

Infantryman in May 1978. Most recently, he served a rotation in Operation Iraqi Freedom, as Division Command Sergeant Major for the 101st Airborne.

Command Sergeant Major Hill has held a myriad of assignments which include: 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis Washington; 3rd Battalion, 5th Infantry, 193rd Infantry Brigade, Fort Kobbe, Panama; two tours with 2nd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment and one with 3rd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky; 4th Training Brigade and United States Army Non-commissioned Officer Academy and Drill Sergeant School, Fort Knox, Kentucky; United States Corps of Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Hovey, Republic of Korea; Staff and Faculty, United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas; Headquarters 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment and Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

Command Sergeant Major Hill has occupied a multitude of positions: Rifleman to Command Sergeant Major in infantry units, Scout Platoon Sergeant, Battalion Operations Sergeant, Tactical Noncommissioned Officer (USMA), Drill Sergeant, Drill Sergeant Instructor, and as a Faculty Advisor at the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy in Fort Bliss, Texas. He also served as Task Force CSM for TF 1-502 Infantry, Multinational Force and Observers, Sinai, Egypt.

Command Sergeant Major Hill's military and civilian education is comprised of the Primary Noncommissioned Officers Course, Basic Noncommissioned Officers Course, Advanced Noncommissioned Officers Course, First Sergeant Course, Drill Sergeant School, Air Assault School, Rappel Master Course, Master Fitness Trainers Course, and Sniper School. He is a graduate of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Class 48. Command Sergeant Major Hill also holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Liberal Arts from St. Thomas Aquinas College in Sparkill, New York.

In recognition of his honorable service, Command Sergeant Major Hill has received numerous awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (five Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Achievement Medal (four Oak Leaf Clusters), the Noncommissioned Officers Development Ribbon (Fourth Award), the Good Conduct Medal (Seventh Award), the National Defense Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon (Second Award), the NATO Medal, the Kosovo Campaign Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Korean Defense Service Medal and the Multinational Force and Observers Medal (Second Award). In addition, he holds the Expert Infantryman's Badge, the Air Assault Badge, and the Drill Sergeant Identification Badge.

Command Sergeant Major Hill is married to the former Sharon Patton. They have one son, Curtis, and one grandson, Camron.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to honor Command Sergeant Major Marvin L. Hill for his distinguished service to our nation. He has demonstrated a laudable degree of leadership, courage, and hard work.

INTRODUCTION OF THE H.R. 28, THE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2005

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the High-Performance Computing—or HPC—Revitalization Act of 2005, which will ensure that America remains a leader in the development and use of supercomputers.

When we think of how computers affect our lives, we probably think of the work we do on our office desktop machines, or maybe the Internet surfing we do in our spare time. We don't normally think of the enormous contribution that supercomputers—also called high performance computers—make to the world around us.

These powerful machines are used in the development of pharmaceuticals, in modeling the earth's climate, in applications critical to ensuring our national and homeland security, and to strengthen our economic competitiveness. High-performance computers also are central to maintaining U.S. leadership in many scientific fields. Computational science complements theory and experimentation in fields such as plasma physics and fusion, astrophysics, nuclear physics, and genomics.

Mr. Speaker, dramatic scientific and commercial breakthroughs will require increasing computing power by a factor of a hundred, or in some cases, by a factor of a thousand. While attaining these increases may seem daunting, the history of computer development has taught us that with a sustained commitment to research, such gains are within our reach.

For nearly three years, Japan was home to the world's fastest supercomputer, the Earth Simulator. But during those years, the United States remained a leader in high performance computing as home to many of the world's fastest supercomputers. For example, a list of the world's fastest computers released last spring documented that 10 of the top 20 supercomputers were in the United States at that time.

Then, just two months ago, the United States regained the lead when IBM's Blue Gene/L supercomputer was recognized as the fastest computer in the world. IBM and the U.S. supercomputing industry are to be commended for their impressive accomplishments.

These are accomplishments upon which we must build if the United States is to retain its leading role in the development and use of supercomputers.

That's why my legislation updates an important law not revised since it passed in 1991. The HPC Revitalization Act of 2005 clarifies the federal government's role in supporting supercomputing research and development in the United States. More specifically, my bill does four things:

First, it requires that federal agencies provide the U.S. research community access to the most advanced high-performance computing systems, and technical support for their users.

Second, there's more to supercomputing than building big machines. That's why the bill requires federal agencies to support all as-

pects of high-performance computing for scientific and engineering applications, including: Software, algorithm and applications development; Development of technical standards; and Education and training.

Third, the bill requires the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to direct an interagency planning process to develop and maintain a research, development, and deployment roadmap for the provision of high-performance computing resources for the U.S. research community. This provision will help ensure an ongoing, robust planning process for our national high-performance computing efforts.

Finally, the bill clarifies the missions of each of the federal agencies that have a role in developing or using High Performance Computing.

Mr. Speaker, at a full committee hearing on May 13 of last year, Dr. John Marburger, Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, communicated the Administration's support for this bill.

Dr. Marburger and the Bush Administration recognize that we can't have world-class science if we don't have world-class computers. We cannot imagine the kinds of problems that the supercomputers of tomorrow will be able to solve. But we can imagine the kind of problems we will have if we fail to provide researchers in the United States with the computing resources they need to remain world-class.

That's why the House passed this same bill in the 109th Congress. It will guide federal agencies in providing needed support to high-performance computing and its user communities. Our nation's scientific enterprise, and our economy, will be the stronger for it.

To conclude, I want to recognize the bill's cosponsors, Chairman SHERWOOD BOEHLERT and Congressman LINCOLN DAVIS, and thank them for their support. I hope the rest of my colleagues will again support this legislation when it comes to the floor for consideration in the 109th Congress. With your help, we will ensure that the United States maintains its distinction as home to the world's most powerful computer.

THE LIFE OF FATHER MAC

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and reflect the life of Monsignor Ignatius McDermott, who many called Father Mac, a Chicago Priest who helped thousands of people with drug and alcohol abuse.

Father Mac was born on Chicago's South Side in 1909 to an Irish Catholic family. He attended St. Gabriel Catholic School and then graduated from the former Visitation Catholic School. He was ordained in 1936 after studying at Quigley Preparatory Seminary and Mundelein's St. Mary of the Lake Seminary.

During his leave from the seminary in 1930, Father Mac traveled daily through "Skid Row" to get to his job at Arlington Park racetrack. From his daily encounters of seeing the despair of alcohol and substance abuse, he

began ministering to the homeless and alcoholics—the forgotten populations. Working toward a solution, Father Mac founded the Addiction Counseling Education Services in 1961, which provided counseling to alcoholics and other substance abusers who had no other means to get help. He would later expand his work to the Chicago schools system, where he developed an alcohol education curriculum and fostered Alternatives to Expulsion, a program to help teachers salvage addicted teenagers who were willing to give up drinking and drugs and resume their studies.

After serving as a parish priest and Chicago Archdiocese administrator, Father Mac devoted full time to helping those who could not help themselves and co-founded Haymarket Center. This Center is the largest drug abuse treatment center in Chicago serving an average of 18,000 clients annually. Haymarket truly changes individuals' lives with providing integrated treatment services, job training and serves as one of the few facilities that assist addicted mothers through pregnancy seeing the delivery of over 900 drug free babies. Haymarket Center serves as a model for other treatment programs throughout the Nation.

Ironically, on New Years Eve, as Haymarket Center celebrated its 29th year, Father Mac passed at the age of 95. Sadly, we lose a man of unwavering faith, deep compassion, and tireless devotion to helping those who are among the most desperate and needy.

The Chicago Sun-Times call him Chicago's Living Saint. Others call him the patron saint of the addicted. It is hard to find words to describe the care, love and compassion Father Mac had for all people—especially those that everyone else forgot about.

Last Congress, I introduced a resolution with my colleagues from Illinois, Speaker HASTERT, Congressman LAHOOD, and the former-Congressman Lipinski to honor Father Mac with the Congressional Gold Medal. I would like to thank my 114 colleagues who cosponsored this legislation. In memory of Father Mac, one of his favorite quotes read: "When you no longer burn with love, others will die of the cold." St. Vincent DePaul,

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIRNESS TO ALL VIETNAM VETERANS ACT

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of this Congress, legislation that I am reintroducing today.

The Fairness to All Vietnam Veterans Act directs the Secretary of Defense to find an appropriate way to recognize and honor Vietnam Veterans who died in service to our nation but whose names are not listed on the wall of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

A family in my district, Mary and Tom Manley of Long Beach California, brought the need for this legislation to my attention.

Tom Manley is a survivor of the U.S.S. *Frank E. Evans*.

The *Evans* sailed from the Port of Long Beach for the last time in the spring of 1969.

After seeing serious combat off the coast of Vietnam, the U.S.S. *Evans* was sent to a brief training exercise called "Operation Sea Spirit." This training exercise involved ships of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

In the early morning hours of June 3, 1969, the crew of the U.S.S. *Frank E. Evans* awoke to the sounds of an Australian carrier splitting their vessel in half. The forward half, where all 74 deaths took place, sank in three minutes. There were 198 survivors.

Although the *Evans* was in the South China Sea, these sailors' names are not listed on the Vietnam Memorial wall because the U.S.S. *Evans* was just outside the designated combat zone, which determines inclusion on the wall.

Unfortunately, the case of the U.S.S. *Frank E. Evans* does not stand-alone.

There are many families across the United States, like the Manleys in Long Beach, who have loved ones and friends that have been excluded from proper recognition—maybe even in your district.

It is time for the Department of Defense to examine current policies for placement on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

This legislation also calls on the organizations and government agencies that originally constructed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to examine the feasibility of inscribing additional names.

Should there be no practical way to add these names, the bill seeks appropriate alternatives for recognizing these veterans.

I ask Members to join me in properly honoring those Veterans who have given their lives for their country.

With the ongoing conflict in Iraq we are all acutely aware of the sacrifices our men and women in the military have recently made to ensure our nation's safety, security and our freedom.

A Nation is judged on how well they treat their Veterans. Let us not forget those of a past generation who fought for the freedom that we all cherish today.

Join me and support The Fairness to All Vietnam Veterans Act.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SECURE DOMESTIC CONTAINER PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2005

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of this Congress, legislation that I have introduced today—The Secure Domestic Container Partnership Act of 2005.

This legislation directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to create a pilot program that encourages shipping handlers to seal empty shipping containers after they have unpacked them.

Under this pilot program, the Secretary may authorize a shipper, cargo carrier, freight forwarder, terminal operator, port authority, or labor organization that is a qualified container handler to secure under a seal approved by the Secretary, a shipping container that is emptied by the person.

It is my strong belief that this program, when fully implemented, will do so much for securing our supply chain, reducing congestion around our ports and intermodal centers while offering our shippers the opportunity to actively participate in securing our home front, our economic supply chain, our transportation infrastructure and most importantly our communities.

Last year, in response to the 9/11 Commission Report the Maritime and Coast Guard subcommittee took testimony from panelists responding to the Commission's findings and directives.

A scenario, presented to our Committee that characterized "cargo containers as a poor man's missile," struck me as all too real. In Southern California, the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles imported 68,000 containers a week in 2003. Combine exports and imports for 2003 and you have 125,000 containers that come in, out and through the most populous region in the country with seventeen million residents and growing—and with many high risk targets. Our streets, our communities, our rail infrastructure at any time are supporting full and empty containers.

Containers are as common in Southern California as lawyers are in Washington, DC. Look around you and you will know what I mean.

Now, if a container were to be compromised, empty or full, it would call into question the integrity of all containers on our highways and railways that travel along our entire transportation infrastructure and throughout our communities.

Placing a seal on an empty container is a cost effective common sense solution that further strengthens the partnership between the shipping community and the Department of Homeland Security against the ongoing war on terrorism.

Specifically, I would recommend that the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism or C-TPAT administer this program.

This initiative, under the Customs and Border Protection Directorate at the Department of Homeland Security, has a proven track record of doing great things with securing our supply line.

Through the C-TPAT initiative, Customs has been working in partnership with companies and carriers involved in importing goods into the United States.

Companies are asked to assess the vulnerabilities of their supply chains and to work with Customs to address any vulnerability.

In short, the C-TPAT initiative is the equivalent to the trusted traveler program for goods that the FAA is currently implementing for passengers.

The C-TPAT initiative would be an excellent partner and I would encourage the Secretary to take my recommendation.

Like the C-TPAT initiative, the pilot program created by enactment of The Secure Domestic Container Partnership Act of 2005 would be purely voluntary on the part of shippers.

This is a win/win for businesses, our transportation system and our communities.

I ask my colleagues to strongly support the "The Secure Domestic Container Partnership Act of 2005."