

compromises, one percent is the best bargain around.

Thank you very much.
[extensive applause as Bono shakes hands with President Bush and senators]

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT FROM PRESIDENT BUSH'S SPEECH TOOK PLACE MOMENTS LATER. . .

PRESIDENT BUSH: You know, I was trying to figure out what to say about Bono. . .

[laughter]

BONO: Careful.

[laughter]

PRESIDENT BUSH: And a story jumped to mind about these really good Texas preachers. And he got going in a sermon and a fellow jumped up in the back and said, "Use me, Lord, use me." And the preacher ignored him, and finished his sermon. Next Sunday he gets up, and cranking on another sermon. And the guy jumps up and says, "Use me, Lord, use me." And after the service, he walked up to him and said, "If you're serious, I'd like for you to paint the pews." Next Sunday, he's preaching, the guy stands up and says, "Use me, Lord, use me, but only in an advisory capacity."

[laughter]

So I've gotten to know Bono . . . He's a doer. The thing about this good citizen of the world is he's used his position to get things done. You're an amazing guy, Bono. God bless you.

[applause]

INTRODUCING THE TAXPAYER PRIVACY ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. INSLEE, and Ms. BEAN in introducing the Taxpayer Privacy Act of 2006. This bill protects the privacy of millions of Americans, ensuring that taxpayers who rely on paid preparers do not have their confidential and sensitive personal information disseminated, sold or sent overseas.

The IRS is currently considering a rule that would make it easier for tax preparers to disclose the private information contained in tax returns—including name, address, Social Security number, employer, income, and charitable donations. Currently, paid preparers can only use taxpayer information to generate business within their own affiliates. The new rule would allow preparers to obtain taxpayers' approval to disclose tax information to generate outside business.

Taxpayers should not be coerced into giving up their privacy rights just to file their taxes. Our bill protects taxpayers by requiring preparers to use information only to prepare taxes—and not for any other purpose.

Reports also suggest that Ernst and Young and other large tax preparation firms are sending tax returns overseas for processing. But the IRS has no control over tax information once it's been sent to India or another country. Even the best data security systems can't protect private taxpayer information from entrepreneurial foreign businesses than can make huge profits selling U.S. taxpayer information.

Our bill strictly prohibits domestic tax preparers from sending returns overseas for processing. Preparers found to have disclosed private information to a foreign entity would be

assessed a \$1000 fine and up to one year in jail for each wrongful disclosure. The bill does not prohibit a taxpayer from choosing to have their taxes done by a preparer based overseas, it merely protects them from having their taxes shipped to a foreign country when they believe the forms are being completed by their local preparer.

This legislation is a common sense solution that protects taxpayers without burdening tax preparers. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand up for taxpayer privacy and support this bill.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR KENNETH JOHNSON

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kenneth Johnson on his retirement from eight years of dedicated service as Mayor of Carthage, Missouri. Kenneth Johnson distinguished himself in Southwest Missouri by his commitment to improving the lives of the citizens in the City of Carthage.

Kenneth Johnson served in the Army of Occupation in Korea in 1946 and returned to duty as a reservist in 1950 where he attained the rank of Master Sergeant. He worked for the Missouri Department of Transportation for 42 years and retired in 1989 as a Senior Construction Inspector. After being elected to the Carthage City Council in 1990 and 1992, he was elected Mayor of Carthage in 1998 and became the first mayor in 60 years elected to a second 4-year term. Mayor Johnson's public service also included serving as President of the Park and Recreation Board from 1977 to 1983 and President of the Board of Public Works from 1983 to 1988.

I congratulate Mayor Johnson on his accomplishments during his tenure in public service and wish him the best in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING NANCY CAMPBELL ON RECEIVING CARE AWARD

HON. TOM OSBORNE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Nancy Campbell of Lincoln, Nebraska, on receiving the Commonwealth Academy Recognition for Educators (CARE) Award. The CARE award, presented by Commonwealth Academy in Alexandria, Virginia, honors educators who have made outstanding educational contributions in their communities.

This year, Nancy Campbell was selected as one of only a few educators nationwide to receive this award for her work at the Lancaster County Youth Service and Juvenile Detention Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. Formerly of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, Nancy Campbell has been teaching for 38 years, and she has spent the past four teaching reading, basic skills and positive action in the boy's maximum security area at the Youth Service Center.

Ms. Campbell received her B.S. in Education from Appalachian State University in

Boone, North Carolina, and over her career she has taught at 12 schools in 9 States. Since one of her sons has Attention Deficit Disorder, she has a special understanding of students with learning challenges, serving as president of an Attention Deficit Disorder parents support group in Scottsbluff for 10 years.

Ms. Campbell lives in Lincoln, Nebraska, with her husband Dave. She has three sons, one of whom is adopted, and has also raised three foster children.

I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Nancy Campbell and congratulating her on this distinguished achievement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 2006 for rollcall vote No. 80, I was unavoidably detained. If I had been present, on rollcall vote No. 80, I would have voted "no."

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CREATION OF BUST HONORING LATE CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution memorializing and honoring the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, William H. Rehnquist.

The resolution authorizes and directs the Curator of the United States Supreme Court to create a marble bust of the late Chief Justice and have it placed in the Supreme Court building to honor his memory and legacy to the Court and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Chief Justice Rehnquist was first confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1971 as the new Associate Justice replacing Justice John Marshall Harlan. He then served as Associate Justice until 1986 when President Reagan nominated and the Senate confirmed him as the new Chief Justice to replace Chief Justice Warren Burger. Mr. Rehnquist presided as Chief Justice from September 1986 until September 2005 for a total of 19 years, making him the fourth-longest-serving Chief Justice in the history of the Court.

Prior to joining the Court, Mr. Rehnquist served in World War II in the United States Army. After the war ended, he attended Stanford University on the G.I. bill where he received bachelor's and master's degrees in political science and then attended Harvard University where he received a master's degree in government. He later returned to Stanford University to attend law school along with future Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. In 1951, Mr. Rehnquist went to Washington, D.C., and began what would be his long and successful career with the U.S. Supreme Court when he worked as a law clerk for Justice Robert Jackson during the Court's 1951–1952 term.