

housewife, a local professor and a college student. No wonder KBBF connects so well to the community it serves.

The first test broadcast of KBBF-FM on March 31, 1973 made radio history by being the first public bi-lingual radio station in the United States. Regular broadcasts began two months later on May 31, 1973.

By 1976 the Bilingual Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. Board of Directors developed a statement of goals consistent with the philosophy of the original founders. In addition to social change and advocacy, the Board charged KBBF with programming goals to coordinate and facilitate efforts to advance the political, social, educational and economic conditions of the Chicano, and Spanish-speaking community and to provide an avenue to develop leadership and creative potential for the youth. The Board of Directors and KBBF have received national recognition from the John F. Kennedy Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for achieving these goals.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate KBBF 89.1 on its 35th Anniversary for serving my constituents and the nation by being the first bilingual educational FM radio station in the United States.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker I regret that I was out of the Chamber on Wednesday, March 8, 2006 and was unable to return before time expired on rollcall vote No. 32 on HR 4167, the National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005. Had I been allowed to record my vote, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 32.

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#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLINN HOUSE

### HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Blinn House in Pasadena, California. This year, the Blinn House will celebrate its 100th Anniversary.

Edmund Blinn, an Oak Park, Illinois native enjoyed Pasadena when visiting with his wife Kate and their four children. In 1905, the Blinns decided to leave Oak Park for the warm climate and beauty of Pasadena. They hired George W. Maher to design their California home in the Midwestern Prairie School Style in 1906. Maher designed the interior of the house using harmonious natural materials with a repeated theme of wisteria vines. In his design for the Blinn house, Maher used a segmental or broken-arch theme throughout the house. Tiffany inspired leaded-glass windows with a wisteria vine motif artfully border the broken-arch windows.

At the turn of the last century a group of prestigious Chicago architects led the world in the advancement of new ideas in the design

and construction of commercial buildings. Their work is better known as the Chicago School of Architecture. One of the architects, Louis Sullivan, embellished his building designs to incorporate simple repetitive patterns taken from nature. Young architects such as George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright admired Sullivan's work, and while working in a community with other Midwestern architects founded the Prairie School of Architecture. The Prairie School architects created a uniquely American style of architecture which brought natural elements of the countryside to the cities.

The Blinn House was designated a Pasadena Cultural Heritage Landmark in 1977. In 2001, it was placed on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. In 2002, the Blinn House Foundation was formed for the purpose of maintaining and preserving this Pasadena legacy. Home to the Women's City Club since 1945, the Blinn House continues to serve the Pasadena community as a meeting place for women's civic, cultural, and educational activities.

I am proud to recognize the Blinn House upon its 100th Anniversary and I ask all Members to join me today in honoring this historic house.

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#### NATIONAL UNIFORMITY FOR FOOD ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

### HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2006*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4167) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes:

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, while I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4167, the National Uniformity for Food Act, I am concerned about the process in which the bill was brought to the floor for consideration, without a committee hearing or markup. I believe that any major legislation should be subject to a committee hearing, where members can provide input and offer amendments. I support uniform, national food safety label standards, because I believe it will enhance consumer protection. I am, however, opposed to the process in which the House will consider this legislation today, which is why I am voting against H. Res. 710, the rule for consideration of H.R. 4167.

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#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. XXXX, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES REFORM ACT

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, this bill reforms the process by which the government

reviews foreign acquisitions of companies doing business in the United States for national security concerns. These reforms are badly needed. Even prior to the Dubai ports debacle, the nonpartisan Government Accounting Office had identified several serious problems with the process by which the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States reviews foreign acquisitions. The need for reform was dramatically illustrated by the failure of CFIUS process in the Dubai ports deal. Not one of the twelve agencies involved managed to identify the Dubai ports deal as one which "could affect the national security" of the United States—even though it involved acquisition of port management at 20 ports on the East Coast and Gulf by the government of Dubai.

As a threshold matter, the bill creates the CFIUS by statute and specifies the membership. It adds the Director of National Intelligence to the present group, so that the concerns of the intelligence community are represented.

The bill requires a 45-day investigation of national security concerns by CFIUS, and a recommendation to the President, in all cases of acquisition by foreign governments. This was Congress' clear intent in enacting the Byrd Amendment. But as the GAO reported, and as we have seen in the Dubai ports case, the Administration has found several ways to evade doing an investigation through strained interpretations of the statutory language.

The bill also requires that sign off at the Deputy Secretary level or above for any transaction that is not subject to a 45-day investigation but which is subject to a mitigation agreement to resolve national security concerns raised. These agreements need to be reviewed at the highest levels.

The bill also requires CFIUS to consider and specifically respond to a list of factors that might affect national security. The present statute allows but does not require such consideration. Most important, the bill adds to the list of factors that must be considered whether the transaction affects critical infrastructure. According to the GAO report, the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security and Defense all believe that a deal's effect on critical infrastructure should be considered in the CFIUS process but Treasury has prevented such consideration.

The bill requires an annual report to Congress on transactions completed and a quarterly report on pending transactions. Although the present law expressly permits Congress access to all information in the CFIUS process, Treasury has refused and continues to refuse Congress access to key information. These reports will provide, among other things, information on the nature of the transaction, the national security concerns raised by any agency; how those concerns were mitigated; and whether such acquisition was completed or not, as well as any Presidential decisions made under the statute.

Perhaps the most dangerous transactions are those that escape the CFIUS process altogether through withdrawal, as the GAO reported. To correct the problem created by companies that withdraw before completion of the CFIUS process but proceed with the transaction, the bill requires that CFIUS impose restrictions on the company after withdrawal to address any national security concerns raised, set specific time frames for the company to

refile, and track actions taken by the company during the withdrawal period.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE SHREWSBURY  
HIGH SCHOOL DREAM TEAM

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Shrewsbury High School DREAM Team. During their 10 years of exceptional service, the DREAM Team, which stands for Daring to Reform Education on AIDS Matters, has played a vital role in helping those impacted by the AIDS virus. In addition to spreading awareness about AIDS, the DREAM Team is committed to helping those in the Worcester area plagued by hunger, homelessness, and other problems.

Since its creation in 1996, the Shrewsbury High School DREAM Team has raised awareness in youth of the importance of not being complacent about social crises. Although the organization's initial objective was helping the local population affected by the AIDS virus, their objective has widened to a variety of social causes, as can be seen by their involvement with the Holiday Christmas Party this year at the Community Health Link Shelter in Leominster, through which over 400 presents were collected. The Dream Team also sponsored a food drive at Thanksgiving that benefited St. Anne's Outreach Services and the Worcester County Food Bank in Shrewsbury.

The DREAM Team's concern for those in need and their acknowledgement of the critical role today's youth play in alleviating social problems is fundamental in the education of the town of Shrewsbury and the nation at large. I am grateful to the DREAM Team for their contribution to my community and ask my colleagues to join in me in honoring this exemplary organization.

IN MEMORY OF HELEN MARY  
WILLIAMS

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Helen Mary Williams. Helen Mary passed away on Tuesday, January 10, 2006. She will be missed dearly by countless members of the community which she served so thoughtfully over the past 30 years.

Helen Mary was born in Chicago, Illinois and grew up during the Great Depression. She attended Coe College and graduated Cum Laude in 1942 with a Bachelor's degree in Speech. While in college, she volunteered for her local radio station, becoming one of the first women in Iowa to be on the radio. She went on to become Assistant Program Director at WIND in Gary, Indiana. Later, she moved back to Chicago where she was a writer and broadcaster for CBS.

In the late 1950s, Mrs. Williams decided to become a teacher and she made her way to Pasadena, California. As a science teacher at Cleveland Elementary School, Mrs. Williams

founded the Junior Audubon Science Club in 1959. The Club was dedicated to teaching inner-city youth about nature. With the help of community activists and involved parents, the science club expanded and was renamed Outward Bound Adventures (OBA) and incorporated as a nonprofit environmental educational youth organization. When asked about the beginnings of OBA, Mrs. Williams said, "It was really laughable when we started doing these trips back in 1959 and 1960. None of the leaders had done much in the way of High Sierra trips, so we goofed a bit. But we also learned. And now we found out that kids are basically kids; by that I mean, they respond well to positive reinforcement both inside and outside the classroom."

Mrs. Williams knew that OBA was exactly the type of program that every inner-city youth should have available to them, and by 1969, Mrs. Williams and OBA had served over 20,000 urban youth. Helen Mary Williams was a visionary. She had faith that people would believe in her vision; she had faith that every child could learn and improve academic and social skills by being exposed to the wonders of the great outdoors. Mrs. Williams served on the OBA Board of Directors until her death and received many awards throughout her career. The time and energy she gave to children and their parents was remarkable. Helen Mary leaves behind more than 30,000 youth and adults whose lives have been forever changed.

I ask all Members of the United States House of Representatives to join me today in honoring the life of Helen Mary Williams.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GORDON  
ROGER ALEXANDER BUCHANAN  
PARKS

**HON. TODD TIAHRT**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Gordon Roger Alexander Buchanan Parks and to extend my condolences to his family and friends on his death this week.

Mr. Parks was born in 1912 in Fort Scott, Kansas, where he also spent his childhood years. His life was an example of hope, tenacity, courage and accomplishment. He inspired many with thought-provoking photographs and images as seen through his lenses. He captured the poverty of many Americans, highlighted racism, and made us aware of people largely ignored.

He also captured inspiring images of beauty and courage that attested to the freedom of the human spirit. Mr. Parks was a man who found beauty nearly everywhere he went. His work told the story of freedom, of breaking boundaries and of hope in difficult times.

Freedom was, in Mr. Parks' own words, what his work was about. He helped African Americans gain new ground in their struggle for recognition of their civil rights. He helped make America aware of the gang wars within some of our urban cities. And he captured beauty wherever he saw it.

He brought to America many untold stories from other parts of the world, including his famous Life magazine account of Flavio da

Silva, the young Brazilian boy suffering from tuberculosis. Like other works of Mr. Parks, his pictures elicited action. Approximately \$30,000 was sent from readers to help bring Flavio to America where he was soon cured of tuberculosis.

Mr. Parks' success was not just in his numerous honors and awards for a lifetime of outstanding work as a photojournalist, author, film director, and musician, but also as an individual who triumphed over racism, poverty and a lack of formal education. Rather than lashing out in anger at the injustice he both experienced and witnessed though much of his life, he chose to challenge the status quo through his photography, his writings and his stories.

Kansans learned many important lessons from Mr. Parks. It took a lot of grace and courage for him to address the injustices of his past, and for that we are grateful. America needs more people who will strive to do good in the face of adversity. Our country and the world are a better place because of his example.

In 1986 Kansas honored Mr. Parks by naming him Kansan of the Year. Then in 1988, President Ronald Reagan awarded him with the National Medal of Arts. More recently, he received the University of Kansas' William Allen White Foundation National Citation for journalistic merit in 2006.

I hope the House of Representatives will quickly pass the resolution in honor of Mr. Parks sponsored by my Kansas colleague, JIM RYUN. It is appropriate that Congress acknowledge his life and many positive contributions to our country.

I hope the memory of Mr. Parks will live on for generations and that his family and friends will find solace in the legacy he leaves behind. May Gordon Parks rest in peace.

CELEBRATING THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE PEACE CORPS AND  
NATIONAL PEACE CORPS WEEK

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 9, 2006*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the many men and women that serve on the Peace Corps. I believe you can either be part of the problem or part of the solution. The many men and women that serve on the Peace Corps are part of the solution in creating international peace. In 1961 when John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps he intended to promote world peace and friendships.

Today, in the twenty first century Peace Corps members play a vital role in the United States by serving other countries in the cause of peace. The volunteers work on many different projects that help people in interested countries meet their needs for trained men and women, and also help encourage a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served.

Members of the Peace Corps serve our country by assisting countries around the world. Finding common ways to address global challenges such as, the HIV/AIDS epidemic and also building unbending bonds of friendship across an ever shrinking world is one of the many developmental programs the Peace Corps offers.