

close working relationship with the Association, we know NACWA is well-positioned to continue building on our Nation's water quality gains.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has looked to AMSA and will continue to look to NACWA as a valued informational resource and advocate on behalf of sound water quality policy. The Association has always been willing to share its expertise and to provide leadership in challenging times. For example, in the wake of the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Association responded immediately with creative ideas and vital leadership in developing tools and resources to help further secure our Nation's critical water infrastructure. The Association has been a vital resource on a host of clean water issues from wet weather control, nonpoint source pollution prevention, and the critical need for a sustainable, Federal-State-local partnership to meet our Nation's clean water challenges.

I have worked closely with the Association and know that NACWA will build on its tradition as a trusted resource for Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. I also am confident that NACWA will meet its strategic objectives and the goals of AMSA's original founders. Most importantly, NACWA's success is a direct result of its broad membership. NACWA (then AMSA) was established in 1970 by representatives of 22 municipal wastewater treatment agencies. Since then, AMSA has grown into an organization of nearly 300 municipal agency members and a total membership of nearly 400 organizations poised to ensure that the 21st Century will enjoy continued water quality improvement.

The Association's public agency members not only represent what is best about public service; they exemplify what it means to be environmental practitioners. Their daily work enables us to enjoy our Nation's rivers, lakes, streams, bays, and coasts—something we, as a Nation, must never take for granted.

Once again, I congratulate NACWA on this important milestone as an organization and applaud its members for their outstanding service.

HONORING JAMES MONROE

HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the birthday of an incredible American Statesman, and native of Virginia's First District, that I have the privilege to represent in Congress.

Serving during the "Era of Good Feelings," and as the last of the Virginia Dynasty of Presidents, James Monroe was a man devoted to Virginia, and to his grateful Nation. Born in Westmoreland County, a graduate of the College of William and Mary, and a long-time resident of Fredericksburg, James Monroe was truly a son of America's First District.

During Monroe's Presidency, our young Nation underwent many important changes. Under his leadership, the United States purchased Florida, and his Presidency saw the decline of European colonial influence in the New World.

Perhaps fitting for an early American patriot, James Monroe passed away on Independence

Day, 1831. He will forever be remembered in the hearts and minds of all Americans, but his ties to Virginia will always leave him to be fondly remembered in the Commonwealth.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES TO CLARIFY THE ARTICLE DESCRIPTION RELATING TO CERTAIN MONOCHROME GLASS ENVELOPES

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and clarify the article description relating to certain monochrome glass envelopes. These components are incorporated into monochrome cathode ray tubes used in computer monitors, terminals, medical imaging monitors, and avionic displays. A company in the 16th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am proud to represent, manufactures these monochrome cathode ray tubes.

There are no remaining manufacturers of monochrome glass envelopes in the United States; and therefore, no rationale of retaining the current 5.2 percent duty on these components. The small manufacturer who needs this component in their final product is unnecessarily harmed by the import duty. U.S. manufacturers are struggling to survive, and we must end policies that make it more difficult for our manufacturers to compete and succeed in the international market.

Once again, I anticipate no adverse impact on any domestic producer or industry should this legislation be enacted. I know the permanent removal of this duty would be beneficial to some good, hard working people in Loves Park, Illinois. I urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

TRIBUTE TO JACKSON STREET SCHOOL

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great joy to extend my congratulations to the second grade "Peace Class" at the Jackson Street School in Northampton, Massachusetts. This class is the recipient of the League of Women Voters Award in conjunction with the National Student/Parent Mock Election. The award is presented to schools and organizations that contribute to increasing parent and community participation in the Mock Election and/or in the actual election process.

During the recent elections, the class organized a voter registration drive and registered about thirty-six new voters. On the eve of Election Day, the students held a candlelight vigil at City Hall encouraging people to vote by

singing and holding handmade signs reading "Vote For Me Until I Can" and "Voting Is Your Right."

As a former educator, I am pleased to learn of young people going above and beyond the call to enhance their civic duties. I am honored to represent such outstanding individuals and I join with the citizens of the Second Congressional District in offering a most heartfelt congratulation to the second grade "Peace Class" at the Jackson Street School for being the recipient of this prestigious award.

INTRODUCTION OF TORTURE VICTIMS RELIEF ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in 1998, Congress first passed the Torture Victims Relief Act. Today, I am introducing the Torture Victims Relief Reauthorization Act. America's commitment to and compassion for the survivors of torture remains undiminished. That commitment should be manifested in concrete action, including support for torture treatment programs that can help these victims rebuild the lives that others have sought to destroy.

Nationwide, there are an estimated 400,000 survivors of torture, most of whom came to this country seeking refuge from persecution. Worldwide, it is impossible to count the numbers. Often, torture victims have been targeted by repressive regimes because of their independent political, religious or organized labor activities. Torture sends a message of fear throughout the network of a leader's family and community. As one African religious leader has said, "If they'll do this to me, what will they do to my flock?"

The Torture Victims Relief Act authorizes money for the Department of Health and Human Services to assist torture survivors in the United States; assists victims of torture through treatment centers in countries abroad; and authorizes a contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture.

U.S. leadership in this area is truly consequential. I recently met with Brita Sydhoff, the new Executive Director of the International Rehabilitation Center for the Victims of Torture, based in Denmark. Her organization has challenged European governments to match the generosity of our country. Because of U.S. leadership, Spain and Italy have dramatically increased their contribution to the UN Fund for the Victims of Torture. I was also deeply heartened to learn that the Danish center, along with the Chicago-based Kovlar Center, is helping to establish treatment centers in Iraq, so that the many victims of Saddam Hussein's torturous regime can receive help.

The work that torture treatment centers undertake is profoundly challenging. In 2003, Canadian journalist Zahra Kazemi was brutally tortured and killed by Iranian authorities. A few weeks ago, an Iranian doctor who examined her body released new details about the brutality Ms. Kazemi suffered before she died. These revelations have been especially painful for Ezat Mossallanejad, a counselor for the Canadian Center for the Victims of Torture: