of us to fight over crumbs. This proposal maintains our consensus and ensures America remains the land of opportunity.

This bill is a companion to Senate legislation authored by Senators SANDERS, HARKIN, and WHITEHOUSE and I want to commend them for their hard work and leadership on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL DISASTER INSURANCE PROTECTION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the District of Columbia National Disaster Insurance Protection Act. This bill amends federal law to exempt from federal income taxation catastrophic insurance reserves and the investment income derived from such reserves if held by insurance companies in the District of Columbia. Under current federal law, these funds are subject to federal income taxation, which has led property and casualty insurers to hold billions of dollars in reserves, either directly or indirectly through reinsurance, in foreign jurisdictions, such as the Cayman Islands and Bermuda, where they are not subject to U.S. income taxation.

This bill serves important national purposes. This bill will help protect individuals and businesses with property and casualty insurance across the country, as well as U.S. taxpayers. Today, if a catastrophe occurred in the U.S. but foreign insurance companies did not pay the claims, U.S. taxpayers likely would be on the hook for the claims. In fact, after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the U.S. Government had to establish a federal backstop for losses related to terrorist attacks, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, which is still in place today. As the recent financial crisis showed, the U.S. Government has a strong interest in preventing systemic financial risks. Transparency, for example, is a major feature of the pending Wall Street reform bill, but there is little transparency in the catastrophic insurance market, posing a risk to the U.S. economy and taxpayers. Instead, individuals and businesses must rely on small foreign jurisdictions to preserve and protect catastrophic insurance reserves.

I chair the subcommittee that has primary jurisdiction over disasters. Since 9/11, we have plugged all of the most obvious holes in U.S. security. There is no reason to leave the funds necessary to recover from disasters offshore. By locating these funds in the nation's capital, the most protected and secure city in the U.S., Congress would be shoring up an existing but overlooked security vulnerability.

**AFFIRMING SUPPORT FOR A
STRONG ALLIANCE WITH THAI-
LAND**

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. McMAHON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1321, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives to resolve the political crisis in Thailand peacefully and through democratic means.

Thailand has proven to be an essential ally of the United States. As a strong democracy in Southeast Asia, Thailand provides assistance to the United States on a number of fronts including in the war in Afghanistan and in curtailing North Korea's nuclear proliferation efforts by intercepting unauthorized shipments.

For these reasons and others (including a robust trading partnership between the U.S. and Thailand), Thailand must continue to be a reliable ally in the Southeast Asia region. The United States must make available all necessary diplomatic tools to re-engage all parties and come to a peaceful, yet decisive end to the domestic turmoil.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in support of solving the conflicts in Thailand peacefully and efficiently.

**STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE
SURVIVOR: FLORA MUNUSHIAN
MOURADIAN**

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

(Submitted by Kay Mouradian, EdD, Professor Emerita Education, Los Angeles Community Colleges, daughter of Flora Munushian Mouradian)

"As a child growing up in Boston, my mother, Flora, would tell me stories of her childhood in Turkey. 'Hunger is a pain that never sleeps,' she said recalling the trauma

she experienced in 1915, when at age 14 she and her immediate family of nine were forced to leave their home in Hadjin, Turkey. She told me of the hardships during the forced march . . . no food or water, the terrifying fear as Turkish soldiers tried to abduct her and her 16-year-old sister, helplessly watching soldiers take away her 18-year-old brother, no sanitation at the outdoor camps, the smell of disease and death in those camps, one of which cramped 150,000 emaciated Armenians before they were allowed to continue on, witnessing the already dead lining the roads, painfully watching her father bury her 70-year-old grandmother, becoming hopelessly traumatized as her father leaves her and her sister in Aleppo, Syria. Can you imagine the painstaking decision made by loving parents to leave vulnerable teenage daughters behind in a strange, huge Arabic city hoping their chance for survival would be greater?"

"No longer having the protection of her father and not knowing a word of Arabic, Flora's fear of becoming an orphan explodes and is compounded when working as a 'slave' in a Syrian home, Flora is sold to a wealthy Turk. When her sister learns Flora is in the harem, she stealthily sneaks into the harem and steals Flora to safety. Both girls were the only ones from the family to survive.

"In 1984, at the age of 83, my mother, Flora, having outlived her husband and two of her four children, was hospitalized. She was diagnosed as terminally ill with congestive heart failure and could not feed herself because she suffered from severe hand tremors. Confused, she did not recognize people she once knew. The day I took her to emergency she did not know who I was.

"Let her spend her last few days at home," her doctor said.

"With a heavy heart, I brought her home. Her final moments were near. I did not expect her to survive the night. But I was wrong. As time passed, not only did my mother rebound but she literally recovered! Her hands quieted and no longer trembled and more amazingly, her mind was again clear and alert as if her brain cells had been renewed. I watched as she developed new relationships with friends that only recently she hadn't recognized. The most miraculous and wonderful part of all of this was that my mother had become more loving.

"Until her heart attack, her life had been colored by the Armenian tragedy. She was filled with anger and self-pity, and dwelt on the horrors of the past. She often talked about her family who had perished at the hands of the Turks. Now, incredibly, that dark shadow was gone. It was as though something happened inside Flora's heart, something beyond my ability to understand.

"My mother had three more episodes in the next five years. Each time I was told she would not survive without the help of a respirator and each time we, the family, refused, feeling she needed to move on if it was her time. But my mother's fourth encounter with death really stunned me. In 1988, I went to Aleppo, Syria, to search for the family that gave my mother refuge and found the one remaining descendant. The next day I received a call from home. Mom had another attack, her fourth. I prepared myself for the worst and flew home.

"When I saw Mom in the hospital, she tried to smile but was too weak. 'I don't know why I didn't die,' she said, her voice barely audible.

"I leaned close and gently asked, 'Mom, do you think you will die now?'"

"It doesn't look like it,' she said, her voice cracking and her face reflecting her own disbelief. Somehow, she knew. Two days later, when I entered cardiac care I was astonished to see my mother sitting up in bed,

unattended. A day earlier she couldn't even turn her head without help. When she saw me she shouted something in Turkish, a language she hadn't spoken in more than 50 years!

"I was startled. She was filled with energy and animated. What was she shouting in Turkish? 'Mom, I don't understand you,' I said, trying to calm her. 'Speak to me in English. Repeat everything I say.'

"I went through the entire English alphabet. She repeated each letter dutifully, as if she were in school following a teacher's instructions. We counted numbers and she repeated those in English. But then she started to shout in Turkish again. An occasional English or Armenian word was in the mix. 'They took my education! They took my family! Do you know what it was like? I went crazy!' She looked straight into my eyes and said loud and clear in English, 'The bastards!'—a word not in my old-fashioned mother's vocabulary. I couldn't hold back a laugh.

"Throughout this wild scenario, even when she was shouting in Turkish, she was joyful. 'Mom, are you happy?' I asked trying to understand this phenomenon.

"Yes!' she said emphatically.

"Why?' I questioned.

"Because I'm awake!' she said with authority.

"Had she been given an opportunity to release her own intense hatred of the Turks? Was that hatred released with the strong expulsion of her anger when she shouted, 'The bastards!' I'll never know for sure, but I can state for a fact that my mother was so filled with love after this fourth brush with death she couldn't harbor hatred, even toward the Turks. Love poured out of her heart, like a flower releasing its perfume. Everyone around her felt it.

"Escaping death time and time again, Flora became more alert and loving each time. Her amazing transformation during those last five years of her life taught me a lifetime of understanding. The greatest of these is the fact that when negative matrixes like hatred and anger no longer rule the heart, streams of fragrant love pour out of every cell in the body. She shined like a thousand suns.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE'S CSRS OBLIGATION MODIFICATION ACT OF 2010

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, the United States Postal Service's CSRS Obligation Modification Act of 2010, is intended to remedy a unfair and inequitable methodology for allocating the Postal Service's share of Civil Service Retirement System, CSRS, retirement benefit liabilities for employees that provided service to this country under both the Post Office Department and the independent United States Postal Service.

According to a January 2010 report by the United States Postal Service's Office of Inspector General, USPS-OIG, the Postal Service paid more into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund that it would have paid if a more equitable methodology were used to allocate CSRS retirement benefit liabilities between the Federal government and the United States Postal Service.

As a result of the USPS-OIG report's findings, the Postmaster General of the United

States Postal Service submitted a request, in accordance with section 802(c) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act, to the Postal Regulatory Commission, PRC, calling for an independent and objective review of the methods used to allocate benefit liabilities between the Postal Service and the Federal government under generally accepted actuarial practices and principles.

The independent actuarial firm hired by the PRC, The Segal Company, determined that the current methodology used by the Office of Personnel Management, OPM, for allocating such retirement benefits between the United States Postal Service and the Federal government follows an antiquated methodology that fails to incorporate current actuarial best practices and accounting standards as recognized and codified by the Financial Accounting Standard Board.

Accordingly, to remedy this unjust treatment, this legislation I am introducing today directs OPM to update and modernize the actuarial methodology to be used in allocating CSRS retirement benefit liabilities between the United States Postal Service and the Federal government in accordance with The Segal Company's recommendation. Under this approach, the Federal government's portion of an individual's CSRS annuity will be based on the CSRS benefit accrual formula and the conventional individual's "high-3" average salary. By utilizing this methodology, this legislation will ensure that OPM is using modern actuarial practices and accounting standards to apportion the benefit liabilities that are codified by the independent Financial Accounting Standard Board under FASB ASC 715.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 2010

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Lee Amendment.

The war in Afghanistan is now the longest in our nation's history. It has cost the lives of over 1,150 American soldiers, hundreds of allied troops and scores of Afghan civilians. It has drained our nation's Treasury at a time of immense domestic challenges. It has strained our relationships with allies in the fight against terrorism. And it is making us less safe, not more, by inciting anti-American sentiment across the world.

I supported this war at its outset. After the horror of September 11th, our nation faced a clear need to strike the Taliban and the Al Qaeda operatives it supported. While I disagreed with the Bush administration's conduct of the war, I believe President Obama has tried to make a decisive effort to improve the situation and chart a course for bringing our troops home.

However, the Afghan government has proved to be inadequate to the tasks before it. President Karzai has not proven to be a trustworthy partner. Flawed elections, rampant corruption, missing money, and a lack of accountability have crippled international efforts to establish the rule of law. This is a fundamental problem of governance, and a problem that

the continued presence and heroic efforts of our troops cannot change.

In 2007, I cast a similar vote to advance re-deployment from Iraq as it was clear to me that the Iraqi government would only begin to chart a path towards stability once it realized that our commitment was not open-ended. I look forward to the completion of our re-deployment from Iraq by the end of next year.

Today, as we determine the future of our commitment to Afghanistan we must pledge not to completely disappear from involvement in Afghanistan, but neither should we be willing to commit to the indefinite task of nation-building with a government that has proven an unwilling and incapable partner. Although I recognize the significance of President Obama's announcement of a timeline for withdrawal beginning in July 2011, I do not believe we have the luxury to wait a year to begin this process.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF END RACIAL PROFILING ACT OF 2010

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the End Racial Profiling Act of 2010, along with additional cosponsors. As a product of years of extensive consultation with both the law enforcement and civil rights communities, this legislation represents the most comprehensive federal commitment to healing the rift caused by racial profiling and restoring public confidence in the criminal justice system at-large. The introduction of this legislation is a critical step in what should be a nationwide, bipartisan effort to end this divisive practice.

The debate over racial profiling has become a central element in a much larger history of adversarial relationships between the police and communities of color. Over the past two decades, the tensions between police and minority communities have grown as allegations of racial profiling by law enforcement agents, sometimes supported by data collection efforts, have increased in number and frequency. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the ongoing immigration enforcement debate have only complicated the profiling issues that were traditionally centered on state and local law enforcement.

The arrest of Harvard Professor Henry Louis Gates and the passage of Arizona S.B. 1070 have crystalized the terms of the profiling debate and demonstrate that the combination of race and law enforcement represents a volatile mix across all strata of the minority community. Despite the fact that the majority of law enforcement officers perform their duties professionally and without bias—and we value their service highly—the specter of racial profiling has contaminated the relationship between the police and minority communities to such a degree that Federal action is justified to begin addressing the issue.

When I first introduced the Traffic Stops Statistics Study Act of 1997, the racial profiling issue was relatively straightforward in political terms. Profiling was represented by the classic

pretext traffic stop, where an African-American driver was pulled over for a minor traffic violation and then asked for consent to search their vehicle. Today, traffic and pedestrian stops have given way to airport passenger profiles and immigrant sweeps. For that reason, racial profiling legislation has evolved from a simple data collection bill to comprehensive multi-tiered legislation—including a private right of action and best practice grants—that is designed to address a more complex law enforcement landscape.

As we move forward, I believe it is important to remind Members of just how far we in Congress have come in developing a bipartisan consensus on the racial profiling issue. By September 11, 2001, there was significant empirical evidence and wide agreement among Americans, including President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft, that racial profiling was a tragic fact of life in the minority community and that the Federal government should take action to end the practice.

Data collected from Ohio, Michigan, Florida, Louisiana, New York, Maryland, Maine, Rhode Island, California, West Virginia, and Oklahoma demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that African-Americans and Hispanics were being stopped for routine traffic violations far in excess of their share of the population or even the rate at which such populations are accused of criminal conduct. Similarly, Justice Department reports found that although African-Americans and Hispanics were more likely to be stopped and searched by law enforcement, they were much less likely to be found in possession of contraband.

Law enforcement officials have similarly evolved in their views. While some still take issue, many in the law enforcement community acknowledge that singling out people for heightened scrutiny based on their race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin has eroded the trust in law enforcement necessary to appropriately serve and protect our communities. Rather than seeking to deny the concerns of minority community advocates, law enforcement officials have joined the effort to create solutions and build trust with their communities. As a result, more than 20 states have passed bipartisan legislation prohibiting racial profiling and/or mandating data collection on stops and searches, in addition to hundreds of individual jurisdictions which have voluntarily commenced to collect data programs.

Congress itself was actually poised to pass racial profiling legislation in the fall of 2001, with the express support of President Bush, before the terrorist attacks changed the legislative paradigm. In the wake of the attacks, however, the Department of Justice promulgated a series of guidelines in 2003 which were designed to end the practice of racial profiling by federal law enforcement agencies. These measures do not reach the vast majority of racial profiling complaints arising from the routine activities of state and local law enforcement agencies. Further, the guidelines provide no enforcement mechanism or methods for identifying law enforcement agencies not in compliance. Consequently, they fail to resolve the racial profiling problem nationwide. In this instance, there is no substitute for comprehensive federal anti-profiling legislation.

The End Racial Profiling Act is designed to enforce the constitutional right to equal protection of the laws by eliminating racial profiling through changes to the policies and procedures underlying the practice. First, the bill

provides a prohibition on racial profiling, enforceable by declaratory or injunctive relief. Second, the bill mandates training on racial profiling issues and the collection of data on both routine and spontaneous investigatory activities, as a condition of receiving Federal law enforcement funding.

Third, the Justice Department is authorized to provide grants for the development and implementation of best policing practices, such as early warning systems, technology integration, and other management protocols that discourage profiling. Finally, the Attorney General is required to provide periodic reports to assess the nature of any ongoing discriminatory profiling practices.

Decades ago, this country made clear through the passage of sweeping civil rights legislation that race should not affect the treatment of individual Americans under the law. When law-abiding citizens are treated differently by those who enforce the law simply because of their race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin, they are denied the basic respect and equal treatment that is the right of every American. With the cooperation of the administration, we have the opportunity to develop a comprehensive approach to eliminating the practice of racial profiling. I hope that we do not miss this historic opportunity to heal the rift caused by racial profiling and restore much of the community's confidence in law enforcement.

HONORING JAMES "JIM" H.
GRIFFIN

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, James "Jim" H. Griffin will retire on July 31, 2010, from the South Carolina Farm Bureau Federation after 24 years of dedicated service to the agribusiness community of South Carolina.

Born December 6, 1952, Jim is the youngest of four children. His dad is 91 and still lives at home in Six Mile, South Carolina. His mother, "Sal", passed away last year.

Jim met his wife, Jeanne, on a blind date 37 years ago while she was attending Winthrop University in Rock Hill, South Carolina. Jim convinced Jeanne to transfer to Clemson, where he was studying, and they were married while still in college on June 30, 1973. Their first home was a prefab (tin house) used to house military in World War II. They have two children, Jesse (Charlyn) Griffin of Roanoke, Virginia and Johanna (Rich) Pressley of Indianapolis, Indiana. Jim and Jeanne currently reside at their home in Lexington County, South Carolina.

Jim began his career after college as a teacher, but soon discovered teaching was not his true passion. He then worked in manufacturing and as an association manager until he landed himself at the Farm Bureau in 1983. He did leave the Farm Bureau for a couple of years to work with Habitat for Humanity, which has long been an important cause to him. But the farmers of South Carolina needed him and his love of the agricultural community drew him back to the Farm Bureau.

Jim is now retiring from the position of National Legislative Coordinator—a position that

required frequent trips to Washington. He has worn out many pairs of shoes walking—very rapidly—through the streets of D. C. and halls of Congress leading Farm Bureau members and staff on these visits. I know I speak on behalf of the entire South Carolina Delegation and all those that have had the pleasure of working with him that his warmth, enthusiasm, knowledge and passion for agriculture will be missed both in Washington and in South Carolina.

During Jim's retirement he will enjoy spending more time with his wife and visiting with his children who both live outside of the Carolinas. Jim has long practiced blacksmithing, which he plans to continue, and he will likely pitch in with the backyard chickens his wife Jeanne raises. Jim also has a passion for cooking and hopes that more free time might allow him to cook more often and try new recipes. A man with many hobbies, Jim looks forward to listening to and performing music, particularly bluegrass and old timey tunes. Since the age of 12, Jim has played the harmonica, learning from and being inspired by his blind grandfather who played.

Jim deserves thanks for all the hard work he has done for farming and rural South Carolina. The Farm Bureau will have big shoes to fill. On behalf of the entire delegation, we wish Jim Griffin well in his retirement.

CONGRATULATING 17 AFRICAN NATIONS ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. McMAHON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 1405, a Resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the independence and self-determination of seventeen African nations from the rule of France, Italy and Great Britain.

The United States of America is dedicated to the advancement of freedom and democracy, and the African nations have proven to be open to the process of democratization, despite the many obstacles that have stood in their way. These nations have fought, struggled, and died for independence, just as our ancestors did, and for these reasons the United States shares a bond with the African continent and its diverse inhabitants.

The United States is dedicated to strengthening its relationship with the African continent and the seventeen nations recognized through this resolution can serve as partners in this endeavor. I also would like to take the time to honor all those Americans on the ground that are working to advance democracy, civic freedom and formulating the conditions to foster stable economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the 50th anniversary of these seventeen nation's independence while pledging a renewed commitment to furthering the significant relationship we have maintained with our counterparts on the African continent.

I invite the members of the House to join me in supporting H. Res. 1405.

STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVOR: VARSENIK DEMIRJIAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below are a few of those stories:

Varsenik Demirjian, a Genocide survivor, eventually made her way to Yerevan, Armenia, where she lived in a comfortable, two-story home with her two sons, their wives and six grandchildren.

According to her family, she did not discuss what transpired during the genocide for most of her life. However, in her final years, she found the strength and will to tell her children and grandchildren what happened. Edward Djrbashian, her great grandson, translated her experiences that took place in Adabazar, Turkey, in 1915:

"I had no idea what the future had in store for me. Yet, my father and mother had heard of what happened to the Armenians in neighboring villages, so they asked our Arabic neighbors to take care of me, just in case something happened. On April 24 of 1915, when I was only five years old, the blood-thirsty Turks invaded our village. Just as my parents predicted, my mother quickly told me to run to the closet and to stay there.

"Panic-stricken, I curled up in the dark closet and in a blink of an eye I heard loud screaming and a loud bang! Out of fear, I dropped the bag of gold coins my mother had given me. The clinking sound alerted the soldier because I heard the clicking of his boots on the hardwood floor coming closer and closer. Thankfully, as he was approaching the closet, one of his superiors called him down and he left the house without finding me. As my eyes closed, I slowly fell asleep.

"After a very long time it seemed, I heard a voice calling, 'Varsenik, Varsenik!'

"The familiar voice comforted me and gave me courage to rush out of the closet.

"My heart sunk when I saw the tears in Hassan's and his wife's eyes.

"I am sorry to be the one to tell you this, but your parents have been murdered," Hassan told me.

"Since that day, my life had never been the same. I lived with Hassan and his wife for a few months. They gave me my own room and fed me well. I didn't mind living with them, but the thought of my parents

being dead hurt me greatly. One morning as my eyes just opened, Hassan came running to my room and told me to wear my clothes and quickly hide in the closet. As I did what he said, I heard a knock on the door. It was an American's voice. As I closed the closet door, flashbacks of my mother screaming went through my head. It seemed like only a few moments had passed by, and before I knew it, the closet door swung open. There were two men. One seemed to be an American, and the other was an Armenian. I couldn't resist not answering the questions the Armenian man asked me, and eventually he nicely asked me to pack my belongings because he was going to take me to a Red Cross orphanage in Jerusalem. That was the last time I saw Hassan.

"In the orphanage, I learned to read and write English and Armenian, cook and knit. I made a couple of friends, but none were ever close to me.

"After living in the orphanage for twelve years, my teacher gave me a reason to smile again. She called me up and said, 'You are nearing the age of 18 and I have very good news for you, Varsenik. Your uncle from Greece has somehow contacted our Orphanage and we have agreed to let you decide if you want to leave.'

"Of course, I was grateful for receiving news that would spark a ray of hope in my melancholic life.

"The remaining weeks at the Red Cross orphanage were very delightful, because I knew that in a week or so I would be in a beautiful country, Greece, with people I can call family. As the time approached for me to leave, I thanked everyone in the orphanage house and the teachers for all they had done for me.

"What I found in Athens was my future husband, Hakop, whom I married a few years later. We had three children and our family survived during the harsh times of the WWII era, when the Nazis occupied Greece. Finally after the war, we decided that it is time to return to our real homeland, Armenia. In 1947, we boarded another ship which took us to Yerevan.

"I knew that this was my very last destination."

HONORING THE LIFE OF FATHER PAUL LOCATELLI

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Father Paul Locatelli, my friend and one of Silicon Valley's most distinguished and respected figures.

Paul, a member of the Santa Clara community for over half a century, was the President of Santa Clara University for twenty years and, most recently, the school's sitting Chancellor. Paul also served the International Society of Jesus, headquartered in Rome, as Secretary of Higher Education.

Growing up as the middle son on a ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains town of Boulder Creek, Paul learned the lesson of a service at an early age. He graduated from SCU in 1960 and earned a doctorate in business administration from the University of Southern California in 1971. In 1974 he joined SCU as an accounting professor and that same year he became an ordained priest and earned his master of divinity from the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley.

During his Presidency at SCU, he was particularly concerned with concentrating SCU's efforts around themes such as connecting students with the world, increasing student diversity and education for all, and utilizing of Silicon Valley's vast resources. His dedication to the success of SCU clearly led the university to become one of the Nation's preeminent Jesuit Catholic universities.

Fr. Locatelli was a man who brought about positive change with a continued and committed focus on educating students about poverty and injustice. One of his significant accomplishments was creating a program to help students understand poverty by working in urban schools and women's centers in El Salvador.

His unrelenting commitment to ethics and social justice and his desire to help create young leaders with the qualities of competence, conscience and compassion is what I admire him most for. He dedicated his life to creating a more just and understanding world.

Many will remember his tenure at SCU for the buildings he helped build and the thousands of students he loved and helped mentor, but most of all, Paul should be remembered for his commitment to service and making other's lives better. There is no question that his life has touched many and his good works will continue to flourish even in his absence.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in sending our condolences to Fr. Paul Locatelli's family, his Jesuit brothers and the entire SCU community and in remembering a remarkable public servant, educator and friend.

CONGRATULATING THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE HOUSE FELLOWS PROGRAM

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the participants of the House Fellows Program. The House Fellows Program, run by the Office of the House Historian, is a unique opportunity for a select group of secondary education American history and government teachers to experience firsthand the inner-workings of Congress. These educators have demonstrated excellence in the classroom, are dedicated to educating our nation's youth and are truly deserving of our recognition.

One of the goals of the House Fellows Program is to develop curriculum on the history and practice of the House for use in schools. During the program, fellows prepare a brief lesson plan on a Congressional topic of their choosing, which is then shared with the other fellows. These plans will become part of a larger teaching resource database on the House. During the school year following their participation in the House Fellows Program, each Fellow is responsible for presenting his or her experience and lesson plans to at least one in-service institute for teachers of history and government.

The House Fellows Program began in 2006, and since then 75 teachers from across the country have participated in this innovative program.

An additional 45 teachers will be taking part in this summer's program. With plans to select a teacher from every Congressional district over the next several years, the House Fellows Program will impact thousands of high school teachers and their students and will energize thousands of students to become informed and active citizens.

As a former U.S. history teacher, I believe strongly in the importance of civic education. We must continue our efforts to get our youth involved in the political process in districts across the country. Educating teachers about the "People's House" is one of the best ways to do that. I congratulate the following educators who are participating in the 2nd session of this summer's 2010 House Fellows Program:

Ms. Amy Allaire (Olver, MA-01), Ms. Elizabeth Kocharian (Roybal-Allard, CA-34), Mr. Christopher Gill (Maloney, NY-14), Ms. Jacqueline Hilgen (DeGette, CO-01), Mr. Jacob Blum (Fortenberry, NE-01), Ms. Nicole Kaplan (Israel, NY-02), Mr. Curtis Roddy (Hodes, NH-02), Ms. Margaret Lane (Eshoo, CA-14), Mr. Leon Stall (Smith, NE-03), Ms. Cindy Martinez (Eshoo, CA-14), Ms. Shirley Riefenhauser (Hinchey, NY-22), Mr. Darrick Hayman (Larsen, WA-02), Mr. Nick Santana (Filner, CA-51), Ms. Stacie Banks (Franks, AZ-02), Ms. Eleesha Tucker (Holmes Norton, DC-At-Large), and Mr. Ben Snedeker (Tiberi, OH-12).

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in thanking the Office of the Historian for sponsoring this program. Thanks to Dr. Robert Remini and Dr. Fred Beuttler for their outstanding leadership, and Dr. Thomas Rushford, Mr. Anthony Wallis and Mr. Benjamin Hayes for providing the crucial staff support.

Thank you also to the Office of the Historian interns: Ms. Jacqueline Burns, Mr. Michael Karlik, Ms. Madeleine Rosenberg and Ms. Debbie Kobrin.

HONORING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM AND BAILEY CENTER FOR ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the 15th Anniversary of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Center for Elephant Conservation (CEC). This state of the art facility is located on 200 acres in Polk County, Florida—within the 12th Congressional District, which I have the honor of representing.

The Ringling Bros. CEC is a facility dedicated to the research, reproduction, and retirement of Asian elephants. Since this facility opened in 1995, it has tirelessly worked to fulfill its mission to "preserve and sustain the endangered Asian elephant."

In addition to the important care and research performed at the Ringling Bros. CEC, it is also home to the most successful Asian elephant breeding program in the Western Hemisphere. In fact, their most recent calf was just born on April 3, 2010, and is appropriately

named April. This calf represents the 23rd Asian elephant birth at the CEC. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service granted the Ringling Bros. CEC with F2 status in 2007, which essentially designates the elephants as a self-sustaining herd as a result of successful reproduction.

While the ivory trade remains a threat to the Asian elephants, a loss of habitat continues to plague elephant populations throughout south and southeast Asia. Estimates indicate that only about 30,000 Asian elephants live in the wild today. Conservation programs to protect this species are vital and must be supported throughout the world and Ringling Bros. has been among the leaders in advocating and supporting conservation of the Asian Elephant.

I have had the honor of visiting the Ringling Bros. CEC and seeing—first hand—the important work completed and the care provided to these elephants. The success of the Ringling Bros. CEC and the commitment Ringling Bros. maintains to saving Asian elephants has contributed greatly to conservation efforts throughout the world.

I applaud the efforts of the Ringling Bros. CEC and their staff of trained professionals on the remarkable success of this important facility over the last 15 years. The progress they have made in growing the Asian elephant population is remarkable and I am proud that such amazing work is being done within the 12th Congressional District.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Ringling Bros. CEC on their 15th anniversary and the contributions they have made to the conservation of the Asian elephant.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DAY OF PRAYER TO BENEFIT THE PEOPLE OF THE GULF COAST

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to lend my voice in support and recognition of the Day of Prayer to benefit the people of the Gulf Coast, which is scheduled to take place this Sunday, July 18, 2010, in Alabama.

As every Member of the House knows, the April 20th explosion of the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Rig caused the loss of life of 11 rig workers and is the cause of the largest oil spill in our nation's history. The aftermath and impacts of this disaster will be felt for many years to come. The destruction of the coast and the industries that depend on the coastal fishing and seafood industries as well as the tourism industry, has displaced and caused the loss of jobs and income for hundreds of thousands of families along the Gulf Coast.

Those who are struggling to make ends meet and to provide for their families deserve our thoughtful consideration at this difficult time.

The collective prayers and support of faith-based ministries, institutions and congregations, can make a direct difference in the lives of those devastated by the oil spill, by connecting directly with families affected by the disaster.

In this spirit, I urge the people of the United States to pray for a solution to the gulf oil spill,

each according to his or her own faith, and to join many in South Alabama who will mark July 18, 2010 as a day of prayer for those suffering in the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon disaster.

CONGRATULATING SOUTH AFRICA ON FIRST TWO CONVICTIONS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. McMAHON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 1412, a Resolution Congratulating the Government of South Africa upon its first two successful convictions for human trafficking.

Since June 11, South Africa has been hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The global event has attracted nearly half a million visitors to South Africa. In the midst of this worldwide sports event, concerns of human trafficking have been renewed.

Now, more than ever, children in South Africa are vulnerable to trafficking. The government has closed schools for the duration of the World Cup, leaving many children unattended throughout the day. Yet, South African law enforcement has been working overtime in a joint effort with the international community to combat human trafficking.

I congratulate South Africa on its first two successful convictions for human trafficking. However, much is left to do. I call on the South African government to promptly adopt the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill to aid in future investigations. Trafficking by tourists must be prosecuted to the fullest extent of law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in recognizing our dedication to human rights and justice in South Africa by supporting this Resolution.

STORY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE SURVIVORS: MARY HASESIAN AND HER HUSBAND ARTIN (HAROUTYOUN) SAMANLIAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through

the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

Mary Samanlian Poladian's grandmother, Mary Hasesian, married Artin (Haroutyoun) Samanlian when she was 16 years old—it was Artin's second marriage and Mary's first marriage. They were from the city of Marash. From Mary Samanlian Poladian on behalf of her grandmother, grandfather and ancestors:

"My grandfather's first wife had died and left behind an 8-year-old daughter named Siranoush, and a 7-year-old son named Panos. After a year of marriage, my grandmother was already expecting a child.

"One evening, when the French army left the city, the Turkish army armed with knives and axes attacked the city before sunrise. The Armenian people were still asleep. My grandfather and grandmother were awakened by the noises and realized that they should run to safety. They immediately took the children and got out their home to go to the nearby church. On their way, the Turkish soldiers fired at them from far away. Panos cried in pain when one of the bullets struck his leg. His father carried him, and they all continued walking towards the church. Not long after, my grandmother began to feel pain, and she knew she was ready to deliver her baby.

"When they reached the church, my grandmother gave birth to a baby girl who she named Zarouhi. The church was full of people, and sadly my grandmother and grandfather lost each other. During this time, she also found out that Lutfia and Gulen, two of the nine sisters, had been burned alive in the furnace with their husbands and children. With no sign of her husband, she carried her baby and asked her husband's son and daughter to hold her skirt as they walked out of the church with the rest of the people.

"Now, they had to walk from Marash to Aleppo (Syria). The weather was cold and it began to snow. They ate snow when they felt hungry. It was a long way and they were exhausted. Panos's pain was not subsiding as well. Eventually, they all made it to Aleppo, where they joined other Armenian refugees. An Armenian priest sent them, as well as three other Armenian women and their children, to Damascus by train. In Damascus, they lived together in an old house.

"One day, some Armenians and Americans came and took the children to the orphanage. My grandmother was devastated. As time passed by, good news sparked a ray of hope in her life. Three years later, there was a knock on her door, and guess who it was? My grandmother fell on the ground unconscious when she saw her husband standing in front of the home. After she absorbed what had happen, he told her that he had been looking for them for a long time, and was told by some relatives that they had heard of them coming to Aleppo. He immediately brought back his children from the orphanage, and they went to Beirut where my father Georgie was born. Years later, they were also blessed with two daughters.

"They named their two daughters Lutfia and Gulen in memory of my grandmother's sisters who lost their lives during the Armenian Genocide."

HONORING JAMES L. MARTIN,
PRESIDENT "THE 60 PLUS ASSO-
CIATION"

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor a man who has fought for the honor of millions of Americans.

Jim Martin has a distinguished track record of public service that began as an United States Marine from 1953–1958. He then went on to have a successful career in politics and journalism. In 1992, Jim founded "the 60 Plus Association" an organization that has become an influential voice for seniors all across the nation. Jim has been a fierce advocate for all issues facing seniors, especially the solvency of Social Security, energy independence and the "Death Tax."

Jim has been the voice of our nation's seniors in Washington, reminding Congress of the importance of taking action to ensure Social Security is able to meet the needs of seniors who depend on the program, while at the same time ensuring our children and grandchildren have the same opportunity for a retirement safety net. Grandparents are just as concerned with their grandchildren's future as with their own welfare.

Over the past year, Americans have been feeling additional strains on their budgets with the increased energy prices—this is especially true for seniors. The increase in energy prices has a burdening effect upon those with fixed incomes who struggle to pay bills and are too often forced to make difficult choices between food, medicine and transportation costs. Jim knows and understands their concerns and has been a leading proponent for energy security.

Jim has also led the charge against one of the most egregious taxes in our tax system, the estate tax. Jim is credited for reframing the debate over the estate tax by renaming the tax to the more appropriate term, the "Death Tax." As a result of this tax, a business that has been in a family for generations can be lost overnight because of the enormous burden of the death tax. When a business leaves its family roots, there is a loss of pride in the fundamental traditions that helped make the business successful. This is not the legacy parents want to leave their children and grandchildren.

On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank Jim Martin for his service to our country. On behalf of our nation's seniors, I want to thank Jim and the 60 Plus Association for their efforts to ensure the solvency of our Social Security system, protecting seniors against rising energy costs, and permanently eliminating the "Death Tax."

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "BILL"
GWATNEY

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. BERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and work of Bill

Gwatney, a public servant, faithful husband and father, and a true Arkansan, who worked tirelessly as the State Chair of the Arkansas Democratic Party, and previously as a State Senator for 10 years. He was a man dedicated to public office, and is sorely missed by many. It is my humble request that we stand and recognize the life and work of Mr. William Gwatney.

Over the past two decades, Bill Gwatney served the public good of Arkansas in one position or another. From 1993 to 2002, Bill served as an Arkansas State Senator, and also served as the financial chair for Mike Beebe's run for Governor in 2006. In 2008, he also received the honor of being selected as a superdelegate for the 2008 Democratic National Convention. When he was not directly involved in Arkansas politics Mr. Gwatney owned and managed three successful car dealerships.

Bill was also honored by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock Athletic Department, who posthumously inducted him into their Hall of Fame.

Bill was respected and loved by many as a man who appreciated integrity and honesty in his business, as well as in his personal life. Throughout his rise as a politician and successful businessman, Bill maintained a sense of humor, humility, passion, and respect for others that was magnetic to those around him.

I wish Bill's family the deepest condolences for their loss, and hope they can find some comfort in the thought of what a powerful and positive impact Bill's personality had on those he met, and those that carry his memory on. He has left an indelible mark on the state of Arkansas, and I ask today of my fellow colleagues that we stand and honor the legacy of Mr. William Gwatney.

REMEMBERING JOHN J. HORGAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today and pay tribute to a good friend, John "J.J." Horgan. J.J. passed away on Monday, July 12th in Saginaw, Michigan, at the age of 72.

Born in New York, J.J. served in the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force. He moved to Bridgeport Township and was active in the community. He served as Chair of the Bridgeport Festival Committee, the Bridgeport United Community Task Force, and as Director of the Bridgeport Area Chamber of Commerce. He was a longtime volunteer, member and past Chairman of the Saginaw County Democratic Party. J.J. was an active member of St. Christopher Catholic Church. He functioned as the President, past Treasurer and member of the Administration Commission and he served as the President of the Men's Club.

He ran for a seat on the Bridgeport Board of Trustees and he was a candidate for the 95th Michigan House of Representatives when he was diagnosed with cancer. After having won two battles against cancer in 2001 and 2007, J.J. was upbeat until he succumbed to the disease. He leaves behind to treasure his memory his wife, Geri, his daughter, Frances, sister, Maureen, brother, William, a large ex-

tended family and numerous friends. J.J. touched many lives and everyone has fond memories of his kindness, his intelligence and his decency.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me and take a moment to remember John "J.J." Horgan. He was a thoughtful, kindhearted, forthright man, full of enthusiasm for life, his family, his church, his community and his country. I valued his friendship and wisdom, and I will miss his cheerfulness, his integrity and his optimistic spirit.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR PEOPLES
OF GUATEMALA, HONDURAS
AND EL SALVADOR AFTER
TROPICAL STORM AGATHA

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. MCMAHON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1462, stating our nation's unequivocal support for those people of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador who have been affected by Tropical Storm Agatha. In the aftermath of the storm, mudslides and sinkholes formed, not only marring the natural beauty of these countries, but also causing immense amounts of damage and suffering.

Hundreds of people lost their lives, and tens of thousands were displaced from their homes. Food shortages, destruction of infrastructure, economic losses in agriculture, and damages to vital buildings will inevitably adversely affect these countries for a long time to come.

These Latin American nations represent crucial U.S. allies in the region and key economic trading partners. It is in the interest of our economic stability and national security to help them through these tough times.

Our own experiences from Hurricanes Rita and Katrina remind us that we are all vulnerable to the cruel whims of nature. We will never forget how many countries around the world stood with us during those trying times for our nation, and we need to stand with Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador now.

I commend the United States Southern Command for providing food, water, and necessary supplies to the victims of these natural disasters. We have not been alone in providing assistance to the disaster areas; the international community has come together in support of those who have been affected, contributing millions of dollars in medical supplies and other assistance.

I urge the House of Representatives to keep in mind today those lives and livelihoods that have been destroyed in the aftermath of this disaster by supporting this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO WOODY LAUGHANAN

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and outstanding career of Mr. Woody Laughnan.

For over 20 years, Woody contributed his wit, intelligence, and passion to the Fresno Bee and our community. His work was widely read by the people of our Valley, and his regular column reflected his own personal biography while informing so many of our daily lives.

Born in 1924, Woody was a Montana native who served in World War II. He dedicated his career to the printed word, and his work in the newspaper industry took him from the Martinez News-Gazette to the Paso Robles Press. Along the way, Woody worked as a reporter, an editor, an advertising salesman, and a publisher.

The Fresno Bee and its readers were lucky enough to land Woody in 1967. His Around Here column became a mainstay of its pages, and the stories and wisdom he passed along touched so many in our Valley. While Woody's column ended in 1989, I can still remember opening the Bee and turning to the latest edition of Around Here.

Outside of work, Woody was dedicated to his family and helping those in need. His charity over the years was remarkable and he will be remembered by his generosity and compassion.

Madam Speaker, my thoughts and prayers are with Woody's family and friends as we honor the life of an individual who contributed so much to our Valley.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE
ENERGY AND CLIMATE PART-
NERSHIP OF THE AMERICAS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution to support the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. This resolution focuses on an initiative launched by President Obama in Port of Spain, Trinidad during the Summit of the Americas in April 2009. The President called on all governments to join him in an Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) to address the common challenge of securing reliable or affordable access to energy.

Many countries like Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Colombia, and El Salvador responded to the President's invitation and are working in a variety of efforts to promote energy efficiency, fight climate change and increase energy access. What makes ECPA stand out is that it's not a U.S.-led or wholly U.S.-financed initiative but a collaborative and flexible process for moving the hemisphere forward on issues of energy security. As Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has called it, ECPA is like "Facebook," any country "can start an initiative and invite others to join and countries can be part of as many initiatives as they choose." ECPA helps strengthen energy security by encouraging energy alternatives and by letting governments share best practices and expertise about what policies and technologies can help them meet their national objectives.

This resolution highlights the valuable work that ECPA does to strengthen energy security in the Western Hemisphere. Under ECPA, some of the more than 2,000 Peace Corps volunteers serving in this Hemisphere will be

trained in renewable energy and energy efficiency efforts to educate their host communities and implement small-scale renewable energy projects. Another ECPA initiative in Central America addresses the issue of the regional power grid. Six Central American countries have been working for many years to interconnect their power grids in order to reduce power blackouts. With U.S. assistance under ECPA, these countries can address some of the last regulatory hurdles to trade power in a regional market once their grids are interconnected.

The resolution also notes the important role played by other countries under ECPA. Brazil is leading an effort to encourage sustainable and energy efficient low-income housing, and promote urban development and planning. Mexico will lead an energy efficiency working group, while Costa Rica and Peru have created energy efficiency centers. Trinidad and Tobago and Chile are developing renewable energy centers to promote sustainable energy practices in the region.

Once again, Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce this resolution supporting the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas bolsters energy security, reduces energy poverty and encourages low carbon growth in the Western Hemisphere. This resolution also encourages the efforts of the United States government to expand collaboration to other countries in Western Hemisphere as well as promoting active participation by the private sector and civil society. I urge my colleagues to strongly support this resolution.

HONORING THE HONORABLE
DOLPH BRISCOE, JR.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express condolences and celebrate the life of a true Texas hero and my friend, The Honorable Dolph Briscoe, Jr. His legacy is one that is admired by people from all political backgrounds and influences across the state of Texas.

With family roots running back to an original signatory of the Texas Declaration of Independence, former Governor of Texas Dolph Briscoe, Jr. had in his blood to serve the citizens of this great state. Also the son of a cattle rancher, he never lost his humility though he amassed fortune, land and political fame known to few. As a freshman member of the House of Representatives in 1972 when Governor Briscoe took helm of the state, I came to admire the quiet dignity and authority by which he led the way for laws that would protect and enhance the rural Texas farm and agricultural way of life.

A man of few words, his actions reflected his dedication to the State and the preservation of its history and its history makers. He was a great supporter of the University of Texas at Austin, and in 2008 was aptly honored as the namesake of the UT Center for American History. He has been quoted as saying, "I firmly believe that we cannot really understand the present without knowledge of

the past." Mr. Briscoe was not only a dedicated public servant but also a caring family man. I was fond of his wife Janey, who passed in 2000, and respected their devotion to their family.

It would be difficult to describe Texas without including the great impression made by Governor Briscoe. He will be missed. A man of cowboy hats and boots, Mr. Briscoe was a true native son. I urge my colleagues to join me in mourning the loss and celebrating the life of Mr. Dolph Briscoe, Jr.

THE FAMILY OF SIMON SAKO
SIMONIAN: SURVIVORS OF THE
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

FROM SIMON SAKO SIMONIAN, AN ARMENIAN MAN, ON BEHALF OF HIS FATHER, NERSES, AND GRANDPARENTS, JOHNNY AND GOLANBAR

"My Grandfather, Johnny, and my Grandmother, Golanbar, lived in Orumieh, a city in Iran close to the Turkish border. They had been blessed with four children (one of them named Nerses, my Father). My Grandfather was a well-educated and knowledgeable person. He was fluent in more than 12 languages, as well as one of the few people at that time who was able to properly and accurately translate and describe the Bible. He was a respected man—a religious man devoted to God. He was so highly respected that whenever the Consul of the U.S. would go there, he would always request to meet with my Grandfather.

"During the Armenian Genocide, the Shah (King) of Iran was a very weak person; therefore the Turks were able to enter Iran and do the mass killing and elimination of Armenians and Christians in that area.

"One day, during the dark years of the Armenian Genocide, a group of Turkish soldiers knocked on my Grandfather's door. One of the Turkish soldiers told my Grandfather that they were going to kill him and that he should speak now or never if he had any requests. My Grandfather said that his only wish is for them to let him pray just one more time. He was allowed to step forward to the courtyard for his prayer. As soon as he

raised his hands towards the sky to God to start his prayer, he was shot and killed from behind.

"He was shot and killed from behind, without a single word of prayer being spoken from his lips. They also killed my Grandmother.

"The four children, one of them being Nerses, were hiding. When this occurred, they fled out and joined the crowd in the street running away as fast as they could. All four children ranged anywhere from 10 to 16 years old. During this time, my father, Nerses, caught a severe cold since he was out in the cold for 20 to 25 days. Orumich is cold, especially during the time of this occurrence. However, my father was soon taken in and cared for by the Presbyterian Church in Iran, where he was cared for for a few years.

"Sadly, he was still not feeling well, and soon developed a kidney malfunction. In 1929, regardless of his fragile state, he married Sophia, the love of his life in Masjed Suleiman, which is a city located in the southwest region of Iran.

"My father passed away at the young age of 38, when I was only two years old. He left behind his written testimony—his terrifying and heartbreaking memories of the Armenian Genocide. This is why I can share all this with you today."

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4173,
DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and a House conferee on the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, I would like to highlight a few provisions of this legislation of particular jurisdictional importance to our Committee, and that our Committee was instrumentally involved in shaping. During the course of Congress's consideration of this legislation, our Committee carefully examined a range of legal issues posed, including issues of antitrust law, bankruptcy law, criminal law, administrative procedure, and judicial proceedings, and held two days of hearings last fall focusing on antitrust and bankruptcy law in particular. Below is a summary of some of the more significant of these issues and how they have been addressed.

ANTITRUST LAW

One major impetus of this bill is to address the problem posed two years ago by financial institutions that were deemed "too big to fail." The emergency efforts to deal with those institutions led to infusions of billions of federal dollars, and federal guarantees of billions more, putting the Treasury, and our nation, at significant risk.

But "too big" also places our nation at significant risk in another respect—and that is the risk of harm to competition, when a marketplace becomes concentrated in the hands of so few competitors that consumers no longer have meaningful choice, and the healthy influence of competition on price, quality, and innovation is lost.

It is therefore essential that the antitrust laws, the laws protecting our economic free-

doms against monopolization, anticompetitive restraints of trade, and undue market concentration, remain in place. They are needed to ensure that the heightened regulatory supervision the new law contemplates, as well as our response to any future financial system emergency, do not inadvertently lead to an even more concentrated marketplace—with companies that are even bigger, with more market power, and with less incentive to be responsive to the consumers they are supposed to serve, and leaving less opportunity for new entry and innovation.

The final bill contains a number of provisions to ensure that the antitrust laws remain fully in effect.

ANTITRUST SAVINGS CLAUSE

First and foremost is the antitrust savings clause in section 6 of the bill. It is the standard antitrust savings clause found in other statutes. It applies to the entire Act, and all amendments made by the Act to other laws. The phrase "unless otherwise specified" is added in reference to four provisions in the bill. In two places—sections 210(a)(1)(G)(ii)(III) and 210(h)(11) of the bill—the standard pre-merger waiting period under section 7A of the Clayton Act is explicitly shortened. And in two other places—section 163(b)(5) of the bill, and the amendment to section 4(k)(6)(11)(B) of the Bank Holding Company Act made in section 604(e)(2) of the bill—there are cross-references to the exception to pre-merger review in section 7A(c)(8) of the Clayton Act that explicitly make that exception inapplicable.

The phrase "unless otherwise specified" refers only to those four specific provisions that explicitly modify the operation of those specified provisions of the antitrust laws in specified ways, and is not a basis for courts to consider whether any other provision in the bill might be intended as an implicit modification of how the antitrust laws operate. The savings clause is intended to make clear that it is not.

For example, in a number of places in the bill, there are provisions referring to "Antitrust Considerations" that various securities and commodities entities—including derivatives clearing organizations, swap dealers, major swap participants, swap execution facilities, clearing agencies, security-based swap dealers, and major security-based swap participants—are directed to take into account in formulating their operating rules. There are exceptions to these directives for situations in which the entity believes pursuing them itself is inconsistent with its other obligations under the relevant securities or commodities law. The fact that the entity is excused from the new directives, however, does not alter the application of the antitrust laws. Nor does the fact that the entity follows these directives in its own rulemaking supplant the operation of the antitrust laws.

In this regard, the rule of construction found in section 541 of the bill simply reaffirms, perhaps unnecessarily, for Title V of the bill what the antitrust savings clause already provides for the entire bill and all amendments made by it. In attempting to elaborate on the effect of an antitrust savings clause, it does not create a different rule, but merely reaffirms the general rule.

Moreover, an antitrust savings clause is itself merely a reinforcement of the well-established principle that, because the antitrust laws are "a comprehensive charter of economic liberty aimed at preserving free and unfettered

competition," *Northern Pac. Ry. Co. v. U.S.*, 356 U.S. 1 (1958), "the Magna Carta of free enterprise," *Verizon Communications Inc. v. Law Offices of Curtis V. Trinko, LLP*, 540 U.S. 398 (2004); *United States v. Topco Associates, Inc.*, 405 U.S. 596, 610 (1972), there is a strong presumption against their normal operation being superseded by some other statutory scheme. E.g., *Ricci v. Chicago Mercantile Exchange*, 409 U.S. 289, 302–303 (1973); *Silver v. New York Exchange*, 373 U.S. 341, 357 (1963). Whether the antitrust laws reach particular conduct depends on whether the other statutory scheme is "incompatible with the maintenance of an antitrust action." *Ricci*, 409 U.S. at 302; *Silver*, 373 U.S. at 358. The antitrust laws are superseded only "where there is a plain repugnancy between the antitrust and regulatory provisions." *Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC v. Billing*, 551 U.S. 264, 272 (2007); *Gordon v. New York Stock Exchange, Inc.*, 422 U.S. 659, 682 (1975). The antitrust laws are displaced "only if necessary to make the [other statutory scheme] work, and even then only to the minimum extent necessary." *Ricci*, 409 U.S. at 301; *Silver*, 373 U.S. at 357.

PRE-MERGER ANTITRUST REVIEW

Recognizing that a fully methodical pre-merger antitrust review may be in tension with the need for quick action to avoid systemic harm, the bill shortens the "Hart-Scott-Rodino" pre-merger waiting periods under section 7A of the Clayton Act, based on the procedure developed for reviewing sales of assets during a bankruptcy proceeding. This procedure expedites the initial review, while permitting the antitrust enforcement agency to extend the period when more information is needed to make its assessment. This expedited procedure is included in two places—in section 210(a)(1)(G)(ii) of the bill, for mergers of a covered financial company in receivership with another company, and in section 210(h)(11) of the bill, for mergers or sales of bridge financial companies.

The House bill had included, at the request of our Committee, a provision permitting the FDIC receiver to effectuate a merger immediately, without prior notice to the Attorney General or any pre-merger waiting period, if the Treasury Secretary determined that immediate action was necessary to preserve financial stability. This provision was not included in the Senate bill or the conference report. While express authority to act immediately is therefore missing, the Judiciary Committee hopes the antitrust enforcement agencies will work constructively with the Treasury Department to develop a mechanism for dispensing with the prior notice requirement and the pre-merger waiting period, or shortening them appropriately, when warranted by urgency and the danger posed to stability of the economy, keeping in mind that the antitrust laws authorizing challenge of anticompetitive mergers and acquisitions remain fully in force.

In this regard, it should be emphasized that the shortening of the H-S-R pre-merger antitrust waiting period, and even the possibility of permitting a merger to be effectuated as close to immediately as can be arranged, in no way alters the applicability of the other antitrust laws. If a merger raises significant competitive concerns, it can still be challenged after the fact under section 7 of the Clayton Act. And post-merger conduct that raises competitive concerns is fully subject to the Sherman Act. These laws are not amended by the bill; and

the antitrust further emphasizes that their operation is not affected in any way.

Similarly, the House bill had, at the request of our Committee, applied the expedited pre-merger review process not only to mergers, but to sales or transfers of financial company assets. While transfers within the financial company's own internal corporate structure, or to a temporary bridge company set up by the FDIC, would never trigger the H-S-R notification and waiting period, and even sales or transfers to outside third parties would trigger it only if the assets acquired exceeded \$63 million in value, an acquisition of this type is as likely, if not more so, than a merger with the entire financial company. Our Committee thought it important that acquisitions of this type, when they occur, have the expedited process available, as well as the emergency process allowing acquisitions to be effectuated immediately.

The Senate bill limited the application of the expedited process to mergers, however, and the Senate approach was retained in the final conference report, which limits availability of the expedited review to mergers described in section 210(a)(1)(G)(i)(I), leaving out transfers of assets described in section 210(a)(1)(G)(i)(II). To the extent that subparagraph (G)(i)(II) may be read not only to cover transfers within the corporate structure or to the temporary bridge financial company, but also to include transfers to third parties, these transfers, to the extent they are at thresholds that trigger Hart-Scott-Rodino reporting, will not be able to take advantage of the expedited waiting period under section 210(a)(1)(G)(ii). Our Committee urges the antitrust enforcement agencies to use their existing authority to work constructively with the FDIC to establish an informal arrangement to enable these transactions to proceed in an expedited fashion where consistent with effective antitrust enforcement, keeping in mind, again, that the antitrust laws authorizing challenge of anti-competitive mergers and acquisitions remain fully in force.

BANKRUPTCY LAW

One of the bill's centerpieces is a new emergency procedure for placing a financial institution into FDIC receivership when its insolvency poses imminent and significant "systemic risk" to the stability of the broader financial system and economy. Congress made a judgment to craft this procedure outside the Bankruptcy Code, rather than seek to adopt the Code to the additional needs of dealing effectively with systemic risk. While generally supportive of this judgment, our Committee has urged proceeding in keeping with two important objectives. First, that this new emergency procedure be authorized only for cases of genuine emergency, where a departure from the well-established procedures in the Bankruptcy Code is essential to broader financial and economic stability. And second, that even in the new emergency procedure, the well-developed bankruptcy principles of due process and equitable treatment of all affected parties be incorporated to the fullest extent possible.

CONFINING THE EXTRAORDINARY RECEIVERSHIP PROCEDURE TO EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES

As to the first objective, the House bill reaffirmed, at our Committee's request, the "strong presumption that resolution under the bankruptcy laws will remain the primary method of resolving financial companies," and that

the new FDIC receivership authority "will only be used in the most exigent circumstances." The substantive essence of this presumption is reflected in several places in the final bill's new liquidation provisions.

In particular, section 203(a)(2)(F) requires that, in any recommendation to the Treasury Secretary that FDIC receivership be invoked, the FDIC and the Fed explain why a case under the Bankruptcy Code is not appropriate. Section 203(b)(4) requires that the Secretary have determined, in consultation with the President, that "any effect on the claims or interests of creditors . . . and other market participants . . . is appropriate, given the impact . . . on financial stability in the United States." And section 203(c)(2) requires the Secretary to make an immediate report to Congress, within 24 hours, on specified considerations supporting the FDIC receivership invocation, including, in subparagraphs (E)–(I), several considerations regarding the effects of FDIC receivership as compared with bankruptcy procedure.

In addition, section 165(d)(4)(b) specifies that the resolution plans that large financial holding companies and nonbank financial companies will be required to submit to the Fed, as part of enhanced prudential standards, must be sufficient to result in orderly resolution under the Bankruptcy Code in the event of insolvency. Established bankruptcy procedure is thus reaffirmed as the preferred route even in the planning stages.

Our Committee expects these provisions to be cornerstones for ensuring that this extraordinary procedure will be invoked only when essential—when bankruptcy procedure is clearly not sufficient in light of the extreme urgency and overriding systemic risk.

INCORPORATING KEY BANKRUPTCY PRINCIPLES IN THE FDIC RECEIVERSHIP PROCESS

As to the second objective, the bill incorporates a number of key bankruptcy protections, first and foremost among them preservation and priority for specified kinds of claims against the financial company, and powers for the FDIC receiver to avoid transfers for the benefit of the United States and other creditors. The bill also incorporates a number of terms directly from the Bankruptcy Code. While we were not always successful in explicitly incorporating every useful Bankruptcy Code concept, many of the most important due process and equitable treatment considerations are reflected in some fashion.

For example, section 208 of the bill requires dismissal of a covered financial company's pending bankruptcy case upon appointment of the FDIC receiver. Subsection (b) provides that any assets that have vested in another entity automatically vest back in the covered financial company. We had expressed concern that this would prove not only unworkable in practice, but could undermine the effectiveness of the bankruptcy proceeding in preserving assets of the financial company, by creating uncertainty regarding any purchase of assets even in the ordinary course of business. Subsection (c) of the final bill clarifies that any order entered or other relief granted by a bankruptcy court prior to the date the FDIC receiver is appointed "shall continue with the same validity as if an orderly liquidation had not been commenced." Our Committee expects subsection (c) to be construed so that payments made during the ordinary course of the financial company's business

while it is a debtor in a bankruptcy case will not be subject to the automatic re-vesting. This is in keeping with other provisions of the bill, such as section 165, that are intended to encourage financial companies to be resolved through bankruptcy wherever possible.

At our Committee's urging, section 210(b) of the bill establishes priority of payment for various types of unsecured claims against a covered financial company for which the FDIC has been appointed as receiver under section 202, modeled on similar protection in the Bankruptcy Code. Subsection (b)(1)(C) accords third priority—after payment of the FDIC's administrative expenses as receiver, and any amounts owed to the United States (unless otherwise agreed to)—to employees with claims for unpaid wages, salaries, or commissions (including earned vacation, severance, and sick leave pay) up to a maximum \$11,725 for each employee, earned within 180 days before the date of the FDIC's appointment as receiver. Also at the Committee's urging, subsection (b)(1)(D) accords fourth priority for certain contributions owed to employee benefit plans arising from services rendered within the same 180-day time frame. These provisions will ensure that American workers will be accorded the equivalent protections they have under current bankruptcy law with respect to payment priority for unpaid wages and employee benefit plan contributions.

At our Committee's urging, the House bill required the FDIC receiver to appoint a Consumer Privacy Advisor to assist with ensuring that the privacy of sensitive consumer information would be appropriately protected. A similar provision was added to the Bankruptcy Code in 2005, following revelations that Toysmart.com, an Internet retailer of educational toys had, after filing for bankruptcy, sought to sell its customer data base, including personal information about children who used its toys, despite its promise never to sell this information. This provision was not retained in the final bill; but the FDIC has advised our Committee that it is absolutely committed to safeguarding any personally identifiable information it acquires from a covered financial company for which it serves as receiver.

PRACTICE OF LAW

The Constitutional freedoms and legal rights we enjoy as Americans are ultimately protected in our courts, through the advocacy of attorneys who are licensed to practice before them. In keeping with these critical responsibilities, the activities of these "officers of the court" are regulated by the States, through government bodies overseen by the State's highest court, with specialized expertise in the sometimes complex duties imposed by the code of legal ethics. Among the myriad activities engaged in as part of the practice of law are activities to assist consumer clients in resolving serious debt problems, including but by no means limited to representing them in bankruptcy proceedings.

Conceptually, the activities Congress intends to give the Bureau authority to regulate—"the offering or provision of a financial product or service"—are distinguishable from the practice of law. But because of the breadth of the authority being given the Bureau, including the definitions of "covered person" and "financial product or service," and the complexities of the practice of law, there was concern about potential overlap. And giving the new Bureau authority to regulate the

practice of law could materially interfere with and jeopardize sensitive aspects of the attorney-client relationship, including the attorney-client privilege and work product protection that enable clients to obtain sound legal advice from their attorneys on a protected confidential basis.

It could also undermine the authority of the State supreme courts to effectively oversee and discipline lawyers. There are carefully developed ethical codes and disciplinary rules governing all aspects of the practice of law. Any regulation from a new source would unavoidably conflict with the existing rules and lines of accountability. And because one of the foremost, and at times most complex, ethical obligations is for an attorney to represent the client zealously within the bounds of the law, there would be a significant likelihood of attorneys being impeded in meeting their obligations to their clients and to the legal system they are sworn to protect.

Even if the Bureau's authority could be reliably confined to legal representation in financial matters, the result would be material harm to consumer clients of bankruptcy lawyers, consumer lawyers, and real estate lawyers—the very consumers the Bureau is being created to protect. But the harm would inevitably be far broader, extending into unrelated aspects of legal practice.

For those reasons, our Committee was determined to avoid any possible overlap between the Bureau's authority and the practice of law. At the same time, our Committee recognized that attorneys can be involved in activities outside the practice of law, and might even hold out their law license as a sort of badge of trustworthiness. Although State supreme courts would have some authority to respond to abuses in even these outside activities, as reflecting on the attorney's unfitness to hold a law license (see Model Rule 8.4 of the American Bar Association Model Rules of Professional Conduct, adopted in virtually all States), their disciplinary authority is not necessarily as extensive in these outside areas. The Committee was equally determined that these outside activities not escape effective regulation simply because the person engaging in them is an attorney or is working for an attorney. Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS, a senior Member of both our Committee and the Committee on Financial Services, and a House conferee, was instrumental in helping ensure that the final bill draws this distinction appropriately and clearly.

Accordingly, our Committee worked to make clear that the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau established in the bill is not being given authority to regulate the practice of law, which is regulated by the State or States in which the attorney in question is licensed to practice. At the same time, the Committee worked to clarify that this protection for the practice of law is not intended to preclude the new Bureau from regulating other conduct engaged in by individuals who happen to be attorneys or to be acting under their direction, if the conduct is not part of the practice of law or incidental to the practice of law.

Section 1027(e) of the final bill incorporates this protection. It excludes from Bureau supervisory and enforcement authority all activities engaged in as part of the practice of law under the laws of a State in which the attorney in question is licensed to practice law. To the extent that a paralegal, secretary, investigator,

or law student intern is performing activities under the supervision of an attorney, and in a manner recognized under the laws of the relevant State as within the scope of the attorney's practice of law—and only to that extent—those activities also fall within this protection. As the commentary to Model Rule 5.3 of the American Bar Association Model Rules of Professional Conduct, adopted in virtually all States, makes clear, these legal assistants “act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services . . . [and the] lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment” Extending the protection to cover these legal assistance, under these conditions, is consistent with ensuring that the protection fully covers the practice of law as it is conventionally engaged in, while foreclosing any opportunity for an attorney to shield other commercial activities by engaging in them through surrogates.

The provision in the final bill includes indicia for determining whether an activity that constitutes the offering or provision of a financial product or service within the terms of the bill is part of or incidental to the practice of law, and therefore excluded from the Bureau's authority. First and foremost, the activity must be among those activities considered part of the practice of law by the State supreme court or other governing body that is regulating the practice of law in the State in question, or be incidental to those practices. As further protection against abuse, the activity must be engaged in exclusively within the scope of the attorney-client relationship; and the product or service must not be offered by or under direction of the attorney in question with respect to any consumer who is not receiving legal advice or services from the attorney in connection with it.

We would hope that this carefully considered statutory provision will also serve as a model for other federal agencies considering new regulations that might cover conduct engaged in by attorneys as well as others, so as to better ensure that important consumer protection objectives are achieved consistent with safeguarding the ability of our “officers of the court” to fulfill their ethical obligations under our legal system.

It is generally contemplated that the new Bureau will make rules regarding various aspects of its authority. Any determinations by rule, or otherwise, regarding what activities constitute the practice of law should be consistent with the views and practices of the State supreme court or State bar in question as to what activities it regards as part of the practice of law and oversees on that basis, giving appropriate deference to comments received from the State supreme courts and State bars, supplemented with further guidance as appropriate from the other indicia set forth in section 1027(e)(2).

Section 1027(e)(3) makes clear that existing federal regulatory authority over activities of attorneys, either under enumerated consumer laws as defined in the bill, or transferred to the new Bureau from existing agencies under subtitle F or H of Title X, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau title, is not diminished.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL PROCESS

Throughout the bill are provisions authorizing administrative or judicial enforcement. Our Committee has endeavored, where possible, to have these provisions written in con-

formance with the standard modern formulations found in the Administrative Procedures Act and title 28 of the United States Code, in lieu of novel formulations, or formulations modeled on laws enacted in a bygone era, that have the potential to create unnecessary uncertainty and litigation over interpretation. We were not always entirely successful in this regard.

Among the changes made at our Committee's urging was revision of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's new investigative authority to bring it closer into conformity with the Antitrust Civil Process Act, on which it is modeled; and revisions to the new authority for nationwide service of subpoenas by the Securities and Exchange Commission to ensure that the authority will be exercised consistent with due process.

Our Committee remains concerned about the use of the terms “privileged” or “privileged as an evidentiary matter” to mean confidential and protected from discovery. This inartful phraseology, which was removed from some parts of the bill but not others, could unintentionally raise questions regarding evidentiary privilege law, which under the Rules Enabling Act is left to State common law. In particular, the Committee wishes to emphasize that this bill in no way authorizes government officials or courts to demand that anyone furnish information that is protected by legal privilege.

STORIES OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of “race extermination.”

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

Below is one of those stories:

SUBMITTED BY KATIA KUSHERIAN, WHOSE MOTHER IS 95 YEARS OLD AND ALSO CONTRIBUTED BY PROVIDING DETAILS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING STORIES

“Here are some of the many stories I have heard from my parents.

“My first story: In 1915, my father's parents were killed, and my father, Hovannes, became an orphan. My father was from Tigranakert. A Turkish woman adopted him and he lived in that family. He had to go to the fields every morning to work. His stepmother's older son rode a horse and my father always had to run to keep up with the

horse. And every morning the young Turkish boy repeated to my father asking: 'What are you going to do geavour, if I kill you.' My father did not answer. Eventually my father's stepmother told my father that one day her son will kill him for sure. She finds a way to send my father to Syria.

"This is how my father stayed alive. When we talk about kind Turks, I think we should not forget that the main purpose was to assimilate the orphans, so it was half kindness.

"My second story and my third story are about my grandmother—mother's mother—Armaveni. She was born in Ichmee (a village) and got married to Serovbe Beylerian and moved to Ortagyoukh. Both villages are in Keyvee, which was a small county near Adabazar near Istanbul. The county of Keyvee had five villages—Ichmee, Ortagyoukh, Knjelar, Kurdpelenk and Partizak.

"My second story: During the deportation from their village, Ichmee, near the city of Adabazar, the Turks forced my grandmother's father, Voskan, to do his natural needs—of course there was no toilet—in front of his children and daughters-in-law to humiliate him, and before he finished, they pushed and kicked him in his back. Later on they were killed and only some of the children, including my grandmother, escaped.

"My third story: Gayanee, the survivor in this story, was from Ortagyoukh. My grandmother Armaveni and Gayanee met in Romania after the Genocide. A group of Armenians were tied up with ropes and shot. Among them, one young girl named Gayanee survived. After the shooting, at night, long-bearded men with curved swords—yataghans—came to check if anyone from that group was still alive. They were slashing the bodies with their swords to ensure no one would stay alive. Gayanee managed to crawl under the dead bodies and covered herself with them. Fortunately, they did not notice her. After the Turks left, she crawled out and ran. She had no food or water. Even though Gayanee escaped and remained alive, she was spiritually handicapped and later died at a young age after developing TB.

"I never had grandparents from my father's side. They were all killed by Turks. I hope their souls will rest in peace."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 2010

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, on July 13th, I missed three rollcall votes numbered 434, 435, and 436 because I was unavoidably detained in Kansas.

Rollcall No. 434 was a vote on H.R. 4514, the Colonel Charles Young Home Study Act. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

Rollcall No. 435 was a vote on H.R. 4438, the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Leasing and Boundary Expansion Act of 2010. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

Rollcall No. 436 was a vote on H.R. 4773, the Fort Pulaski National Monument Lease Authorization Act. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4173, DODD-FRANK WALL STREET RE- FORM AND CONSUMER PROTEC- TION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the Dodd-Frank bill. It is overreliant on vague, complex regulations administered by large bureaucracies. We should not be putting our trust in the wisdom of the same regulators who failed us during the last crisis.

Instead, we must strive for true transparency and accountability in the financial sector, both for private companies and for the agencies that regulate them. The financial industry submits huge volumes of information to various regulators—financial statements, securities disclosures, banking reports, loan-level data, and much more. Too often, this information cannot be easily searched or analyzed because it is trapped within lengthy documents that must be manually reviewed.

The financial crisis of 2008 demonstrated the dangers of opaque financial reporting. Complex transactions and products helped financial companies hide leverage from investors, while regulators failed to recognize systemic risks and ongoing frauds.

Effective scrutiny of the financial industry's regulatory information, by the public as well as by regulators, could give us a fighting chance at avoiding the next crisis. And to enable effective scrutiny, that information needs to be easily searchable, sortable, and downloadable—and also publicly accessible as often as possible. Transparency and accountability in the financial sector represent our best hope that someone will spot hidden leverage and risk.

As a member of the conference committee for this legislation, I felt it was my responsibility as a conferee to do my best to improve the bill. On the first day of the conference, I offered amendments to increase transparency throughout the financial industry by requiring financial regulatory agencies to designate electronic data standards for the financial information they receive from the industry. In other words, under my amendments, financial companies, securities issuers, and other regulated entities would apply consistent, unique electronic tags—like a bar code at the grocery store—to each individual element of the forms, statements, and filings they submit to the government, instead of using paper or plain text.

In this technologically possible? Absolutely. In fact, some regulators are already using financial data standards. At the Securities and Exchange Commission, Chairman Christopher Cox championed new rules that require public companies to file their financial statements using a financial data standard called XBRL. Meanwhile, the FDIC has begun to require banks to use XBRL to apply electronic tags to each element of the call reports that they must file. In fact, XBRL has become a global data standard for financial information. It is already in use by regulators and stock exchanges in Australia, China, Japan, India, Korea, and many other countries. It transcends language barriers and differences in accounting standards to make financial information accessible to anyone, anywhere.

Why are these technologies so important? Data standards in financial regulation can help us achieve—for the first time—full transparency and accountability for both the regulated private companies and the federal agencies that regulate them.

For example, let's consider what has happened at the SEC. When companies submit their balance sheets and income statements in XBRL, every number in the balance sheet and every number in the income statement gets a unique electronic tag. That means market analysts and investors no longer need to manually hunt through lengthy documents and transcribe numbers into their own spreadsheets and databases. It makes companies' public financial information instantly searchable, sortable, and downloadable. And that means better transparency for publicly-traded companies. It has become much easier and much cheaper to track companies' performance. It has become easier for the SEC—or anyone else—to apply automatic filters to check for indicators of fraud.

For a second example, consider the experience of the FDIC, which now requires banks to file their call reports in XBRL. The electronic tags for every number in the call report helps banks to achieve better accuracy because it automatically checks all the mathematical relationships between numbers. Before the FDIC adopted XBRL, 30 percent of the call reports contained mathematical errors. Afterwards, the error rate fell to zero. Better accuracy also means better transparency.

In the early successes at the SEC and the FDIC are any indication, financial data standards would allow the markets to see reckless behavior ahead of time, or at least allow us to know the underlying value of assets when the markets begin to melt.

Financial data standards lead to better transparency for public companies and banks—but they also bring about better accountability for the regulators themselves. Why? Because when watchdog groups, financial media, and the public can slice and dice financial regulatory data for themselves, they can see for themselves whether the regulators are doing a good job at finding fraud and analyzing risk.

For all these reasons, I felt strongly that true financial reform should build on the SEC's and the FDIC's experience by adopting financial data standards throughout the whole regulatory system—securities disclosures, banking reports, swap transaction data, insurance reports, rating agencies' disclosures, and every other type of information collection that is discussed anywhere in the entire 2,000-page bill. My amendments would have accomplished that, and would have also required the data to be made public wherever possible—with appropriate protections for trade secrets, privacy, and so on.

When I proposed my amendments on that first day of the conference, and advocated for greater transparency in our financial system, Chairman FRANK agreed with me. He accepted the idea of requiring the agencies to adopt financial data standards. At Chairman FRANK's request, my staff worked with his staff, and with Chairman TOWNS' staff at the Oversight Committee, to draft—on a bipartisan basis—a comprehensive package of financial data standards amendments. On the last day of the conference I proposed the comprehensive package to Chairman FRANK and the other

House conferees. They adopted it unanimously by voice vote.

But this victory for transparency and accountability did not stand. In the wee hours of Friday morning—even though the House conferees had agreed unanimously on the amendments that Chairman FRANK and I had worked out together—the Senate conferees stripped the amendments out of the bill, and the final conference report does not include them. There is no written record showing why my transparency amendments were not included. Ironically, they were removed in a completely opaque fashion. By blocking amendments that would have achieved transparency in the financial sector through technology, the authors of this legislation have made it more difficult for financial institutions and regulators to be held accountable, setting us up for more devastating financial failures in the future.

I am very disappointed that this conference report ignores the need for greater transparency in the financial system by adopting proven technologies. Transparency is the only real solution to the corruption, hidden leverage, and ineffective bureaucracies that contributed to the previous financial crisis. Let me give you just a few examples.

First, transparency through technology can stop corruption. Suppose the financial statements for Bernie Madoff's investment firm had been encoded using a financial data standard, and made publicly available. Analysts would have used software to automatically compare Madoff's results with others in the industry. It would have been clear to everyone that his results were suspiciously consistent—such an outlier, in fact, that fraud could be the only explanation. But the SEC's new XBRL reporting rules hadn't yet been adopted when Madoff was running his fraud, and in any event they still only apply to public companies. Therefore, only the sophisticated financial firms who paid for Madoff's data to be manually entered into their software systems noticed these patterns. Individual investors who trusted Madoff never

learned how unusual his results were until it was too late. Neither did the SEC. The SEC relies on manual reviews, and never has developed the ability to do quantitative analyses. The SEC was as clueless as anyone. My amendments would have required the SEC to impose a financial data standard on investment advisers' filings, like Bernie Madoff's, and to make that data available when appropriate.

Second, transparency through technology can reveal hidden leverage. The financial crisis is partly the result of complex mortgage-backed securities which became toxic because nobody could reliably estimate their value. The technology exists to make even very complex assets transparent. If we were to require financial companies that bundle mortgages into mortgage-backed securities to apply electronic tags to the underlying information—for instance, the ZIP code and payment history of each mortgage—and regularly update that information, then the securities would be easy to value. My amendments would have required the SEC to start exactly that project.

Third, transparency through technology can make regulators more effective, less bureaucratic, and less wasteful. Just last Monday, the Wall Street Journal reported that a shady Ukrainian company whose sole employee and owner was a 79-year-old massage therapist had been cleared by the SEC to sell stock in this country—even though its filings reported no revenue and \$100 in assets. I don't mean to suggest that small, newly-founded companies should not have access to the capital markets. But if the SEC had required initial filings to be encoded using a financial data standard, this company's lack of revenue and assets would have raised automatic red flags and triggered greater scrutiny. My amendments would have required the SEC to impose financial data standards on registration statements and prospectuses.

In a letter to Chairman FRANK, these principles were endorsed by all of the major inde-

pendent financial services standards organizations, including the Financial Information Services Division of the Software and Information Industry Association, FIX Protocol Limited, the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, the International Securities Association for Institutional Trade Communication, SWIFT, and XBRL US. And my amendments, before the House conferees approved them unanimously, were agreed to by the SEC, the Fed, the FDIC, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

My amendments would have imposed transparency through data standards across the whole financial system—for the Fed, for the FDIC, for the Comptroller of the Currency, for the CFTC, and especially for the SEC. But they were stripped out of the Dodd-Frank bill in the wee hours of Friday—even though my staff and Chairman FRANK's staff had worked together to draft them, even though the regulators had approved them, and even though the House conferees had unanimously adopted them. Despite this setback, I am determined that transparency through technology is essential to foreclosing another financial meltdown. I am determined to pass legislation to ensure that financial disclosure information—and other types of regulatory information, too—is reported using data standards to make it fully searchable, sortable, and downloadable.

Yesterday, when the conference briefly reconvened, Chairman FRANK promised to try again. We will work together to introduce stand-alone financial transparency legislation with the same provisions, bring it through the Financial Services Committee, seek quick House passage, and again confront the Senate. Americans have the right to free access to regulatory information that is searchable, sortable, and downloadable, and they have the right to use that data to hold financial companies and regulatory agencies accountable. I will continue to fight for legislation to accomplish this, and transparency will have its day.