

RECOGNIZING RICHARD JAMES BUTLER ON HIS 73RD BIRTHDAY

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. I rise today to join the many friends of Richard James Butler in recognition of his life and the commemoration of his 73rd birthday. His many years of dedication to his family, community, and service in the United States Army and the United States Postal Service are praiseworthy.

Richard James Butler was born in Cleveland, Ohio on March 6 in of the year 1932 to Samuel Butler and Gladys Butler. The third of eight brothers and sisters, he attended and graduated from East Technical High School where he was a standout on the track team. In 1952, the year after his graduation, showing a strong sense of duty to his country, Richard enlisted in the United States Army and served in the Korean War. He was injured in the line of duty in the Battle of Pork Chop Hill in 1953. For his courage, bravery, and valor, Richard was awarded a Purple Heart.

In 1955, Richard married the object of his affection, Ruth Washington. A man of self-reliance, he undertook in architecture while still employed at the United State Postal Service. He contributed to the design and building of the homes in which he and his beloved Ruth raised their three children: Michael, Marcus, and Marla.

While an employee of the United States Postal Service, Richard was very active in the American Postal Worker's Union serving various offices, including that of Union President. He was also elected to the position of National Business Agent, representing union members in individual disputes with the Postal Service. After retiring from the Postal Service in 1990, Richard continued his work as a National Business Agent until his passing on the morning of July 5, 2002.

He was known as a strong provider, teacher, protector and friend with a smile regarded as one of the warmest. Though we will be greatly missed, his tenacious spirit and untiring love will remain an inspiration to us all.

On behalf of the Congress of the United States and citizens of the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, I join in the celebration of life of Richard James Butler.

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTIFICATION AND RECALL EFFECTIVENESS ACT OF 2005

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, every year approximately 300 recalls of potentially hazardous and dangerous consumer products are conducted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Tragically, many of our constituents are never aware that a product in their home has been recalled due to safety concerns. In recent years more than 11 million potentially injurious products were on the market including baby cribs, strollers, and chil-

dren's toys. The return rate for these recalled products is less than 20 percent. That means over 8 million life-threatening products are in homes across the Nation.

The main reason the return rate is low is that manufacturers do not have a proper system in place to notify consumers when their product has a defect. This is why I am introducing the Product Safety Notification and Recall Effectiveness Act of 2005.

This legislation requires manufacturers to include a product registration card or offer on-line product registration for every juvenile product, small household appliance or other product the Consumer Product Safety Commission deems necessary. These registration cards may not include any marketing information which is often a turn-off for consumers. The only use for these cards and the on-line registration is to create a database of necessary information to contact consumers directly in the event of a product recall.

The Product Safety Notification and Recall Effectiveness Act of 2005 will help protect children and families. In 1993, the National Highway Transportation and Safety Administration, NHTSA, introduced a mandatory registration card program for child safety seats similar to what this legislation proposes. A study published regarding this program, found that the registration program resulted in nine times more child safety seats being registered. An increase of 56 percent more seats were brought in for repair. These registration cards are helping to save lives.

This legislation has been endorsed by the Consumer Federation, Consumer Union and several other consumer and safety advocacy groups. They know that something needs to be done to help protect everyone from potentially hazardous items.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this important legislation. We have a responsibility to ensure that every family and every person in our congressional districts are aware of any recall to help improve their safety.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RECENT UNITED STATES-JAPAN JOINT STATEMENT ON TAIWAN

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, in the most significant alteration since 1996 to the United States-Japan Security Alliance, the United States and Japan listed in a joint statement on February 19 the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan Strait issue as a "common strategic objective."

It goes without saying that Taiwan welcomed the move; China on the other hand responded in an irate fashion.

The joint statement comes at a time when China's continued refusal to renounce the use of force against Taiwan is already highlighted by China's announcement 2 months ago that it will enact its so-called "Anti-Secession Law" in the beginning of March—a law which may be used to justify a military attack on Taiwan if Taiwan formally declares independence.

Additionally, China published a Defense Policy White Paper in which it threatened to

"crush" Taiwan if the island declares independence, and in which it states that it is the "sacred responsibility" of the PRC army to stop Taiwan from "splitting the country."

The "Taiwan Relations Act," which has regulated the United States-Taiwan relationship since 1979, specifically states that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with China in 1979 rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means; and that the United States considers any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States.

This "Anti-Secession Law" is a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific, and therefore of grave concern to the United States. I believe it is crucial that we and Japan publicly oppose China's Anti-Secession Law and its Defense White Paper, for these constitute an extremely aggressive move against Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, United States policy must remain clear that nobody but the people of Taiwan has the right to determine the future of Taiwan. I ask that my colleagues join me in applauding the recent joint statement by the United States and Japan, and reaffirming our continued support for the people of Taiwan.

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER CHINA'S INTRODUCTION OF AN ANTI-SECESSION LAW

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in mid January China and Taiwan agreed to allow direct flights between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan during this year's Lunar New Year holidays. This agreement was considered to be a small but important step toward a peaceful, diplomatic resolution. In this vein, it is important that the United States continue to lend help to maintain the crucial balance in relations between China and Taiwan.

In December 2004, China unveiled its plan to introduce legislation that, under certain circumstances, would permit China to legally take military action against Taiwan. Chinese officials claimed the measure was defensive in nature, and that it was in response to radical pro-independence forces in Taiwan that have reached the point of no return. Critics, however, speculate the hard line Taiwanese independence movement that China laments gets much of its oxygen from China's confrontational fervor. Additionally, Beijing denied charges of unilaterally changing the status quo and underscored the measure as an "anti-secession law", as opposed to a "unification law".

Ironically, Beijing's move seems to be breeding a popular clamor within Taiwan spawning a reactionary law in retaliation. Taipei has already begun drafting an "anti-annexation" law, which will likely include an immediate declaration of formal independence and mandate a referendum on any move by China to change the status quo. This type of back-and-forth exchange has the potential to yield grim ramifications on the vision of a peaceful diplomatic resolve.

While this provision may be well intentioned, I am concerned about the adverse effects it could have on the fundamental balance of relations between Taipei and Beijing. Many Taiwanese citizens perceive this law as China using its iron fist to promote its "one country, two systems" vision. Additionally, they have voiced their concern over the unknown particulars in the measure. For instance, how will the anti-secession law define secession? Will it simply be against a formal declaration of independence? These concerns, along with gauging the necessity of such a law, have formed a deep sense of suspicion and reluctance within the Taiwanese.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to accentuate my concern over the ball of yarn this "anti-secession" law could end up unraveling. It is important for the United States to help maintain the balance in cross-strait relations and to discourage against actions that may muddy the proverbial waters. I urge my colleagues to closely examine Beijing's initiative along with the unintended implications it could pose in severely dampening the region's stability.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTION OF BOBBY LYNN CAINE—FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN TO GRADUATE FROM AN INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as Black History Month comes to a close, it gives me great pleasure to honor one of America's heroes, Mr. Bobby Lynn Caine. An unassuming resident of Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Caine was the first African American to graduate from a publicly funded, integrated high school in the South. His story is one of bravery amidst intimidation and hatred, as he persevered to get the education that he and other African Americans so rightfully deserved.

In 1956, the Supreme Court issued its final decree on the historic *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ended racial segregation in the South. Among those directly affected was a 16-year-old African-American student—Bobby Lynn Caine.

On August 27, 1956, Bobby and eleven other black students made history by desegregating Clinton High School in Tennessee—the first public high school in the South to desegregate. Being the only black student eligible that year to graduate, Bobby knew that segregationists aimed to stop him from completing his education. Faced with an angry mob of protesters and fearing for his life, Bobby and the other black students known as the "Clinton Twelve"—walked through picket lines that grew larger each day. A newspaper account said that "a milling mob of approximately 1,000 gathered at the school." Bobby and the others suffered verbal and physical abuse from the angry mobs gathered at Clinton High School. Nevertheless, with the protection of the State troopers and the National Guard, Bobby and the other black students continued their daily walk through the picket lines and protesters with renewed determination.

Bobby eventually graduated from Clinton High School on May 17, 1957, and went on to earn a bachelor's degree in social work from the Tennessee State University. He also completed course work toward a master's degree. Bobby served his country in the U.S. Army and later enlisted in the Army reserve, from which he retired as Captain after 21 years of service. He now resides in Nashville with his family.

Because of his courage, Bobby helped make it possible for children today of all races and ethnic backgrounds to attend school together and to learn in a safe and peaceful environment. In honor of Black History Month and on behalf of the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee, I ask you to join me in honoring Bobby Lynn Caine of Nashville, who was a pioneer in the fight to desegregate the South.

TRIBUTE TO SMSGT ROBERT F. YOUNG, JR.

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 1, 2005

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of SMSgt Robert F. Young. Originally from Rochester, New York, Sergeant Young enlisted in the U.S. Navy through the delayed enlistment program on December 1, 1966, and was called to active duty in February 1967.

After completing basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Illinois in May, 1967, Sergeant Young was assigned to the Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California, where he was assigned to Antisubmarine Squadron, VAW 110. In May 1968, Sergeant Young began technical school training as an Aviation Electronics Technician at the Naval Technical Training Center in Memphis, Tennessee. After graduation from the Naval Technical Training Center in November 1968, he was reassigned to the Naval Parachute Testing and Training Facility, Aircraft Maintenance Group, El Centro, California.

On December 30, 1969, Sergeant Young was reassigned to Early Warning Squadron, VAW 111, North Island, Naval Air Station, San Diego, California. While home on leave and prior to reporting to his new duty station, his orders were changed directing him to report to Travis Air Force Base, San Francisco no later than mid-night on January 1, 1970 for reassignment to VAW 111, Early Warning Squadron on board the aircraft carrier CVA 43, the USS *Coral Sea* in the South China Sea in support of combat operations in the Republic of Viet Nam.

On February 27, 1971, Sergeant Young was released from active duty with the U.S. Navy, and had attained the rank of Petty Officer Third Class. After finishing his college education in 1975, he took a managerial position with a large drugstore chain.

On March 29, 1978, Sergeant Young joined the 174th Fighter Wing's Communication's Flight as a traditional guardsman, and in 1979 he accepted a full time position, as an aircraft electronic technician with the 174th Fighter Wing, a position he held until 1985, when he accepted a position with the Defense Contract Management Agency, working as Quality As-

urance Representative, from which he will retire in June of 2005.

The 174th Fighter Wing was called to active duty on December 29, 1990, and deployed to Al Kharj Air Base, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD and Operation DESERT STORM on January 2, 1991. During that time Sergeant Young supported the unit from home station in Syracuse, New York during the unit's deployment. Sergeant Young has deployed with 174th Fighter Wing numerous times, to Germany in support of Cold War operational training exercises. He also deployed with the 174th Fighter Wing in support of Operation Southern Watch in March 2000 and again in August 2001, in support of United Nations contingency operations against Iraq. After the September 11th terrorist attacks, he performed active duty supporting Combat Air Patrol sorties over New York City in support of Operation Noble Eagle. On October 16, 2003, Sergeant Young volunteered for his third Air Expeditionary Force deployment this time in support of the Global War on Terrorism. While deployed to Al Udeid Air Base, Emirate of Qatar, he was attached to the 379th Expeditionary Maintenance Operations Squadron, from October 17, 2003 to December 5, 2003, in support of combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Sergeant Young has 31 years of combined military service, 4 years of active duty with the U.S. Navy and the remainder with the New York Air National Guard. He holds an Associate of Science Degree in Accounting and a Bachelor of Business Administration degree.

His military decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal; Air Force Achievement Medal with one oak leaf cluster. He holds the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" device and five oak leaf clusters; Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation; Navy Good Conduct Medal; Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal, with eight oak leaf clusters. His military campaign and service awards include the National Defense Service Medal with two bronze service stars; Vietnam Service Medal; Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal; Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; Air Force Expeditionary Service Ribbon with gold combat frame; and the Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon, with six oak leaf clusters; He also holds the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with silver hourglass device, mobilization "M" device, and numeral 4; and the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon.

His New York State awards and decorations include the New York State Long and Faithful Service Award, with gold shield device; New York State Defense of Liberty Medal; New York State Exercise Support Ribbon, with two "E" devices.

Without question Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Young is a very special person. He willingly served his nation, exuding loyalty and pride. For his unrelenting service in the U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and the Air National Guard, Sergeant Young can retire knowing he has earned such a status. I would like to wish him well in his retirement years, as he will now be able to spend more free time with his wife Kristina, and two sons, Sean and Jason. Thank you Sergeant Young for all your years of hard work and dedication.