

House. Had I been here and able to vote, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall vote No. 623—Yes, rollcall vote No. 624—No, rollcall vote No. 625—Yes, rollcall vote No. 626—No, rollcall vote No. 627—Yes, rollcall vote No. 628—Yes, rollcall vote No. 629—Yes, rollcall vote No. 630—Yes, rollcall vote No. 631—Yes, rollcall vote No. 632—Yes, rollcall vote No. 633—Yes, rollcall vote No. 634—No, rollcall vote No. 635—Yes, rollcall vote No. 636—Yes, rollcall vote No. 637—Yes, rollcall vote No. 638—Yes, rollcall vote No. 639—No, rollcall vote No. 640—No, rollcall vote No. 641—Yes, rollcall vote No. 642—Yes, rollcall vote No. 643—No, rollcall vote No. 644—Yes, rollcall vote No. 645—Yes, rollcall vote No. 646—Yes, rollcall vote No. 647—Yes, rollcall vote No. 648—Yes, rollcall vote No. 649—Yes, rollcall vote No. 650—Yes, rollcall vote No. 651—Yes, rollcall vote No. 652—No, rollcall vote No. 653—No, rollcall vote No. 654—Yes, rollcall vote No. 655—Yes, rollcall vote No. 656—No, rollcall vote No. 657—Yes, rollcall vote No. 658—No, rollcall vote No. 659—No, rollcall vote No. 660—No, rollcall vote No. 661—No.

DESIGNATING CERTAIN BUILDINGS
OF CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
AND PREVENTION

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 13, 2005

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4500, a bill to designate the Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center building of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building". The bill also honors Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, also known as Mother Teresa of Calcutta, by designating the CDC's Global Communications Center building as the "Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building".

Mother Teresa devoted her life to helping the poor and sick throughout the world. Her compassion and humanity, in the face of abject poverty, war, and starvation serves as a reminder to us all that when our hearts are focused on helping those who can not help themselves, our potential for greatness is unlimited. Although, at first sight, she appeared to have been a tiny woman, Mother Teresa was strong enough to carry the weight of the world's suffering on her narrow shoulders and to bring love and dignity to those facing the greatest challenges that life can offer.

Mother Teresa was born in Skopje in modern day Macedonia on August 27, 1910. She recalled being pulled to the work of God at the age of 12 and, by age 18, she left her family to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns with missions in India. After teaching at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta for 17 years she found that she could no longer simply hear the stories of dismal poverty and despair that existed outside the convent walls. In 1948, Mother Teresa left the convent school to devote her time to working among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta. There she opened a school for poor children though she had no money herself.

On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa received permission to start her own order, "The Missionaries of Charity". Since its inception in 1950, the Missionaries of Charity has spread to all corners of the world, tending to the most desperately needy in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. They also assist in relief work in the wake of natural disasters such as floods, epidemics, famine, and earthquakes, and care for the homeless and those suffering with the AIDS virus.

Mother Teresa's work was not limited to the developing world. In the United States, the Missionaries of Charity have established many soup kitchens, emergency shelters for women, shelters for unwed mothers, homes for the dying, prison ministries, service to hospitals, and nursing homes.

In 1985, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom; in 1997, she was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. In 1996, Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 104-218, proclaiming Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu—Mother Teresa—to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America. At the time she was only the fifth person to ever receive this honor.

Mother Teresa died on September 5, 1997, in Calcutta. She continued to work with the poor right up until her death.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also designates the headquarters of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as the "Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building".

As I noted during debate on H.R. 2967, which designates a Federal building in Detroit, Michigan, in honor of Rosa Parks, she is known as the "mother of the civil rights movement." With one single act of defiance—when she refused to give up her seat on the Cleveland Avenue bus in Montgomery, Alabama—she galvanized a Nation and changed the course of history. On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks was sitting in the middle rows of the bus with three other black riders. The bus driver demanded that all four give up their seats so that one white man could sit. Three of the riders complied. Mrs. Parks remained seated.

As Mrs. Parks herself has said in the years following that pivotal moment, she hadn't planned on taking a stand that day. She hadn't planned on becoming the face of the injustices of segregation. She had simply had enough. She was tired of being treated like a second-class citizen. She had had enough.

Rosa Parks' act of courage sparked the civil rights movement.

The strength and presence of a Federal building perfectly captures the character and personality of this icon of the civil rights movement.

It is fitting and just that the lives and accomplishments of Mother Teresa and Rosa Parks are acknowledged with these designations.

I strongly support H.R. 4500 and urge its passage.

HONORING THE 2005 NCAA CHAMPION UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HUSKY WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, December 18, 2005

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the women's volleyball team from my alma mater, the University of Washington, for winning the school's first NCAA National Championship in that sport in San Antonio on Saturday.

The Huskies finished a fantastic 32 and 1 season with the most dominating performance in the history of the NCAA Women's Volleyball National Championship Tournament, winning every game in their six tournament matches. I commend the athletes from the University of Nebraska for their excellent play in the final match, but the Huskies, led by Coach Jim McLaughlin, would not be denied this year.

I would also like to recognize the Tournament's Most Outstanding Player, Christal Morrison, for her exceptional play, as well as Courtney Thompson and Sanja Tomasevic, who deservedly made the all-Tournament team.

This talented and hard-working group of women have made this Husky very proud. So much so, that I am tempted to offer a rendition of the Husky fight song: Bow Down to Washington. But to the relief of my colleagues, I will not do so tonight.

I encourage all Members to join with me in congratulating the University of Washington's Women's Volleyball Team.

BORDER PROTECTION, ANTITERRORISM, AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION CONTROL ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 16, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4437) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to strengthen enforcement of the immigration laws, to enhance border security, and for other purposes:

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, as the co-authors of H.R. 4360, which is included in H.R. 4437 as Section 607, we have drafted this expression of our legislative intent with the guidance and approval of the House Judiciary Committee to help ensure that our intent in this section is fulfilled by the law enforcement community, the U.S. Attorney General, the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, the Congress, and the Appropriations Committee as rules are written and funds are spent to carry out the activities authorized by Section 607.

H.R. 4360 and Section 607 of H.R. 4437 both authorize \$100 million per year to pay for the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by "any sheriff or coalition of sheriffs" from counties along the southern border to detain,