

Nation's outstanding community arts and humanities programs. The Coming Up Taller Awards are a project of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities in partnership with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

During her time with the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Amy also initiated all of the studio-based outreach programs with Philadelphia's public schools, expanded the museum's afterschool studio art classes and developed weekend art classes. In 1998, her art education programs received an Award of Excellence in Programming from the American Association of Museums. For five consecutive years, her children's studio programs were honored with a Best of Philly award.

Amy recently left the museum to return to teaching art in schools. I have no doubt that she will do an outstanding job. Her students certainly will be fortunate to have such a talented and engaging teacher.

I congratulate Amy for being recognized as a Coming Up Taller Award finalist, and I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ROYALTY RELIEF FOR AMERICAN CONSUMERS ACT OF 2006

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 2006

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the American people expect their leaders to articulate a vision and a comprehensive strategy for America's energy future. They expect us to be focused on reducing the high energy costs to American consumers and completely eliminating our dependence on expensive and volatile Middle Eastern oil. In contrast, several weeks ago the New York Times released an investigative report revealing that payments made by energy companies are not keeping up with the skyrocketing cost of energy. Today, the Times, revealed that big oil companies stand to receive future royalty giveaways from the Bush administration of nearly \$7 billion. This royalty relief for Exxon Mobil, BP, and Chevron Texaco comes at a time when consumers are paying record high energy prices.

It is time to start providing royalty relief to the American public, and to end it for multinational energy companies that just made more profit in one year than any industry in modern history.

Today, Representatives MALONEY, MILLER, WAXMAN, EMANUEL, INSLER, PALLONE, GRIJALVA and I are introducing the "Royalty Relief for American Consumers Act of 2006" to ensure that the taxpayers will receive the billions of dollars in royalty payments they are owed by the big oil companies as payment to drill on public land. Our legislation would prohibit royalty relief on any future oil and gas leases, call for a renegotiation of current leases, and prohibit the purchasing of new leases by those companies that refuse to renegotiate.

Oil companies pay a fraction of the value of the oil and gas produced on federal land as a royalty to the Federal Government. However, on Valentine's Day, we have learned of yet

another sweetheart deal that the administration is giving to big oil. Across the country, Americans can't afford roses and chocolates because they are getting squeezed at the pump for every last nickel and dime they have—meanwhile the Bush administration is giving its sweethearts in the oil industry \$7 billion that rightfully belongs to America's taxpayers.

In the 1990's and again last year, the Republican Congress voted to suspend royalty payments by oil and gas companies for oil and gas produced in Federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico.

Now, the President's own budget directs the Department of the Interior to allow companies to pump nearly \$65 billion worth of oil and natural gas without paying royalties. Apparently the administration doesn't feel that the record profits being reported by Exxon Mobil and the other big oil companies are high enough. The Bush policy of subsidizing wealthy oil companies has proven to be wildly effective in boosting oil company profits, but it continues to harm American consumers. It is time for this administration to stop letting oil companies make the greatest profits we have ever seen in the history of the world while not paying their bills to the American public.

The "Royalty Relief for American Consumers Act of 2006" will ensure that the American taxpayers receive the money they are owed by the oil companies in the future. Our legislation will help reverse the Bush administration's policy to "Leave No Oil Company Behind" and instead provide relief to the American consumers who are currently footing the bill.

TRIBUTE TO YOGGI RILEY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 2006

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my long time friend, Yoggi Riley, in recognition of her February 3, 2006, retirement from the U.S. Postal Service. Ms. Riley had a long and distinguished career with the Postal Service—almost 38 years. She proved herself a leader through her tireless work with the Postal Workers Union. Throughout her career she helped improve the lives of countless other postal workers through her union service.

In September 1967, Yoggi began working at the Post Office Department as a special delivery messenger. After witnessing the hardships experienced by the postal workers on the picket lines during the 1970 New York postal workers strike, which spread throughout the country, she joined the San Fernando Valley Area Local Branch of the American Postal Workers Union, APWU. This decision not only changed her life, but because of her tenacity as a union leader, it ultimately impacted the lives of many others. While her desire to help fight for and protect the rights of her fellow employees was kindled by that strike, it has continued to burn brightly throughout her career.

Yoggi's exceptional leadership as a union representative became apparent during the 1970s. In 1979, she was elected President of the local union and ultimately served two

terms. During her tenure, the quality of service and the reputation of the local union increased markedly. Although she turned over the reins of leadership to spend more time with her family, whenever the union needed her she rose to the occasion. When organized labor fell on hard times and employees were required to work longer hours for less pay, the local union sought out Yoggi's help. She returned as Office Manager, and served as Secretary and then as Treasurer.

Her leadership was tested in the mid-nineties when postal management attempted to change the definition of a special delivery messenger and in the process deprive workers of their right to be represented by the union of their choice. During this crisis, she sprang into action, helped confront management, and enlisted the support of the national union. She then entered into a test case to resolve the issue through arbitration. Acting in concert with the national union, an agreement was reached with management that all messengers would remain, as stated in the law, in their union of choice. This was a great victory for postal workers.

Yoggi settled into a job as Mailing Requirement Clerk advising postal customers about the best way to make and prepare their mailings. In 2001, the Postal Service recognized Yoggi with its Diversity Award, an honor justly deserved. Although she has now retired from the UPS, Yoggi has not retired from her quest to help postal workers. In recognition of her passion and ability to help postal workers, the APWU has asked Yoggi to conduct seminars on retirement and to help other workers appropriately prepare for that transition. Not surprisingly, she has taken on this challenge with zeal and will, no doubt, continue to make a tremendous impact.

Yoggi is a very special woman. In addition to all she has done on behalf of postal workers, she has also devoted herself to raising a family. She is married to Lester Riley and they have two children and six grandchildren. The time and energy she gave to coaching children's baseball and t-ball was so well known that the community renamed the playing field across from her home after her.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Yoggi Riley, congratulating her on her retirement, and wishing her success in all her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA SUDLER HORNBY

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 2006

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the wonderful life and exceptional accomplishments of a remarkable woman. This distinguished citizen possessed an impressive record of civic leadership and invaluable service. Her achievements in preserving the heritage of Colorado merit our recognition and gratitude. It is to commend this eminent citizen that I rise to honor Barbara Sudler Hornby.

When we think about the enduring legacy of Denver and Colorado, we think of Barbara Hornby. Her life was an affirmation of our heritage and its importance to future generations.

When we celebrate her life, we celebrate not only the history and edifices she worked so diligently to protect, but the stewardship and conservation of our common cultural heritage,

Barbara Hornby was born in Hawaii to U.S. Naval Commander Leo Welch and Barbara Petrikin Welch in 1925. She graduated from the University of Colorado in 1944 and during the remainder of the Second World War, she worked at Ft. Logan, Buckley Field and did research for the University of Denver. Six years later, she married Denver architect James Sudler II and while working in his architectural firm, developed the skills that would serve her well in future endeavors. Following the death of Mr. Sudler, she married former Denver Post senior editor Bill Hornby who shared both her life and her work.

Barbara Hornby served as the executive director of Historic Denver and later as both director and president of the Colorado Historical Society. She supervised the development of the four-million dollar Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park. She served on the Denver Landmark Commission, was vice chairwoman and trustee of the Colorado Historical Foundation and was Colorado's Historic Preservation Officer. In 1995, Colorado Preservation Inc. honored her with the Dana Crawford Award and in 2000, the University of Colorado honored her as Outstanding Alumnus of the Year.

Barbara's accomplishments affirm that she was indeed the keeper of our sense of place. Through Barbara, we learned to savor the richness, diversity and legacy of our forbearers. She knew that preserving our history gives us roots and an understanding of who we are as Coloradans. She raised awareness of our unique heritage and taught us to take responsibility for preservation. She reminded us to respect our historic edifices and recognize that they are living monuments for future generations. We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Barbara for the care in which she protected and preserved our heritage. William Faulkner said, "The Past is never dead. It is not even past." When we consider the life and accomplishments of Barbara Hornby, we see that the past is not dead, that it enriches the present and gives foundation to the future.

Our thoughts and our prayers are with Barbara's children, James Sudler III and Eleanor Sudler and her husband Bill Hornby. Please join me in celebrating the life of Barbara Sudler Hornby, as distinguished citizen. The strong leadership she exhibited during her life continues to enrich our culture and sustain our heritage as Coloradans and Americans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 2006

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 8, 2006, due to urgent personal matters I missed roll call votes nos. 5, 6, and 7. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on H. Res. 670, H. Res. 657, and the Rangel motion to instruct on H.R. 4297.

IN RECOGNITION OF GRENADA'S 32 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Grenada's 32 years of independence and to enter into the RECORD an article published by Caribnews chronicling historic challenges faced by the country. I congratulate Grenadians in their native country, the United States and abroad on their perseverance to celebrate how far their great nation has come. Thirty-two years ago, on a momentous February 7, the beautiful country of Grenada achieved its independence from Great Britain.

Since its independence, Grenada—comprised of the islands of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Marthas—has continued to flourish as a nation. As the first of the Windward and Leeward islands to declare its independence, Grenada obtained its autonomy under the Grenada United Labour Party government of late Prime Minister Sir Eric Matthew Gairy. Since the early days of independence, Grenada has struggled to find its voice. Despite violent power struggles and a U.S.-led invasion, the people of Grenada have overcome strife in order to forge ahead with their parliamentary democracy.

Today, Grenada stands as a spectacular island with lush mountains, crystal waterfalls, golden beaches and fragrant spice trees that give the island its epithet "Isle of Spice". It is also a vital trade partner, with significant global exports such as nutmeg, mace, cocoa, bananas, vegetables, and fish. But most importantly what is treasured most by Americans is not Grenada's landscape or exports but the Grenadians, who we regard with much esteem as our friends.

Thirty-two years ago this month, Grenada did not only put into motion independence, but national development and progress as well. Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing Grenada continued political and social advancement on this very special day marking their 32nd anniversary of self-rule.

[From the Caribnews, Feb. 7, 2006]

GRENADA WILL RISE AGAIN

(By Michael D. Roberts)

For the Caribbean island nation of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique the devastation wrought by two powerful hurricanes has turned back what progress was being made under the Keith Mitchell Administration. And the undulating nature of activities of national development has also been a major challenge even before Hurricanes Ivan and Emily.

It has been like constantly taking three steps forward and one backwards in an eerie dance led by the caprices of the international global market and the negative effects of run-away capitalism. Indeed, the much touted benefits of market globalization have served up its own peculiar and erratic brand of progress now and stagnation then. Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique now finds itself in serious economic straits brought on by brutal and devastating "acts of God."

Indeed, these past 32 years have been challenging ones for the 120 square mile tri-island Caribbean nation. And as the nation of some 90,000 people plunge into the uncertainties of a brand new and rapidly redefined

world stage, new challenges lie ahead in less than ideal socio-economic circumstances. For one thing the jury is still out on the gains and achievements of the Grenadian economy, since 1984, as it relates to the improvement of the quality of life of all the people. If the mainspring of Grenadian progress, since its independence from Britain on February 7, 1974, is the country's command over the forces of production, then its history to date is one of sporadic and uneven development mixed with episodes of retrogression.

From the dominance of British-imposed slavery and colonialism Grenada painfully moved towards full political independence during the militant epoch of the 1960s and 1970s. Granted independence under less than favorable conditions the country took charge of its own destiny replacing the colonial master with local elected officials whose experience in governance was learned from and at institutions set up by their former masters. In this context therefore Grenadian structural forms of today—government, parliament and judiciary—were and are a caricature of British Westminster democracy that has failed to adequately provide for institutions and instruments of equality within the society.

It was these spawned social, political and economic disparities that led to the rise and eventual fall of the regime of Sir Eric Matthew Gairy [from 1950 to 1979] and the subsequent triumph—and demise—of the Grenada Revolution (1979-1983). During the 29-year Gairy Regime, Grenada exhibited limited growth and development, with perhaps the sole measure of its progress being the newfound political consciousness of a hitherto cowed and oppressed people.

It was Gairy who bucked the ruling status quo of an alliance in the towns of a mulatto upper class, a growing merchant stratum, and a landed British gentry, oftentimes absent from the island. But what started as a populist movement and progressive anti-colonial struggle degenerated into home-grown depostism by the early 1970s as Sir Eric cemented a strangle hold on all parts of Grenadian society.

With each year since independence—granted during serious internal unrest and political turmoil—the Gairy Regime became more and more oppressive, and it was out of these socio-economic and political conditions that the Grenada Revolution of March 13, 1979 materialized. This break in the evolutionary chain of political and economic development ushered in a brief period of unprecedented economic growth and development. The basis for this was the ruling New Jewel Movement's suspension of the stultifying and archaic British-model constitution, an economic program of planned development based on three pillars—the public, private and cooperative sectors—a grass-roots type of participatory democracy, and an overall policy of national development based along non-capitalist lines.

But successful though the Revolution was, in economic and political terms, it quickly imploded, self-destructed due to a combination of immaturity, intolerance to dissenting view, and a failure to understand that the political and ideological direction of the Revolution did not sit well with a people long accustomed, or conditioned to accepting the flawed Westminster model of democratic development as the only way. The one-man one vote position was therefore central to the core of the Grenadian view of democratic rule.

Still, even the most strident detractors of the Grenada Revolution would agree that the period 1979-1983 saw unparalleled economic growth and development that has not been equaled or duplicated up to this day. In fact