

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 2005, I was in my district and unable to vote. I would like the record to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote number 7.

HONORING HAZEL J. LEWIS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor one of my constituents, Hazel J. Lewis. Hazel Lewis embodies the American dream and then some.

Born and raised in England, she and her mother, Dorothy Lewis, immigrated to the United States in 1948. In 1953, she married Lester Leventhal of Chicago and today they live in the 7th Illinois Congressional District in Chicago.

Hazel Lewis began working for the Women's Auxiliary of the American Medical Association 52 years ago. In 1963, she became its Assistant Executive Director and in 1973 became the Executive Director of the AMA Alliance, as the Auxiliary came to be known, a position she holds today.

Throughout her tenure, Ms. Lewis worked to support the health care and charitable missions of the American Medical Association, tirelessly enhancing the role and health of women and children in our society, setting an example as to professionalism in her field.

She has been responsible for such innovative public health programs, including the AMA Alliances unique "SAVE" program, Stop America's Violence Everywhere," and an extraordinarily successful schoolroom project, "Hands Are Not For Hitting," to name just two.

Under her direction, millions of dollars were raised to support medical education across the country. And, throughout her 52 years, Ms. Lewis has handled her responsibilities and work in such a way as to enhance the reputation of the AMA Alliance, the American Medical Association, the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois and this great country.

On April 8, 2004, she will retire from her current position, but not retiring from her involvement in making things better for us all. She intends to make her skills and time available to volunteer organization to help the people of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I join the AMA Alliance and the American Medical Association in thanking Ms. Lewis for her great contributions and wish her well in her future endeavors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MANUEL
A. GONZALEZ, JR.**HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to honor the life of

Manuel A. Gonzalez Jr., a California corrections officer and family friend, who was brutally stabbed to death by an inmate at the California Institute for Men at Chino. He is the first corrections officer to be killed in the line of duty in California since 1985.

Manuel was born on September 15, 1961, in East Los Angeles. His family moved to Chicago, where he spent part of his youth before returning to Santa Fe Springs, where he made his home. He graduated from Pioneer High School and subsequently joined the United States Army. He spent his tour of duty in Germany, where he was joined by his brother David and his cousin Alex. Manuel remained in the Army Reserve until 1988.

Upon his return from the Army, Manuel made his home in Whittier. His uncle, a corrections sergeant, recruited him for the Department of Corrections. The idea of a law enforcement career had always interested Manuel, so he joined the Department in 1988. He was excited by the challenge of the job and put much effort into his work. He was first assigned to Corcoran Prison where he gained valuable experience. In 1993, he was transferred to Lancaster Prison and became a seasoned officer. To be closer to his family, Manuel was transferred to the California Institute for Men at Chino in 1998. There he became an expert in gang identification and a leader among his peers, who had great respect for him. He had opportunities to be promoted to sergeant and to transfer to parole, but he remained on the front line because it was the job he loved.

Manuel loved sports. He enjoyed watching his favorite teams; the Raiders, Lakers, Dodgers, U.S.C. basketball and football, and the L.A. Kings. He was also very active with his children, taking them to football and baseball practice and coaching as time allowed.

Manuel leaves behind six children. His 22 year old son Mark is following in his father's footsteps. Mark spent four years in the U.S. Navy and is an Iraq War veteran. He is now pursuing a career in law enforcement. Steven is 17, Roxanna 15, Jessica 14, Manuel 4, and Gustavo 3. Manuel is also survived by his parents, Manuel Sr. and Bertha, his brother David, and sisters Rosalinda and Delia.

We all owe a great debt of gratitude to Manuel. He knew the danger he faced but would not be deterred from his duties walking the toughest beat in California. I have spent time with the family during this tragedy, and I wish to express my sincere sympathy to them as well as the extended family who have all been devastated by the loss of one so loved. The entire law enforcement community, especially the California Department of Corrections is in mourning for a lost brother. I ask that all of my colleagues join me to honor this fallen hero who has made the ultimate sacrifice.

HONORING CLARENCE BOYKINS

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Clarence Boykins, a fine Tucsonan who has been invaluable to my community. Clarence is retiring from his many years of service and he will be missed sorely.

Clarence is a man with a resume and record of achievement so long, that I find it difficult to pick a jumping point from which to begin to describe the impact he has had on Arizona. Perhaps I should begin by noting that Clarence has been listed as one of the "Most Influential African American Men in Arizona". Indeed, Clarence deserves this recognition. But I would argue that his work has so deeply affected the lives of each and every one of us that a more appropriate descriptor would simply be one of the "Most Influential individuals in Arizona". His presence, his ideas and his actions have enabled diversity to flourish and, thus, he has enriched our worlds, expanded our viewpoints, and taught us to keep our eyes, minds and hearts open.

For over thirty years now, Clarence has dedicated himself to the betterment of the Arizona community, and in effect, the betterment of humanity as a whole. One role that he has played sticks out in my mind: the role of integrator. In the long and diverse list of jobs, titles and honors that Clarence has held, the common thread that runs through all of them is that he has used each position to promote the benefits of multiculturalism. We cannot thank him enough for all that he has done to improve access to education. His work to desegregate schools was not only necessary, but it was a crucial step in building and strengthening multicultural relations within our community. Surely, a community as diverse as Tucson cannot stand divided. Clarence not only recognized this, but he had the good sense, and the strong drive needed, to take action.

In reflecting on Clarence's commitment to multiculturalism. I am reminded of the work he did as the Campaign Coordinator for the re-establishment of the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday in Arizona. The importance of celebrating this Holiday cannot be underestimated. It is a tribute to a man whose ideals spoke to equality, fairness and tolerance values that are essential to the very fabric of America. Clarence recognized the symbolic impact this Holiday has on our nation and, with true passion, he organized the successful passage, by vote of the citizens of the State of Arizona, of a ballot measure to re-instate the Holiday. We thank him for this.

And, true to form, Clarence's devotion to multiculturalism has extended far beyond efforts to promote equality amongst his own ethnicity. I am proud and very grateful to have worked with Clarence over the years to establish a Holiday in honor of Cesar Chavez. His efforts have been vital to this effort and his support has been unwavering. Again, we thank you, Clarence.

With Clarence's retirement come some big shoes to fill. I am confident, however, that the example he has set throughout his entire career has inspired many others to emulate his ideas, morals and values and that his good efforts will be carried on.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIVE
HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REOR-
GANIZATION ACT OF 2005**HON. ED CASE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and humbled to again reintroduce with my Hawaii

colleague, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, during this 109th Congress, as we did in the 108th Congress, the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2005. Identical legislation was introduced today by Hawaii Senators AKAKA and INOUE, again marking a united commitment by Hawaii's entire delegation to the most vital single piece of legislation for our Hawaii since Statehood.

This legislation affirms the longstanding political relationship between Native Hawaiians, the indigenous peoples of our Hawaii, and our federal government, and extends to Native Hawaiians the time-honored federal policy of self-determination provided other indigenous peoples under U.S. jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to be direct: this is crucial to the Hawaiian people and to our Hawaii. The stakes are nothing more or less than the survival and prosperity not only of our indigenous people and culture, but of the very soul of Hawaii as we know and love it.

I speak to you today on behalf of all of Hawaii's people and all those worldwide for whom Hawaii, in all of her forms, be they natural, environmental, cultural, social, and spiritual, is a truly special and unique place. And I say to you that that Hawaii—the Hawaii that is the indigenous home of all Native Hawaiians, that my own ancestors and many other non-Native Hawaiians committed themselves to since recorded Western discovery in 1778, and that so many throughout the world continue to view as a beacon for what can be in our world—that Hawaii has never been so at risk as today.

It is at risk because it is a creation of and rests upon the foundation of our Native Hawaiian people and culture, and their survival and prosperity are at risk. As they go, so goes Hawaii as we know it, and a Hawaii which is not Hawaiian is not a Hawaii I can bear to accept.

Nor is federal recognition for Native Hawaiians exclusively a Hawaii issue. Census figures show that our country is home to more than 400,000 Native Hawaiians, with 160,000 living outside of Hawaii. And clearly the preservation of the Hawaii that so many throughout our world have come to know and love is of great concern to so many well beyond our borders.

So our goal is not only reaffirming the longstanding historical and legal relationship between Native Hawaiians and the United States, not only delivering fairness and justice to Native Hawaiians, but ensuring the very survival and prosperity of our Native Hawaiian people and culture and, through them, Hawaii itself. And this is a truly common goal, evidenced by broad-based support among Hawaii's political leaders, and Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians alike, which spans ethnic, partisan and other distinctions.

The goal of assisting Native Hawaiians is not new to our Federal Government. Beyond a longstanding relationship that was reaffirmed when Hawaii became a territory in 1900 and a State in 1959, over 160 federal statutes have enacted programs to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians in areas such as Hawaiian homelands, health, education and economic development based on Congress' plenary authority under our U.S. Constitution to address the conditions of indigenous peoples. These have been matched by state and quasi-autonomous entities such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, and private entities like

The Kamehameha Schools. And they have borne fruit with a renewed focus on unique Native Hawaiian needs and a renaissance of Native Hawaiian culture. Federal recognition is the means by which these indispensable efforts can be carried forward into the next generation of Native Hawaiian governance.

Federal recognition is also the time-honored means of memorializing our government's relationship with the indigenous peoples of the contiguous 48 states and Alaska. There, either government-to-government treaties or the Bureau of Indian Affairs recognition process or legislative recognition have extended self-determination and affirmed relationships. Although the difference between those peoples and Native Hawaiians is exclusively geographic, such means have simply not been either available or exercised in the case of Native Hawaiians.

Nor is the concept of extending federal recognition to Native Hawaiians a new one. The enactment into law in 1993 of the Apology Resolution (P.L. 103-150) expressed a national commitment to reconciliation efforts between Native Hawaiians and the Federal Government. Subsequent efforts through the Departments of Justice and Interior, as well as the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders established by executive orders of both Presidents Clinton and Bush, yielded federal recognition legislation and the inclusion of Native Hawaiians in federal programs and services as top priorities. During the 106th Congress, the House even passed federal recognition legislation for Native Hawaiians on September 26, 2000.

Most recently, the Department of Interior also moved forward on the establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Relations. Structurally organized under the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, the new office is a welcome and positive step forward in coordinating policies within the Department as they affect Native Hawaiians. Already, the Department oversees pertinent issues such as Hawaiian home lands, historic preservation, the Native American Graves Protection Act, the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program, and the consideration of Native Hawaiians in natural resources management, including at our Hawaii national parks.

The time has clearly come for our Federal Government to strengthen its relationship with Native Hawaiians in order to resolve longstanding issues and ensure the survival and prosperity of the Native Hawaiian people and culture and of their special home. For all of us in Hawaii, Mr. Speaker, and in fact for all Native Hawaiians, wherever, throughout our country and world they may live, I urge the passage of this vital legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ACT OF 2005

HON. TOM OSBORNE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the "Improving the Community Services Block Grant Act of 2005" to reauthorize the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program.

Unfortunately, last Congress the House and Senate were unable to complete work on reauthorizing CSBG. The bill I am introducing today once again puts forth our effort and ongoing commitment to ensuring that anti-poverty activities for needy families continue.

The CSBG is an anti-poverty block grant that funds a State-administered network of over 1,100 public and private community action agencies delivering social services to low-income Americans. The CSBG Act was established in 1981 in response to President Reagan's proposal to consolidate the Community Services Administration and 11 other anti-poverty programs.

Block grant funds may be used for a wide range of anti-poverty activities to help families and individuals achieve self-sufficiency. Such activities may include providing assistance in finding and retaining employment, obtaining adequate housing, and providing emergency food services. The CSBG also includes funding for certain discretionary activities, including community economic development, rural community facilities improvement, the community food and nutrition assistance, and the national youth sports program. The CSBG program is an essential tool in meeting the unique needs of each area and serves as a conduit for community services.

The bill I am introducing today would build upon improvements made to the program during the last reauthorization. It would promote increased quality by requiring States to re-evaluate whether the lowest performing grantees should continue to receive funding. It retains the current definition of an eligible entity to include the grandfather provisions, but updates the definition to require eligible entities to successfully develop and meet locally determined goals and meet the State goals, standards and performance requirements in order to continue receiving funds.

This bill promotes increased accountability by ensuring that States monitor local grantees to ensure services are provided in the most efficient manner and that services reach those with the greatest need. The bill also requires the development of local grantee determined goals that each local grantee is responsible for meeting.

The bill further encourages initiatives to improve economic conditions and mobilization of new resources in rural areas to help eliminate obstacles to the self-sufficiency of families and individuals in rural communities, and expands opportunities for providing youth mentoring services to encourage education, and youth crime prevention.

Finally, the bill continues the CSBG grants and discretionary programs at current authorization levels and extends them through fiscal year 2010.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation that ensures improved services for low-income individuals and families.

NO ATTAINMENT—NO TRADE BILL

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "No Attainment—No Trade bill."