

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House floor during today's votes on H.R. 3085, regarding the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail; H.R. 3496, the National Capital Transportation Amendments Act; and H.R. 3729, the Federal Judiciary Emergency Tolling Act.

Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of each bill.

CELEBRATING NURSING AND KHALIL KHOURY, MScPHARM, BSN, RN

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress who is a registered nurse and cares deeply about fostering dialogue between Arabs and Israelis, I wanted to share an inspiring story that appeared in the July 2006 issue of the American Journal of Nursing. Khalil Khoury, MScPharm, BSN, RN is head nurse of an internal medicine unit at Hadassah University Medical Center in Jerusalem where Prime Minister Ariel Sharon was treated in December 2005. At a time of such hopelessness and extraordinary tensions between Palestinians and Israelis, Khalil's story provided me with a little bit of hope and optimism that all is not lost in the Middle East. I urge my colleagues to take note of this story and hope it instills that same bit of hope in you.

[From the American Journal of Nursing,
July 2006]

THE HOSPITAL AS SANCTUARY: AN ARAB NURSE WHO CARED FOR ISRAEL'S STRICKEN PRIME MINISTER

(By Khalil Khoury)

I am head nurse on a unit known as Internal Medicine A at Hadassah University Medical Center in Jerusalem. This is where former prime minister Ariel Sharon was admitted for several days after a minor stroke on December 18, 2005. (He subsequently suffered a major cerebral accident on January 5, 2006, from which he has not recovered.) During his first hospitalization, my staff of Arab and Jewish nurses cared for him in an atmosphere of mutual respect—a sharp contrast to life outside of the hospital walls.

Internal Medicine A is a microcosm of Israel. Of 40 nurses under my supervision—all Israelis—one-third of us are Christian or Muslim Arabs and the rest are Jews. Yet we work together as a harmonious unit, an approach that is the basis for the humane way we treat our patients. I think of my workplace as an island of sanity within the insanity that surrounds us. As an Israeli citizen, I have the same rights as Jewish Israelis, but

when security guards at a shopping center or coffee shop see me or hear me speaking Arabic to a companion, they demand to see my identification and search my bag more thoroughly than those of others. My professional accomplishments, my integration into Israeli society, my triumphs over the odds against Arabs in my country—none of this matters.

I was born in Haifa in 1971, and my parents—a construction worker and a housewife—raised me to respect humankind, to accept others and to help them. This led me to nursing, but my career choice was also a practical decision. Because they are perceived as security risks, Israeli Arabs can get jobs in nursing more easily than they can in other fields, such as high tech or the military. I enrolled at the Hadassah-Hebrew University School of Nursing in Jerusalem in 1992; when I graduated in 1996, I immediately went to work as an RN on Internal Medicine A. I was named head nurse in 2001.

When the prime minister was assigned to our department, there was considerable media excitement. "The team that treats prime minister Sharon includes Arabs," commentators proclaimed. Given the political situation in Israel, the presence of Arabs on the treatment team was considered exceptional. Yet inside the hospital, we performed our duties exactly as we would for any patient. The only substantive difference was the necessity of accommodating the prime minister's security staff in an adjoining patient room with a connecting door and the political staff in one of our two doctors' lounges. We cared for the prime minister and prepared and administered his medications, including injections, all without interference from the bodyguards who were at the bedside around the clock.

I learned about my own prejudices from the experience of being one of Sharon's nurses. Before meeting him during his first hospitalization in 2005, I would have described him as tough, formal, distant, and not very nice, based on his public image. But he turned out to be pleasant and polite in conversation; without his bodyguards and political retinue, he would have been considered simply a nice old man.

I don't see Sharon as my enemy, although Israel does not always see Arabs as friends. Fighting stereotypes is what I do almost every day, whether it is prejudice aimed at me as a man in a traditionally woman's profession or as an Arab living and working in Israel. I am helped in this by the principles of nursing, which emphasize patience and tolerance toward others, without regard to race, religion, sex, or nationality. This is how I was raised, and working at Hadassah has strengthened my commitment to these values.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that, due to transportation problems, I missed 3 votes on July 17, 2006. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 3085, to

amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability study originally prepared for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and provide for the inclusion of new trail segments, land components, and campgrounds associated with that trail, and for other purposes; "yea" on H.R. 3496, the National Capital Transportation Amendments Act of 2005; and "yea" on H.R. 3729, the Federal Judiciary Emergency Tolling Act of 2005.

CFIUS

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, recognizing the importance of America's longstanding free trade policies and the many benefits of direct foreign investment in our country, I commend to the attention of my colleagues this excellent Wall Street Journal piece by Douglas Holtz-Eakin.

Mr. Holtz-Eakin rightly notes that congressional overreaction in the area of CFIUS reform would do great harm to our economy and result in protectionist retaliation by our trading partners.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jul. 13, 2006]

YOU CAN'T BE CFIUS

(By Douglas Holtz-Eakin)

The ongoing legislative effort to reform the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) has suddenly been put on the fast track. In particular, Senate Banking Committee Chairman Richard Shelby is asking for unanimous consent by the full Senate to vote on his bill with no debate over whether key provisions are in the national interest. Unfortunately, there is a big downside risk in precipitous action.

Earlier this year, international investors looked askance when an acquisition—the purchase by Dubai Ports World (DPW) of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O)—dissolved into political controversy because the deal included terminal operations at a number of U.S. ports. Yet even though this impasse came on the heels of heavy-handed congressional interference in Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation's proposed purchase of American oil company Unocal, hope remained that this was all a brief departure from the U.S. tradition of open international investment.

Hope took a hit in the solar plexus last month during the Senate debate over the U.S.-Oman free trade agreement. Sen. Byron Dorgan objected to an obscure provision covering "land-side aspects of port activities," arguing that it would obligate the U.S. to turn over to Omani interests the same kind of port operations that were disputed in the DPW affair. The Oman agreement ultimately was approved by the Senate. But the eagerness of politicians to play the DPW card bodes ill for the future.

Congress may not appreciate what is at stake. Far from being in continuous conflict, open capital markets and national security support one another. A strong economy is

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

part of national security, and among developed economies the U.S. has experienced uniquely strong productivity growth in the past decade. A key ingredient for this success has been openness to global trade in goods, services and capital. Currently, U.S. subsidiaries of international companies have over five million employees and pay compensation of over \$300 billion each year, or about \$60,000 per employee. The vast bulk of these investments have come from countries belonging to the OECD (over 90%) and a small minority is undertaken by firms with government control.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDDLING WILL RETARD
FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Transactions do arise (and have arisen) in which security consideration overwhelm their financial desirability. To date, the CFIUS process has worked well to support well-functioning, open capital markets with specific carve-outs for transactions that pose a national security threat. CFIUS did its security job, but it failed miserably in other respects. Congress, which created the security-screening authority with the Exon-Florio legislation nearly two decades ago, was left too much in the dark. Suspicious of security gaps and frustrated by its inability to exercise appropriate oversight, Congress has seized the opportunity to revisit the entire issue.

And therein lies a danger. While global investors watch nervously, the Senate has raised the specter of wholesale politicization of investment approvals—requiring notices to governors and congressional delegations of proposed purchases in their states; ranking countries by their cooperation in the war on terror and nuclear nonproliferation and basing the severity of security reviews on these published rankings; adding bureaucratic delays for investments that don't raise security concerns; and drawing Congress into the middle of the review process. The potential for damage to the U.S. investment climate is quite real.

More productive would be to drop the legislative approach entirely. After all, what is the rush? Once our genuine national interests are clarified, the president can take advantage of Treasury Secretary Hank Paulson's 30 years of experience in cross-border transactions and issue an improved executive order revising the marching orders for CFIUS to include greater transparency, improved cooperation with Congress and improved monitoring of compliance. The Treasury has already appointed a new deputy assistant secretary position devoted to CFIUS reviews.

It is important to eliminate any lingering threat of politically driven reviews that will boomerang and directly hurt U.S. global investments. The greatest danger lies in other countries using recent U.S. missteps as a pretext for protectionist rules draped in the guise of national security. Press reports indicate that China will tighten screening of deals, and impose new curbs on oil foreign acquisitions by setting up a ministry-level committee to review controlling stakes in strategic industries including steel and the manufacturing of equipment for shipbuilding and power generation. A trend toward restricted capital markets would greatly damage the global economy, especially at a time when multilateral trade liberalization is losing steam. It would also directly hurt U.S. interests. To reduce this danger we need presidential leadership, and no more interference by Congress.

Mr. Holtz-Eakin, director of the Maurice R. Greenberg Center for Geoeconomic Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, was chief economist of the president's Council of Economic Advisers from 2001 to 2002.

CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF GUADALUPE

HON. LOIS CAPPES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mrs. CAPPES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the City of Guadalupe, located on the Central Coast of California. I celebrate with the residents of Guadalupe today, remembering that on August 3, 1946, the County Board of Supervisors approved the City of Guadalupe as a Municipal Corporation.

Guadalupe was founded in 1843 as one of the earliest communities on the Central Coast. At the time of its founding, it was known as Rancho de Guadalupe and the land was first obtained as part of a Mexican Land Grant. The community developed economically through raising cattle, the dairy industry, and later, vegetable farming. About 6,500 people currently live in Guadalupe. Guadalupe's very diverse population is a reflection of early Chinese, Swiss, Italian, German, Portuguese, Filipino, African American, Hawaiian and Hispanic immigrants to the region.

In addition to Guadalupe's rich cultural heritage, it is also known as the home to the popular Guadalupe Dunes, an area of great physical beauty. The Dunes Visitor Center is located in a 1910 Craftsman style home right in the heart of Guadalupe. The Center provides environmental education in partnership with local schools and offers over 200 guided walks and talks each year. Many residents of the Central Coast know Guadalupe as the location of the Far Western Tavern, famous for their Santa Maria Style BBQ and their "Suzie Q's" line of beans, salsa, seasoning and more. Guadalupe is a small town with a lot of history. In fact, it is famous for providing the backdrop for Cecil B. DeMille's "The 10 Commandments."

Though still a small, quiet community, the City of Guadalupe, like many areas on the Central Coast, continues to grow. I am pleased to be able to celebrate with Mayor Alvarez and the residents of Guadalupe, looking fondly at the past and looking forward to the future.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TERRI POTTER

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the tireless work and dedication shown by Mr. Terri Potter of Madison, Wisconsin. After 35 years devoted to the development and improvement of Meriter Health Services, Terri Potter is retiring from his position of CEO and President of the organization.

From the local to the federal level, Mr. Potter has been pioneering initiatives to improve health care policy in various areas, including, but not limited to, patient care, health care access, and health care reporting. Under Terri Potter's direction, Meriter Health Services has become one of Madison's top ten employers and remains the only community health care system in the city.

Terri Potter's leadership has led Meriter Health Services through momentous growth. From the early 1980s with the merger of Methodist Hospital and Madison General to the present, Mr. Potter has guided its development. He has overseen the development of Physicians Plus Insurance Corporation, Meriter Health Enterprises, Meriter Retirement Services, and Meriter Foundation into successful ventures. Mr. Potter has a strong commitment to Meriter Health Services and the community.

I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to honor this man today. Madison and the state of Wisconsin are fortunate and grateful to be beneficiaries of Terri Potter's work at Meriter. Thank you, Mr. Potter, and best of luck with your future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL TERRY L. "T" MCCREARY, UNITED STATES NAVY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to recognize ADMIRAL Terry L. "T" McCreary on the occasion of his retirement as the Navy's Chief of Information after 28 years of dedicated service to our Navy and the Nation.

Before becoming a public affairs officer, Admiral McCreary joined the Navy as a surface warfare officer. His service to our Nation has taken him around the globe during some of the most important military operations in our recent history. As a junior officer, he completed several deployments in the Pacific Fleet onboard the USS *O'Brien* (DD 975). He also served on the staff of the Seventh Fleet, based in Japan, and with the Fifth Fleet in the Persian Gulf.

I first came to know Admiral McCreary during Operation Desert Storm, when he served as the public affairs officer for the battleship USS *Missouri* (BB 63) in the Persian Gulf. He is a student of history and a scholar, but is remarkable for his candor and insight, traits that have served him and the Navy well during his career.

Admiral McCreary has excelled in positions of leadership in the joint force. He served with skill as the public affairs officer for the U.S. Pacific Command, and also as the Special Assistant for Public Affairs to both GENs Hugh Shelton and Richard Myers in their capacity as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, he was instrumental in accurately depicting the work and sacrifices of our men and women in uniform. He oversaw the plan to embed journalists with our forces in Iraq to bring the news from the front directly to the American people.

Rear Admiral McCreary assumed the duties as the Navy's Chief of Information in July 2003. He has provided sound counsel to the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations and has ably directed the 3,500 sailors and civilian communication professionals under his care. He has skillfully built a sound foundation for the future of strategic communications in the Navy.

With his intimate knowledge of public affairs across the spectrum of military operations, his

advice has been sought by officials both inside and outside of government. Admiral McCreary has been the right person, in the right job, at the right time for the U.S. Navy.

I know Rear Admiral McCreary's contributions to our Nation will continue. As he retires, I want to offer him and his wife, Jopat, my personal appreciation for their service and wish them well as they begin this new phase of their lives together.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. COAST
GUARD AIR STATION IN TRA-
VERSE CITY, MI

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. CAMP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the U.S. Coast Guard Air Station in Traverse City, MI, whose heroic efforts on the night of July 8, 2006, saved the lives of two young men adrift on Lake Michigan.

When the boys did not return home after a nighttime swim, the Air Station dispatched Coast Guard Helicopter 6551 to aid in the search mission. Six hours after the boys' disappearance, the crew of 6551—Lieutenant Joe Klatt, Lieutenant Gabe Somma, Aviation Electronic Technician Third Class Bobby Teal, and Chief Aviation Survival Technician Kurt Revels—spotted them clinging to a raft near the Mackinac Bridge on the last leg of their assigned search area. With limited fuel, the crew of 6551 commenced a daring rescue. Lieutenant Klatt flew the helicopter into a stable position; Petty Officer Teal used the rescue hoist to lower Chief Revels into the rough night waters; Chief Revels loaded the young men into the rescue basket; Petty Officer Teal hoisted them into the safety of the helicopter; and Lieutenant Somma navigated the craft to Pellston Airport, where emergency services successfully treated the boys for hypothermia.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District, I applaud the Traverse City Coast Guard Air Station for its tireless efforts to protect the lives and ensure the safety of every person under their watch. The heroism of the crew of Helicopter 6551 illustrates why this Coast Guard Air Station is the only unit to have received the prestigious Coast Guard Aviation Training Center Standardization Excellence Award for 3 consecutive years.

HONORING PHILIP BINKLEY FOR 30
YEARS OF INSTRUCTING YOUNG
MUSICIANS AT LOMA LINDA
ACADEMY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to an extraordinary music teacher who is retiring after 44 years of educating and encouraging youth to strive toward musical excellence, thirty years of which were spent enlightening the minds of students at Loma Linda Academy.

Philip Binkley's interest in music began at an early age and continued throughout his life.

By receiving both a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree in Music Education, Mr. Binkley proved his sincere devotion to educating others. During his 30 years at the Loma Linda Academy, Mr. Binkley led the school's highest level symphonic band at performances around the globe, setting new standards of achievement. The Loma Linda Academy Symphonic Band was the first high school symphonic band to perform at the Crystal Cathedral in Garden Grove, California, and was one of only nine U.S. and Canada bands selected to perform at the World Exposition in Brisbane, Australia.

Mr. Binkley's continual encouragement strengthened the self-confidence and musical proficiency of each student, resulting in worldwide recognition of the Loma Linda Academy Symphonic Band. In 1992 they captured first place runner-up at the International Music Festival held in Sweden, and won the gold medal at the Munich International Music Festival in 1995. During that same year they represented the United States at the Vienna Klangbogen Festival in Germany.

Mr. Binkley's commitment to his students did not stop at musical excellence; rather he made it a priority to encourage his pupils to live up to the highest standards of integrity. On each trip overseas, he included in the daily itinerary a unique statement which served to remind his students of the importance in serving as model citizens of the United States. Through the Loma Linda Academy Symphonic Band, Mr. Binkley strived to represent to other nations the positive qualities of America's youth.

Outside of teaching, Philip Binkley chose to serve his community by acting as the Minister of Music at several churches in Florida and California. By devoting time to local churches, he was able to expand the musical knowledge of hundreds of individuals. Mr. Binkley's dedication was rewarded with the Loma Linda Teacher of the Year award in 1992 and 2006, and in being named Teacher of Excellence by the Alumni Awards Foundation in 2006.

Mr. Speaker, Philip Binkley has certainly succeeded in becoming an exemplary model of a teacher's commitment to students. Please join me in thanking Mr. Binkley for a lifetime of devotion to the musical education of America's youth, and in wishing him well in his years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 375, 376, and 377 my flight was delayed and I did not arrive in Washington until after the votes were over.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent on Monday July 17, 2006 due to unavoidable cir-

cumstances in my Congressional District. Had I been present, I would have voted: "yea" to H.R. 3085—To amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability study originally prepared for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and provide for the inclusion of new trail segments, land components, and campgrounds associated with that trail, and for other purposes; "yea" to H.R. 3496—National Capital Transportation Amendments Act of 2005 and "yea" to H.R. 3729—Federal Judiciary Emergency Tolling Act of 2005.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM KARNET
"BILL" WILLIS

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the achievements of William Karnet "Bill" Willis of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Willis was a 3-year starter for The Ohio State University and starred on the 1942 National Championship football team as a sophomore. He was twice recognized for his football talents as an All-Big 10 honoree while at The Ohio State University.

After college, Mr. Willis served as the Head Football Coach and Athletic Director of Kentucky State College in 1945. He subsequently signed a contract on August 6, 1946 with the Cleveland Browns to play professional football in the first year that the All-American Football Conference competed.

Upon signing his contract with the Cleveland Browns, Mr. Willis broke the color barrier in professional football a full year before Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball. With this landmark achievement, Mr. Willis became a role model for others.

Continuing his role as a trailblazer, Mr. Willis played in the first three Pro Bowl games for the National Football League. Specifically, the game-winning tackle by Mr. Willis in the divisional playoff between the New York Giants and the Cleveland Browns propelled the Cleveland Browns to the 1950 National Football League Championship.

Mr. Willis played professional football with the Cleveland Browns for the 8 years from 1946 to 1953.

After his football career, Mr. Willis was appointed to the Ohio Youth Commission in 1963 and was named Commission Director. He is a member of the City of Columbus Hall of Fame in recognition of his accomplishments.

Mr. Willis was inducted into the Professional Football Hall of Fame in 1977 for his outstanding achievements in and contributions toward professional football.

His record of remarkable leadership in helping the young people of Ohio will be a lasting legacy of achievement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KRISTIE
THOMAS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished individual from my district who was recently crowned Ms. Wheelchair Texas 2006, Ms. Kristie Thomas. The Ms. Wheelchair Pageant, since its establishment in 1972, has promoted the many talents of our disabled citizens as well needs of the mobility impaired.

Ms. Thomas, a native of Hickory Creek, is the pageant's most recent winner. Born 26 years ago with the condition known of cerebral palsy, she has fought for higher quality patient care as well as greater rights for the disabled. As Ms. Wheelchair Texas, Ms. Thomas will be an important spokeswoman for disabled men and women everywhere.

Besides her crown, she also holds a degree in biomedical engineering from Texas A&M University and has established her own Christian clothing company. She also is a professional writer and hopes one day to become a politician.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize Ms. Kristie Thomas for her title of Ms. Wheelchair Texas as well as for her continued service to disabled men and women everywhere. I am honored to represent her in Washington, and I know she serves as an inspiration to us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I was granted official leave of absence the week of July 10, 2006. Please let the record reflect, that had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on roll No. 374, final passage of H.R. 9, the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006.

IN SUPPORT OF THE MEDICARE
HOME INFUSION THERAPY CON-
SOLIDATED COVERAGE ACT

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced H.R. 5791, the "Medicare Home Infusion Therapy Consolidated Coverage Act of 2006," along with my colleagues, Representatives ENGEL, KUHL and BALDWIN. This legislation will bring life-saving, cost-effective treatment to Medicare beneficiaries suffering from cancer, serious infections and other conditions that can and should be treated by home infusion therapy. It does so by first consolidating Medicare coverage of home infusion therapy under Part B and then by covering it in a rational and logical manner.

Infusion therapy involves administering medications directly into a patient's bloodstream via a catheter or needle. Infusion therapy is medically necessary for patients with medical conditions that cannot be treated effectively with oral medications. These include infections that are unresponsive to oral antibiotics, cancer and cancer-related pain, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and more. The infusion therapies needed to treat these diseases involve more than the simple delivery of drugs. Rather, patients receiving home infusion therapy require an array of professional services.

In addition, infusion patients also require specialized equipment and supplies. Even with all of these services and supplies, home infusion therapy is often far more cost-effective than obtaining treatment in a hospital or nursing home. Unfortunately, there are gaps in coverage under Medicare. Consequently, the Medicare program and its beneficiaries are not able to take full advantage of the cost savings and innovations made possible through home infusion therapy.

Current Part B coverage of home infusion therapy is limited to what is covered under the durable medical equipment benefit, where coverage is based on the use of an item of DME (i.e., an infusion pump) for administration and extends only to a few drugs. More infusion drugs are coverable under the Part D outpatient prescription drug benefit, but CMS has determined that it does not have the authority to cover the related services, supplies and equipment under Part D. As a result, most beneficiaries who cannot afford to pay these costs out-of-pocket are forced back into hospitals and nursing homes for their infusion treatments. This is a great inconvenience to patients and creates an added cost to the taxpayers—a cost that could be avoided.

Properly provided, home infusion therapy is a clinically and cost-effective medical treatment for serious diseases. Medicare beneficiaries should not continue to be denied access to these therapies because of definitional and coverage policies that do not reflect the components or the costs of care. Congress can fix this by consolidating coverage for home infusion therapy under Part B, apart from the DME benefit. In doing so, we can ensure that our constituents gain access to these therapies in the most cost-effective and convenient setting—their homes.

Under commercial health plans, home infusion usually is covered as a major medical benefit. We should ensure that Medicare can do the same. Part B is able to accommodate and reimburse for the multi-faceted components of a major medical benefit. My bill allows us to use this existing structure to make home infusion therapy work for Medicare beneficiaries.

Every day that passes without complete Medicare coverage of home infusion therapy is a missed opportunity to bring cost-effective care in to the most convenient setting to beneficiaries. I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on following bills on July 17, 2006:

H.R. 3729, Federal Judiciary Emergency Tolling Act (roll No. 377): Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

H.R. 3496, To amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 to authorize additional Federal contributions for maintaining and improving the transit system of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and for other purposes (roll No. 376): Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

H.R. 3085, To amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability study originally prepared for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and provide for the inclusion of new trail segments, land components, and campgrounds associated with that trail, and for other purposes (roll No. 375): Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit an article on promoting civic responsibility that was brought to my attention by a constituent, Gopal Khanna. Mr. Khanna knows a great deal about civic responsibility, having served as a community and business leader, as well as Chief Financial Officer of the Peace Corps. This article outlines the very significant work being done to promote civic responsibility among immigrants, citizens and institutions in America. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

CHERIAN PUSHES CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AS
MEDIUM FOR CHANGE

[From the India Abroad, May 19, 2006]

(By Aziz Haniffa)

Dr Joy Cherian has embarked on yet another mission, and discovered another outlet for his social activism.

The man who, 25 years ago, founded the Indian American Forum for Political Education, the first ever Indian American political organization, and went on to become the first Indian American to hold a sub-cabinet level rank position in the US government when he served as Commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the Ronald Reagan and George H W Bush administrations, signaled his latest direction when, last month, he convened a roundtable conference of the Association of Americans for Civic Responsibility.

Following his stint at the EEOC, Cherian had started his own company, J Cherian Consultants, Inc, which blossomed into a highly successful international government and public relations firm based in Washington, DC. A year ago, he wound that company up and founded the AACR, in conjunction with Syracuse University's School of International Affairs.

The conference, at Syracuse University's Maxwell School of International Relations in Washington, DC, touched on topics as varied as 'The American Immigrant Community and US Immigrant Organizations' and 'The

Role of Small and Midsized Enterprises in Promoting Civic Responsibility by Immigrants'.

Panelists included Dr Michael Schneider, director, Maxwell School of International Relations, who is also chairman of AACR's Advisory Committee; Alysia Wilson, Senior Policy Adviser, US Department of Commerce; Tess Scannell, Director, Senior Corps, Corporation for National and Community Services in Washington, DC; Chad Tragakis and Pavlina Majorosova, vice president and account executive respectively of Hill & Knowlton, Washington, DC; Jennifer K Woofler, president, Strategic Sustainability Consulting, Washington, DC; Mahadeva (Matt) Mani, director, Strategic Markets, AT & T, Oakton, Virginia; Joseph Melookaran, member of the President's Advisory Commission on Asian and Pacific Islanders and Dr Piyush C Agrawal, national coordinator, Global Organization of People of Indian Origin.

While acknowledging that there are no rules and regulations or even informal encouragement of civic responsibility in the federal government, Wilson noted that several agencies have taken their own initiatives in this direction.

Wilson said that it is likely the Administration would soon start a program to train 'private and public sector decision-makers in other countries on ethical issues and on how lack of transparency in their own countries impedes growth and progress.'

Agrawal, who kicked off the immigration panel discussion, spoke of the 'socio-political climate' in the United States, 'which for the most part has created an extremely conducive environment for the immigrants to prosper and become whatever they wanted to be,' and argued that in this process the nation has also progressed to be the affluent superpower that it is.

But, he said, 'it must be pointed out that the history of immigration, as well as the assimilation in this country has not been smooth. Every wave of migrants has paid its dues, going through various types of suffering and discrimination, and even the laws enacted in this country of immigrants have not always been fair and equitable despite the claim of liberty and justice for all.'

Agrawal said the oldest immigrant organization, the Association of Indians in America, established in 1967 'when the USA opened its borders for the first time for legal migration from India,' was an exemplar of communities organizing to fight for their rights.

Such organizations, he said, 'usually take their civic responsibility seriously', and by way of example pointed to the activist role played by the community's various bodies following disasters such as 9/11, the tsunami in South Asia, the Gujarat earthquake, and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

'Besides raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for these causes, we continue to serve the daily needs of the poor, the indigent and the downtrodden here in the US through helping out in homeless shelters, food banks, soup kitchens, medical clinics and other civic activities, including but not limited to, voter registration and 'get the vote out' campaigns,' and 'Be Counted' operation for the US Census.'

Melookaran said that small and medium enterprises' (SME) involvement in corporate civic responsibility (CCR) is a vast untapped potential that could dramatically change the face of our communities.

He said that corporate social responsibility or corporate civic responsibility is often built into the strategic planning of big corporate entities. However, 'If you ask a small business owner about his CCR initiatives, you will draw a blank.'

These, he said, was not because such small businesses did nothing in this area, but because big business did not view the work as corporate initiatives, or dignify such efforts by terming them CCRs.

The flip side, he said, was that many SMEs did nothing in terms of CCR, and said such firms needed encouragement and guidance. He suggested that the MCR should serve as a clearinghouse for activities and training of CCR for such businesses.

A significant majority of employees in the US are SMEs, and therefore a broad-based effort to stimulate CCR initiatives among this group could have a tremendous impact, and be the vehicle for change in communities across the country.

Mani expanded on the theme, from his perspective of a diversity initiative that is an integral part of AT&T in its CCR activities, while Majorosova talked about charity and volunteerism from a Central and East European perspective from the experiences she has had.

She distinguished how volunteerism is abused under repressive regimes and compared it to how it finds a sense of purpose in free and civic-minded societies.

Scannell, who was the featured luncheon speaker, emphasized the importance of the pool of baby-boomers 'who will be ready to share their civic responsibilities if the activities are tailored to their skills and tastes.'

Cherian told India Abroad that his philosophy in founding AACR was to 'educate and encourage all individuals and institutions in the United States to advance the public good of all the people by engaging in civic responsibilities such as volunteerism, social involvement and community service.'

He said the mission statement of AACR, which he authored, holds that this civic responsibility, that 'springs from one's ethical and moral obligations, is more than just a 'social responsibility,' because 'civic responsibility' requires all members of all sectors of life in the United States to give back to the country based on their privilege or living, working, learning, or doing business in the United States.

'The essence of democracy is the participation of the very people and entities that benefit from its fruits,' Cherian said, adding that consequently, 'the active performance of civic responsibility is essential for the continuance of the democratic process in the United States.'

To this end, he said, AACR seeks to foster understanding of the concept of civic responsibility among American citizens, non-citizen US residents, institutions of all kinds.

Admitting that critics see the vision as utopian, Cherian said this was no new thought, but the very philosophy that had guided his founding of the IAFPE more than two decades ago.

He carried that same philosophy over to the Asian American Voters Coalition, which he chaired, and later during his tenure as Commissioner of the EEOC.

'This is something I believe is vital for the future generations of Indian Americans, including my children and grandchildren and everyone else who came here and have made America their home,' he said.

'All of our children and grandchildren will benefit if we give back to society,' he said. 'We have only to see some of the incidents and historical antecedents of immigrants, including Indians in various parts of the world when they isolate themselves and don't integrate and become part of the mainstream.'

Cherian said the conference 'will be a sort of historic conference because it's the first conference ever exclusively focused on immigrants and civic responsibility.'

TRIBUTE TO STUDENT RECIPIENTS OF COMCAST FOUNDATION'S LEADERS AND ACHIEVERS SCHOLARSHIP FOR 2006

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to bring to the attention of the House this year's winners from Kansas' Third Congressional District of the Comcast Foundation's Leaders and Achievers Scholarship for 2006.

This scholarship program recognizes students for their community service, leadership skills, positive attitude and academic achievement. These five students, along with fifteen other Kansas City area student scholarship recipients, will be recognized at an event on July 26 at the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library.

In 2006, this program will grant over \$1.7 million, recognizing 1,728 students attending high schools in Comcast-served communities across the United States. Since its inception in 2000, the program has awarded more than \$5.8 million in scholarships.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the following award winners from my congressional district:

Caitlin M. Powell, of Olathe, attending Olathe North High School; Francis N. Pammatmat, of Olathe, attending Olathe Northwest High School; William C. Cromer, of Olathe, attending Olathe South High School; Heidi D. Golubski, of Olathe, attending St. Thomas Aquinas High School; and Jacqueline Behnen, of Overland Park, attending Olathe East High School.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN DEAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating John Dean as he retires as Police Chief of the Waterford Township Police Department. John will be honored for his lifetime of service at a dinner in Waterford Township Michigan on July 28.

John Dean began his career with the Waterford Township Police Department as a 15-year-old cadet. After serving our country in the Marine Corps Reserve, John joined the Detroit Police Force. In 1975 he joined the Waterford Township Police Department as a Patrol Officer. Over the years he has served as an Undercover Officer, Patrol Sergeant, Detective Sergeant, Youth Liaison Officer, Patrol Lieutenant, and Detective Bureau Commander. He was promoted to Police Chief in 2000.

A graduate of the FBI National Academy, John has received many awards for his consummate police work over the years. They include Officer of the Year, Medal for Bravery, Meritorious Service, Waterford Township Employee of the Year, and the Oakland County NAACP's Presidential Award for implementing the policy to end racial profiling by the police department. His retirement plans are to spend more time with his wife, Andrea, and their three sons.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate John Dean for his exemplary work as a law enforcement officer in Waterford Township. I ask the House of Representatives to join me in applauding his wonderful career and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 17, 2006, I could not be present for roll-call votes 375, 376, and 377 due to a previous commitment in my district.

Had I been present, I would have cast the following votes: "yes" on rollcall 375 (H.R. 3085)—To amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability study originally prepared for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and provide for the inclusion of new trail segments, land components, and campgrounds associated with that trail; "no" on rollcall 376 (H.R. 3496—National Capital Transportation Amendments Act of 2005); and "yes" on rollcall 377 (H.R. 3729—Federal Judiciary Emergency Tolling Act of 2005).

HONORING THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ON RECEIVING THE INNOVATIONS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AWARD FROM THE ASH INSTITUTE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee, I would like to congratulate the Department of Veterans Affairs on receiving the prestigious Innovations in American Government Award on Monday, July 10 from the Ash Institute in the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, for their work in developing and implementing the Veterans Health Information Systems and Technology Architecture (VistA). The VA was one of seven winners who were selected from more than 1,000 entries, including 200 forward thinking federal programs, that implemented a creative approach to a significant problem and demonstrated that their solution worked. This \$100,000 award will provide VA the opportunity to share VistA's success story as a role model to other government agencies and the private sector. I am proud of the Department of Veterans Affairs dedication in providing excellence in health care to our Nation's veterans.

The VistA system includes an electronic health record that organizes and presents all relevant patient data to directly support clinical decision-making, and improves safety and efficiency while reducing costs and staff requirements. Patient files are readily available, easily searchable, and proactive in that they alert providers to vital patient information. The records system enables physicians to review a patient's medical history, diagnoses, medica-

tions, charts and X-rays at any of the 1,400 VA sites.

At a time when Americans are wrestling with the high cost and complexity of medical services, VA officials point to VistA as the model for delivering on the key components of health care: accessibility, quality, and cost.

Five years ago, VA won an Innovation Award for creating a health management system that worked to reduce medical mistakes. VistA is a system whereby any authorized caregiver in VA's network has immediate access to every veteran's complete electronic medical record.

According to Dr. Jonathan B. Perlin, VA's Undersecretary for Health, the key to the success of the system was the full support of caregivers from the start. In fact, it was VA physicians who pushed for the system. It was developed in-house so that VA had complete control over the design and implementation.

On the quality-of-care front, the system has reduced outpatient medication errors from the national rate of 5 percent to a fraction of 1 percent. The system also enabled VA to manage vaccinations much more effectively, increasing the vaccination rate for pneumonia from 26 to 92 percent in a decade.

Also important, VistA has helped VA offer enrolled veterans better quality care than a decade ago. Their health status, as defined by patient functioning, has measurably improved. All of this has been provided at the same cost per patient as VA expended 10 years ago, while the rest of the country has seen costs nearly double.

This was a proud day for the VA. Secretary Jim Nicholson said "The VA is now at the forefront of America's health-care industry."

Once again, I would like to congratulate the veteran health providers at the Department of Veterans Affairs on receiving this well-deserved award and thank them for their dedication in providing excellence in health care to our Nation's veterans.

ADDRESS BY FORMER SENATOR SAM NUNN AT NUCLEAR DANGERS SYMPOSIUM

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, in reference to H. Res. 905, I submit an address by former Senator Sam Nunn, Co-Chairman and CEO of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, presented on December 16, 2003 at a symposium entitled *Kazakhstan: Reducing Nuclear Dangers, Increasing Global Security*.

SYMPOSIUM KEYNOTE ADDRESS

(By Sam Nunn)

I want to thank our guests for joining us today in the United States Senate, where so much deliberation has taken place on how to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, and where the example of Kazakhstan has been welcomed and celebrated as a model of what we must see in the 21st century.

President Nazarbayev is one of the greatest champions of nuclear nonproliferation in the world—not merely by his words, but—most importantly—by his actions and his nation's example.

President Nazarbayev tells a very striking personal story in the prologue of his book

Epicenter of Peace. As a child, he remembered having in his home an army rifle that had been taken by one of his relatives—a Kazakh militiaman—in a rebellion against a regular Russian army unit in 1916. One day his grandmother said that the rifle had brought suffering—that it should be cast out of the house. So President Nazarbayev's father took the rifle to the authorities, but not before removing the bayonet, which the grandmother ordered be made into a sickle. She supplied the handle that she made herself from her old spindle. As a young boy, the President used that sickle to cut hay. This childhood event—dismantling a weapon and building from it a tool of peace and commerce—foreshadowed the work of his adult life. It is the heart of the Biblical passage "they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

President Nazarbayev dismantled his nation's nuclear weapons and out of that action built a friendship with the United States, an example for the world, and an opportunity for his people to move toward a more promising future. Iran and other nations could learn from Kazakhstan that a nation can grow, modernize, make progress, and gain stature not in spite of renouncing nuclear weapons, but because of it.

Increasing global security also has a critical economic dimension. In making the decision to disarm, President Nazarbayev also chose to use his nation's resources to build an economic base that would benefit all the citizens of Kazakhstan. The world's economy and stability depends on diversifying our energy base—so the Kazakhstan role in energy development is very important. The pressure is appropriately increasing on both governments and industry to embed "transparent" processes and good governance practices into their management systems. The government of Kazakhstan clearly understands this issue, given the heightened attention to increased oil production in the Caspian region. The transparency demonstrated by the government of Kazakhstan recently in announcing at a press conference the royalties received for a recent large petroleum project is a very positive step, and one that should be recognized, showcased, and supported widely. Revenue transparency is an issue on which industry and governments will likely continue to face pressure. I applaud the inclusive and constructive approach that has been taken to date, and I encourage all parties involved to continue the dialogue and working together to advance this important topic. Without economic stability—every step in the security arena becomes more difficult.

Let me acknowledge and thank Minister Vladimir Shkolnik for his role both in Kazakhstan's economic development and in its nuclear disarmament example. President Nazarbayev had the personal vision to renounce nuclear weapons, but he also had something just as important. He had in Minister Shkolnik, a man with the determination and the skill to get it done. The world owes you a great debt, Mr. Minister.

I also want to thank Ambassador Saudabayev, who this past August in Athens, Georgia, so graciously presented to me Kazakhstan's highest award to non-citizens. The Ambassador is a vigorous and talented advocate for Kazakhstan's interests in the United States. He has a keen understanding of where our nations' interests intersect, and how we can advance them together. Kazakhstan is fortunate to have a man of his talent in Washington.

It is fitting that we meet here in the halls of the United States Senate, because it was here that the first legislative debate took place on the question of reducing the nuclear threat in the post-Cold War world.

Let us recall what was at stake back in 1991. In December of that year, Vice President Dick Cheney was then Defense Secretary, and he offered this analysis:

"If the Soviets do an excellent job retaining control over their stockpile of nuclear weapons—let's assume they've got 25,000-30,000; that's a ballpark figure—and they are 99 percent successful, that would mean you could still have as many as 250 that they were not able to control."

So far—strong, visionary actions by many people have kept that dire but plausible scenario from becoming reality. Dick Lugar was an indispensable partner in creating the Nunn-Lugar Program and a central crucial force in the Senate for spending U.S. dollars to help secure nuclear weapons and materials in the former Soviet Union. Graham Allison was a brilliant voice from the outside urging action. At the start, many members of Congress criticized this effort as aid to the Soviet military. Six weeks or so later, the Senate voted 86-8 to spend \$400 million to help secure the Soviet nuclear stockpile and limit the spread of nuclear weapons as one country split into fifteen countries, and one nuclear power was replaced by four.

This first vote was not a blank check; it was a challenge. We had to prove to the Congress that Cooperative Threat Reduction made a clear contribution to our national security. The courageous actions of President Nazarbayev, Kazakhstan and Ukraine made a world of difference in proving the effectiveness of our efforts.

I understand the term "Kazakh" is a version of a Turkic word meaning "free or independent". The moment Kazakhstan became free, it set an independent course among the nations of the world. Its President declared the nation would renounce nuclear weapons. Its parliament voted in 1993 to confirm that—and set in motion the plans to destroy more than one hundred SS-18 ICBMs, each with 10 high-yield warheads, along with other smaller nuclear weapons—a larger nuclear arsenal than held by China, France or the United Kingdom.

President Nazarbayev's view was like his grandmother's: these weapons have caused only suffering; they should be cast out of the country.

The world should understand, more than it does, the Kazakhstanian suffering that led to that decision. As everyone here knows, the Soviet Union's premier nuclear test site was located in Kazakhstan at Semipalatinsk, where it was the site of the first Soviet nuclear explosion, and nearly 500 more over the next forty years, more than one hundred of them above ground. Because of the environmental devastation caused by the Soviet nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk, President Nazarbayev ordered the test site closed on August 29, 1991—four months before the collapse of the Soviet Union and 42 years to the day after the first nuclear test there.

The release of radiation at the test site was far more severe than Chernobyl—yet the world hears much of Chernobyl and little of Semipalatinsk. Seventy percent of all Soviet nuclear testing took place there. More than a million people suffered dangerous doses of radiation from exposure to fallout from the test site. Those exposed have suffered high rates of cancer, infant mortality, birth defects, immune deficiencies and nervous system disorders. Many of these health defects don't end with the first generation; they are passed on to children.

It was in large part an understanding of their suffering and a respect for their sacrifice that caused Kazakhstan to become a world leader in renouncing nuclear weapons. Kazakhstan was not only willing to dismantle its nuclear arsenal, but also eager to destroy the test sites.

Kazakhstan and the United States became strong security partners from that decision forward, and money appropriated here in the Congress helped pay for the dismantling of the nuclear weapons, the destruction of the silos and the sealing of the nuclear test tunnels.

That is an impressive record of security cooperation. Yet there is another accomplishment of U.S.-Kazakhstan relations that is a model for nuclear nonproliferation, and that is Project Sapphire. In 1993, Kazakhstan officials approached the U.S. Ambassador in secret, alerting him to the existence, at the lightly-secured Ulba Metallurgical Plant, of 1,300 pounds of weapons-grade uranium—enough to make dozens of nuclear weapons. Both Iraq and Iran were known to be seeking this kind of high-grade material. It was dangerous, plentiful and vulnerable.

After a year of planning, a 31-person team from the United States flew to the region and worked with Kazakhstanian experts for six weeks to take the material out of its containers, take precautions to make it safe during transport, repackaging it, and then ship it back to the United States on two Air Force transporters. Once securely stored in Tennessee, this uranium was blended down and used to generate civilian power, in a continuation of the "swords to plowshares" tradition.

This example shows how indispensable cooperation is in keeping weapons of mass destruction out of the hands of dangerous people. The U.S. team arrived back in the United States in late November. Elections three weeks before had turned leadership of several legislative committees in Congress over to new chairmen, some of whom were opposed to Cooperative Threat Reduction. Project Sapphire offered dramatic and visible proof of the security value of this program and helped strengthen the arguments of those of us who fought to continue funding.

Project Sapphire also provided a model for future operations of this kind—such as an operation four years later in the Republic of Georgia; a recent operation in Serbia called Project Vinca, where NTI working with the U.S., Russian and Serbian officials, removed 100 pounds of highly enriched uranium from the nuclear research reactor near Belgrade; an another successful operation in Romania a few months ago.

The United States and Kazakhstan must intensify our ties across the board—economic, educational, cultural, and especially on matters of security.

We have to continue to work together to shut down Kazakhstan's fast breeder reactor that generated weapons-usable plutonium. We have to make sure the weapons scientists who used to work at the Stepanovsk anthrax factory can find peaceful work. NTI is working with Kazakhstan now on how to convert an active research reactor from using 90% enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium, and on blending down tons of fresh HEU power reactor fuel for sale as LEU.

Kazakhstan has an important role in global security. Much remains to be done and each crucial step is important to Kazakhstan security, U.S. security and world security.

We must recognize and our priorities and resources must reflect that:

1. The gravest danger in the world today is the threat from nuclear, biological, a chemical weapons.

2. The likeliest use of these weapons are in terrorist hands.

3. Preventing the spread and use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons should be the central organizing security principle for the 21st century.

Terrorists are racing to get weapons of mass destruction, and we are not yet racing

to stop them. The citizens of all nations need to understand that no one—no matter where in the world they live—is safe from the consequences of a terrorist nuclear attack. The economic impact of the September 11 attacks was felt in all parts of the globe. Tourism dollars plunged. Airlines went bankrupt. Corporations announced layoffs.

But a nuclear 9/11 would make World Trade Center attacks look like a warning shot. It would be impossible to calculate the economic costs, because there is no way to calculate how long it would take for citizens to recover the confidence they need to spend and invest. The public would assume that if the terrorists had one nuclear weapon, they could get another. If they would use it in one city, they would use it in another. If even one goes off, it's hard to see how we could fully recover. We have to prevent it from happening—ever.

How difficult is it for terrorists to attack us with a nuclear weapon? That depends on how difficult we make it. No terrorist can launch an attack without weapons-grade material—plutonium or highly enriched uranium. Most terrorists lack the sophisticated infrastructure necessary to produce these materials; they would have to steal or buy them.

So the most effective, least expensive way to prevent nuclear terrorism is to lock down and secure weapons and fissile materials in every country and every facility that has them. The world is in a race between cooperation and catastrophe. To win this race, we have to achieve cooperation on a scale we've never seen or attempted before—not because cooperation will give us a warm feeling of community, but because every other method will fail.

Sam Nunn is co-chairman and chief executive officer of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), a charitable organization working to reduce the global threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. He is also a senior partner in the law firm of King & Spalding, where he focuses his practice on international and corporate matters. He served as a United States Senator from Georgia for 24 years (1972-1996).

Raised in the small town of Perry in middle Georgia, he attended Georgia Tech, Emory University and Emory Law School, where he graduated with honors in 1962. After active duty service in the U.S. Coast Guard, he served six years in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. He first entered politics as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1968.

During his tenure in the U.S. Senate, Senator Nunn served as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. He also served on the Intelligence and Small Business Committees. His legislative achievements include the landmark Department of Defense Reorganization Act, drafted with the late Senator Barry Goldwater, and the "Nunn-Lugar" Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, which provides assistance to Russia and the former Soviet republics for securing and destroying their excess nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

In addition to his work with NTI, Senator Nunn has continued his service in the public policy arena as a distinguished professor in the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs at Georgia Tech and as chairman of the board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C.

He is a board member of the following publicly held corporations: ChevronTexaco Corporation, The Coca-Cola Company, Dell Computer Corporation, General Electric Company, Internet Security Systems Inc., and Scientific-Atlanta Inc.

He is married to the former Colleen O'Brien and has two children, Michelle and Brian, and one grandchild.

On the nuclear front: the mission is difficult—but it is not complicated. We know where the dangerous and vulnerable materials are; we know what how to be done; we know how to do it; we have made some progress—but not enough.

There remains a dangerous gap between the pace of our progress and the scope and urgency of the threat. The threat extends well beyond the former Soviet Union. There are 100 nuclear research reactors and other facilities in 40 countries using highly enriched uranium—the raw material of nuclear terrorism. Some of it is secured by nothing more than an underpaid guard sitting inside a chain-link fence. In August 2002, when nuclear weapons material was removed from the research reactor near Belgrade, the U.S. and Russia said they were going to move quickly on 24 similar sites. But it's now been over a year and only one additional site has been addressed. Two out of 25 shows the lack of urgency of this work. We can argue as to who is to blame—Russia or the United States or other countries—but the bottom line is that our security is at stake no matter who is to blame.

Most governments and most leaders have still not acknowledged by their actions, by their resource priorities, and by their cooperation that the threat of catastrophic terrorism is the most immediate, most likely, most potentially devastating threat we face; that it threatens all of us equally; that it demands urgent action; that it requires a new level of cooperation. This is the kind of danger that ought to focus our attention—because if we don't prevent this threat, nothing else will matter.

What must we do? NTI has funded a project that brings together a consortium of 21 research institutions across Europe, Russia, the U.S. and Asia to work together on threat reduction. Let me summarize their conclusion:

1. Nuclear weapons and materials—wherever they are in the world—represent a grave danger. We must secure all of it, everywhere, quickly to reduce the terrorist threat.
2. Tactical nuclear weapons must be accounted for and secured.
3. All excess weapons-grade nuclear materials should be secured and then destroyed.
4. Chemical weapons—every one of them—should be secured and destroyed.
5. Biological weapons facilities of the former Soviet Union must be open and transparent. We must help convert these facilities and the labors of the scientists who used to work in them, to peaceful commercial purposes.

The most positive recent development in Cooperative Threat Reduction came in the summer of last year when the G8 nations pledged \$20 billion over ten years to launch the Global Partnership and to secure and prevent the read of weapons and mass destruction. Since this announcement many other nations have joined the partnership. Kazakhstan has a great deal to contribute to the partnership, and I hope that you will join. The partnership should include everyone who has something to safeguard and who has something to contribute to safeguarding it. Kazakhstan is unique as an example of leadership.

A great opportunity to accelerate the work of the global partnership comes next summer in Sea Island, Georgia, where the leaders of the G8 will meet again. Either the G8 will dramatically expand its threat reduction efforts, or the Global Partnership will remain a second-tier response to a first-tier threat—and leave grave dangers to our children.

In the race between cooperation and catastrophe, we have taken steps in the right direction, but we're long past the time when we can take satisfaction with step in the

right direction. A gazelle running from a cheetah is taking steps in the right direction. It's not just a question of direction; it's a matter of speed.

If a terrorist nuclear device exploded tonight in Washington, New York, Astana, Moscow or London, what would we wish we had done to stop it? Why aren't we doing that now?

ADDRESS BY SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR AT NUCLEAR DANGERS SYMPOSIUM

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, in reference to H. Res. 905, I submit an address by Senator RICHARD LUGAR, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, presented on December 16, 2003 at a symposium entitled *Kazakhstan: Reducing Nuclear Dangers, Increasing Global Security*.

SYMPOSIUM KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR (R-IN), CHAIRMAN, SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

It is a pleasure to be here today to celebrate the decision made by Kazakhstan to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear state. A little more than a decade ago, when the Soviet Union collapsed, Kazakhstan became the fourth largest nuclear power in the world. But instead of enlarging the nuclear club, Kazakhstan joined Ukraine and Belarus in turning away from weapons of mass destruction. Courageous leaders chose instead to embrace the NPT and the arms control process in eliminating offensive nuclear, chemical and biological arms from Kazakhstan.

The world cheered when Kazakhstan became a non-nuclear state in November 1996. I am proud of the role the United States played in Kazakhstan's decision and of our role in facilitating the removal of thousands of nuclear warheads and the elimination of hundreds of SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missiles, silos, and command centers. The addition of three more nuclear weapons states would have been a devastating setback to the reduction of offensive nuclear arms around the world.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Kazakhstan's wise and brave choice stands in stark contrast to events in India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Iran. In 1998, the world was shocked by the testing of nuclear weapons in India and Pakistan. In January of this year, the international arms control process was again shaken by the departure of North Korea from the NPT. Last month, the world watched closely as the IAEA deliberated over Iran's numerous NPT violations amid Tehran's threats of withdrawal should the body seek to enforce the treaty's provisions.

With these events in mind, the world should be especially appreciative of the course selected by Kazakhstan. Leaders in Almaty faced the same choices as their counterparts in New Delhi, Islamabad, Pyongyang, and Tehran. But instead of violating international norms and pursuing nuclear weapons, Kazakh leaders made the right choice. When searching for success stories, the international community should turn to Kazakhstan.

The presence of dangerous weaponry in the states of the former Soviet Union was not a problem that the U.S. Government was pre-

pared to deal with in 1991. Most decision-makers in Washington were highly skeptical of assisting the newly independent states in eliminating their inherited arsenals. In fact, many were opposed to committing funds to any program that seemed to benefit the former Soviet Union. The atmosphere was decidedly hostile to initiatives that focused on foreign problems. Americans were weary of the Cold War and the Gulf War. Both Congress and aspirants in the 1992 Presidential election had decided that attention to foreign concerns was politically a lowered priority.

In this atmosphere, Senator Nunn and I proposed legislation to commit a portion of Defense Department resources each year to the cooperative dismantlement of the old Soviet arsenal. The House of Representatives had previously rejected a plan to commit one billion dollars to addressing the problems of the former Soviet Union. That outcome did not give Senator Nunn and me much of a springboard for our initiative. Yet we brought together a bipartisan nucleus of Senators who saw the problem as we did. Remarkably, the Nunn-Lugar Program was passed in the Senate by a vote of 86 to 8. It went on to gain approval in the House and was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush.

Many believed that the Nunn-Lugar Program would be a relatively simple affair wherein weapons would be quickly safeguarded and destroyed. But these efforts were far more complex than most expected. It wasn't until Sam Nunn and I took high-ranking Bush Administration officials with us on a trip to the former Soviet Union that executive branch implementation was accelerated and a strong commitment was established.

At a cost of less than two-tenths of one percent of the annual U.S. defense budget, the Nunn-Lugar Program has facilitated the destruction of 520 ballistic missiles, 451 ballistic missile launchers, 7 mobile missile launchers, 122 bombers, 624 long-range nuclear air-launched cruise missiles, 408 submarine missile launchers, 445 submarine launched ballistic missiles, and 27 strategic missile submarines. It also has sealed 194 nuclear test tunnels. Most notably, 6,212 warheads that were on strategic systems aimed at the United States have been deactivated. To put this into perspective, Nunn-Lugar has dismantled more nuclear weaponry than the countries of Great Britain, France, and China currently possess in their stockpiles and arsenals combined.

Nunn-Lugar also has undertaken previously-classified emergency missions in cooperation with the government of Kazakhstan to thwart proliferation. Project Sapphire is the best known. In the pre-dawn hours of November 20, 1994, as winter descended upon northeastern Kazakhstan, experts from the Departments of Defense and Energy took possession of enough highly enriched uranium to make between 20 and 30 nuclear weapons. Two U.S. C-5 cargo planes then flew 20 hours with five mid-air refuelings, to deliver the material safely to the United States and prevent it from falling into the hands of rogue states or terrorist cells.

Nunn-Lugar also assisted Kazakhstan in eliminating the former Soviet nuclear weapons testing complex. The Degelen Mountain Test Tunnel Complex and Balapan were the sites of hundreds of nuclear weapons tests throughout the Cold War. In close cooperation with Kazakh partners, the Nunn-Lugar Program systematically dismantled the complex and sealed nearly 200 nuclear test tunnels and shafts. These facilities will never again contribute to the weapons systems that threatened the world during the Cold War.

More recently, the Nunn-Lugar Program concluded an agreement with Kazakhstan to raze to the ground the world's largest anthrax production and weaponization facility. Stepnogorsk, built by the Soviet Union during the height of the Cold War, will be completely eliminated and decontaminated.

The Nunn-Lugar Program has already eliminated or dismantled equipment necessary for the production of biological weapons. But now we will take the additional step of razing the weapons-related buildings to the ground. Currently, American contractors are removing windows, non-load bearing walls, and other debris and disposing of it prior to the commencement of demolition. Each building will be contained and eliminated in a secure and ecologically safe manner.

RECENT TRIP TO KAZAKHSTAN

This past summer, I had the opportunity to visit Almaty. During that visit, I toured Nunn-Lugar projects and visited with Kazakh leaders about future opportunities for cooperative threat reduction.

I toured the Kazakh Science Center for Quarantine and Zoonotic Diseases, a biological research facility located in one of the city's residential neighborhoods. The Center has 135 staff members and 50 years of experience in the identification, handling, control and treatment of dangerous, naturally occurring microbes that cause anthrax, tularemia, plague, and brucellosis.

The facility is working on treatments for Tuberculosis, plague, and other dangerous diseases, not only for Kazakhstan, but for all mankind. We are creating cures arid helping people throughout the world. The Nunn-Lugar Program has worked to improve the security surrounding the facility, installed alarm and accounting systems, and improved the protection and control in storage areas. Today the facility is working closely with experts here in the United States and elsewhere to address mutual threats from dangerous diseases and pathogens.

I also had good discussions with Kazakh leaders on plans to dismantle a former nuclear weapons storage bunker at Semipalatinsk so that terrorists or rogue nations will not have the opportunity to study and duplicate its design. Let me be clear, this facility does not represent a Kazakh violation of international commitments. Instead, the concern was that the facility would provide would-be terrorists with valuable intelligence and insight into the design of such facilities. I am pleased to announce that the U.S. and Kazakhstan have agreed to eliminate this dangerous facility and the potential threat it poses to the security of operational Soviet-designed storage facilities elsewhere.

NUNN-LUGAR EXPANSION

This year Congress took important steps in the Fiscal Year 2004 Defense Authorization Conference Report to continue the Nunn-Lugar Program's important work. I commend Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman, John Warner, and Ranking Member, Carl Levin, for a bill that fully funds the Bush Administration's request for nonproliferation and dismantlement projects and expands the President's authority to confront the threat posed by proliferation.

The outcome was far from certain when the Senate and House passed divergent bills with respect to the Nunn-Lugar Program. The Senate bill included a provision that I had authored, known as "The Nunn-Lugar Expansion Act." This provision gives the President the authority to use the Nunn-Lugar Program beyond the former Soviet Union to address proliferation emergencies. Unfortunately, the House took a different approach, denying the Administration the

ability to use Nunn-Lugar worldwide. In the end, however, the House and Senate conferees arrived at a compromise that will permit Nunn-Lugar to continue its important work and, where needed, to expand the winning strategy beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union. The bill permits President Bush to use up to \$50 million of unobligated Nunn-Lugar funds for proliferation emergencies outside the former Soviet Union. I worked closely with the Administration on this important issue and received the strong support of Dr. Condoleezza Rice and Secretary of State Colin Powell. Most importantly, I have spoken to the President on more than one occasion about Cooperative Threat Reduction. The program as well as our new initiatives has his full and strong support.

The continuing experience of Nunn-Lugar has created a tremendous nonproliferation asset for the United States. We have an impressive cadre of talented scientists, technicians, negotiators, and managers working for the Defense Department and for associated defense contractors who understand how to implement non-proliferation programs and how to respond to proliferation emergencies. The new authority will permit and facilitate the use of Nunn-Lugar expertise and resources when nonproliferation threats around the world are identified.

Proliferation threats sometimes require an instantaneous response. We must not allow a proliferation or WMD threat to "go critical" because we lacked the foresight to empower the U.S. to respond. The Nunn-Lugar Program's experience in Kazakhstan through "Project Sapphire" shows the utility of such capabilities.

The precise replication of the Nunn-Lugar Program will not be possible everywhere. Clearly, many states will continue to avoid accountability for programs related to weapons of mass destruction. When nations resist such accountability, other options must be explored. When governments continue to contribute to the WMD threat facing the United States, we must be prepared to apply diplomatic and economic power, and as a last resort, military force.

Yet we should not assume that we cannot forge cooperative nonproliferation programs with some critical nations. The experience of the Nunn-Lugar Program in Kazakhstan has demonstrated that the threat of weapons of mass destruction can lead to extraordinary outcomes based on mutual interest. No one would have predicted in the 1980s that American contractors and DOD officials would be on the ground in Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan destroying thousands of strategic systems. If we are to protect ourselves during this incredibly dangerous period, we must create new nonproliferation partners and aggressively pursue any nonproliferation opportunities that appear. Nunn-Lugar expansion authority is the first step down that road. Ultimately, a satisfactory level of accountability, transparency, and safety must be established in every nation with a WMD program.

There are always risks when expanding a successful venture into new areas, but I don't believe we have a choice. We must give the Administration the ability to interdict and neutralize the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This new venture, like its predecessor, will take time to organize and to establish operating procedures, but I am hopeful that a decade from now, we will look back on this effort and marvel at the successes we have enjoyed.

CONCLUSION

The U.S., Kazakhstan, and the international community still have much work to do and these efforts will require compromise

and sacrifice. The last ten years have shown that nothing is impossible. Both sides have set aside past differences to accomplish this cooperation. Let us continue to approach these challenges with creativity, a willingness to cooperate, and a commitment to a safer world.

Historically, the world has never before enjoyed such an opportunity for former adversaries to work together on mutual threat reduction and on such an awesome and world threatening agenda. After decades of tense military confrontation and ideological struggle, we are sending American firm and know-how to Kazakhstan as we work together to dismantle weapons and materials of mass destruction, and their means of development and delivery. Bipartisan vision, statesmanship, and patience will be required over many years. For the sake of our children and our hopes for normal life in our world, we must be successful.

From an interview by Senator Richard Lugar to the news media following the symposium:

I hope the Nunn-Lugar Program will continue to be funded. I would like to stress that the cooperation with Kazakhstan has played a key role for putting this program into practice. Kazakhstan is a courageous country and the policies of President Nazarbayev have laid the foundation for practical realization of our program.

Kazakhstan remains a reliable partner of the United States, and we are grateful to this nation for its enthusiasm and real deeds in the area of disarmament. All of this gives us hope for a continued successful work."

RICHARD LUGAR: U.S. SENATOR (R-IN), CHAIRMAN, SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Dick Lugar is an unwavering advocate of U.S. leadership in the world, strong national security, free-trade and economic growth.

This fifth generation Hoosier is the longest serving U.S. Senator in Indiana history. He is the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a member and former chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976 and won a fifth term in 2000, his third consecutive victory by a two-thirds majority. He holds all Indiana statewide election records.

Lugar manages his family's 604-acre Marion County corn, soy-bean and tree farm. Before entering public life, he helped manage with his brother Tom the family's food machinery manufacturing business in Indianapolis.

As the two-term mayor of Indianapolis (1968-75), he envisioned the unification of the city and surrounding Marion County into one government. Unigov, as Lugar's plan was called, set the city on path of uninterrupted economic growth.

Richard Lugar has been a leader in reducing the threat of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. In 1991, he forged a bipartisan partnership with then-Senate Armed Services Chairman, Sam Nunn (D-GA), to destroy these weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. To date, the Nunn-Lugar Program has deactivated nearly 6,000 nuclear warheads that were once aimed at the United States.

As Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Lugar built bipartisan support for 1996 federal farm program reforms, ending 1930s era federal production controls. He has promoted broader risk management options for farmers, research advancements, increased export opportunities and higher net farm income. Lugar initiated a biofuels research program to help decrease U.S. dependency on foreign oil. He also led initiatives to streamline the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reform the food stamp program and preserve the federal school lunch program.

Lugar has promoted policies that spur economic growth, cut taxes, lead to job creation, eliminate wasteful government spending and reduce bureaucratic red tape for American businesses.

His Hoosier commonsense has been recognized many times including such awards as Guardian of Small Business, the Spirit of Enterprise, Watchdog of the Treasury, and 36 honorary doctorate degrees. He was the fourth person ever named Outstanding Legislator by the American Political Science Association.

Richard Lugar and his wife Charlene were married September 8, 1956, and have four sons and seven grandchildren.

ADDRESS BY DR. GRAHAM ALLISON AT NUCLEAR DANGERS SYMPOSIUM

HON. ENI F.H. FALOMVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. FALOMVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, in reference to H. Res. 905, I submit an address by Dr. Graham Allison, Professor at Harvard University and Director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, presented on December 16, 2003 at a symposium entitled *Kazakhstan: Reducing Nuclear Dangers, Increasing Global Security*.

SYMPOSIUM REMARKS

(By Graham Allison)

It is a great honor for me to participate in this happy event and to celebrate the twelfth birthday of Kazakhstan, and, as the Minister said, the tenth anniversary of Kazakhstan's participation in the Nunn-Lugar CTR Program.

I want to congratulate Ambassador Saudabayev and his colleagues for putting together such a remarkable event, and President Nazarbayev for the actions that make it possible for us to celebrate this occasion.

I am going to make four points.

First, I want to agree strongly with Sam Nunn about the importance of the success of Kazakhstan. John Kennedy had a saying, which he would frequently observe, that "success has a thousand fathers, or mothers, and failure is an orphan."

If we are celebrating a success today, I would say this is a success of President Nazarbayev for a leadership that is truly remarkable and which one gets some sense for in his book, *Epicenter of Peace*.

But I would also celebrate Sam Nunn and Dick Lugar for their initiative without which the events that we are celebrating surely would not have occurred.

Without the Nunn-Lugar Program, an initiative undertaken by members of Congress, not by Administration, that put this issue front and center and provide the wherewithal to deal with it, the story of Kazakhstan, I believe, would have turned out differently.

So I want to congratulate the two of them and to say what a remarkable process I believe this was.

Historians have a hard time dealing with counterfactual. In fact for all of us when something has happened, it seems like, well, it almost had to happen.

But let us imagine what might have been.

Just imagine that a Kazakh leader, let's call him President Nazarbayev, sought to rest operational control of some 1,400 nuclear weapons, the fourth largest arsenal in the world, from former Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces' troops whose chain of command continued to run to Moscow. Would they have

succeeded? Would Moscow have taken these efforts to seize operational effort as a casus belli and attacked these missile facilities or indeed Kazakhstan itself? Had a contest for control of the nuclear arsenals ensued, would some of these weapons have been fired? If so, since most of the warheads were mounted on ICBMs that had been programmed to hit and were targeted against the United States, millions of Americans could have suffered instant nuclear death.

I had a great fortune to work in the first Clinton Administration on nuclear weapons issues. And I believe that without the courageous actions of President Nazarbayev, the Kazakh government and the cooperation of the U.S. and Russian government in that effort, and the US participation through the Nunn-Lugar Program, these events would not have occurred the way they did. That's my first point.

Second point. I also wanted to support Sam Nunn in talking about Kazakhstan being too modest, I think, too reserved, too reticent about taking its example of nuclear disarmament to others. I was actually encouraged when Ambassador Saudabayev read the letter from President Nazarbayev and I am afraid I'm not quoting him exactly, but I think he said, "Kazakhstan has earned the moral right to call on the world to follow its example." I think that's exactly correct. And I think if the Kazakh Government were a more active player with other governments, especially acting on the basis of the moral right that it has earned, the world would become a safer place.

Who could better deal with Iran than Kazakhstan?

President Nazarbayev knows Iranian leadership very well indeed. So who can explain to them the consequences of alternative path better than President Nazarbayev? So I thought that this has come to the point when Kazakhstan needs to be less modest and less reserved. It should be proud of what it accomplished becoming a nuclear-free nation.

Thirdly. If the denuclearization of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus whose nuclear arsenal was eliminated was the signal success of the 1990s, I believe, the signal failure was the failure to capitalize on those events to push through a more general solution.

In 1998 nuclear tests were conducted by India and Pakistan when they declared themselves nuclear weapons states. But could one of them turn to example provided by Kazakhstan, and Ukraine and Belarus, more, even more, becoming a platform or a foundation of a more global effort to prevent nuclear terrorism and to realize that the nuclear war could be lost? And I believe the answer is yes.

So, my fourth and final point, especially for Christmas season, is a piece of good news. Good news that, I think, Sam has already suggested, but I would like to put slightly more provocatively.

The unspoken and frequently unrecognized fundamental insight, I believe, is that nuclear terrorism is preventable. Nuclear terrorism is, in fact, preventable. In the absence of fissile material, either enriched uranium or plutonium, there could be no nuclear programs and, therefore, no nuclear terrorism.

So, all that we have to do, all is a lot, but all that we have to do, is to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons or fissile materials for these weapons to develop.

Fortunately, manufacturing or producing new highly enriched uranium or plutonium is a successive lengthy process that requires large and visible and indeed vulnerable facilities.

Until now, all the fissile materials that currently exist were successfully protected.

The technology for doing so already exists: Americans lose no gold from Fort Knox, nor does Russia lose items from the Kremlin Armory.

So all that we have to do, and it's a lot, but all that we have to do is prevent production of new fissile material, lock down or eliminate all the fissile materials that currently exist.

I have a piece in the current issue of the *Foreign Affairs* that is coming out next week, in which I make this argument at some length and propose a new doctrine of what I would call the "Three No's":

1. No new nuclear weapons.

2. No new programs, no new facilities for producing either enriched uranium or plutonium.

3. No new nuclear states.

Kazakhstan, I think, is the best example of all three of these.

There's no question that Kazakhstan can be a source of nuclear 9/11, because Kazakhstan has no nuclear weapons, it has no production facilities of either enriched uranium or plutonium, and it has no fissile material.

I believe that is something that people with Nuclear Threat Initiative and Sam Nunn should be given credit for. And I congratulate our Kazakh partners for their extraordinary endeavor.

Director of Harvard's major Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BCSIA), Professor Graham Allison has for three decades been a leading analyst of U.S. national security and defense policy with a special interest in terrorism. As Assistant Secretary of Defense in the first Clinton Administration, Dr. Allison received the Defense Department's highest civilian award, the Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, for "reshaping relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan to reduce the former Soviet nuclear arsenal." This resulted in the safe return of more than 12,000 tactical nuclear weapons from the former Soviet republics and the complete elimination of more than 4,000 strategic nuclear warheads previously targeted at the U.S. and left in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus when the Soviet Union disappeared.

As Director of BCSIA, Dr. Allison has assembled a team of more than two dozen leading scholars and practitioners of national security to analyze terrorism in its multiple dimensions. Products include: *Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy* (1996), *America's Achilles Heel: Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Terrorism and Covert Attack* (1998), *Catastrophic Terrorism* (1998), and others.

A 1995 Washington Post op-ed by Dr. Allison warned that: "In the absence of a determined program of action, we have every reason to anticipate acts of nuclear terrorism before this decade is out." Dr. Allison was the organizer of the Commission on America's National Interests (1996 and 2000) that included leading Senators and national security specialists from across the country (former Senator Sam Nunn, Senators John McCain, Bob Graham, and Pat Roberts, Condoleezza Rice, Richard Armitage, Robert Ellsworth, and others). The Commission's work highlighted the threat of mega-terrorism as a major challenge to American national interest. Senator Roberts credited the work of the Commission as inspiration in his creating a Subcommittee on Emerging Threats of the Senate Armed Services Committee. At the initial session of that Subcommittee on March 11, 1999 he warned that there is "a real opportunity for a handful of zealots to wreak havoc on a scale that hitherto only armies could obtain. Targets will be selected for their symbolic value, like the World Trade Center in the heart of Manhattan, because terrorists need to escalate their

attacks, making each more spectacular and horrific than its predecessor.

Dr. Allison is also a leading analyst of Russia and its transformation to democracy and market economy as well as an authority on the threat of loose nukes and weapons of mass destruction. He has written numerous articles and op-eds in the foremost journals and newspapers and is a sought-after speaker and commentator. Dr. Allison's seminal book, *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*, first published in 1971, and significantly revised and re-issued in 1999, ranks among the bestsellers in political science with more than 350,000 copies in print.

Dr. Allison was born and raised in Charlotte, North Carolina. He was educated at Davidson College; Harvard College (B.A., *Magna Cum Laude*, in History); Oxford University (B.A. and M.A., First Class Honors in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics); and Harvard University (Ph.D. in Political Science).

TRIBUTE TO THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TUSCOLA COUNTY FAIR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, July 23rd through July 29th will mark the 125th anniversary of the Tuscola County Fair. Since 1881, the fair has been an annual tradition of family and friends in the greater Tuscola County area. It is the oldest on-going event in Tuscola County. To celebrate the anniversary, the community is holding a barbeque on Sunday in Caro Michigan to kick off this year's celebration.

From the beginning the fair was a success. The Caro District Agricultural Society organized the first fair to allow the local farmers and merchants to display their produce, livestock, handicrafts, merchandise and machinery. One of the popular entertainments of the day was harness racing and in 1892 the clay track was completed so that sulky races could be run. Two years later the first grandstand, seating 1500 people, was finished. It was adjacent to the track and also had a wooden stage.

After purchasing the land from the Van Winkle family in 1895, the fair continued to grow. Buildings were constructed over the years including Heritage Hall, the swine and cattle barns, the 4-H horse barn, the merchants' display hall, and the fair offices. In 1920 Michigan Sugar Company provided the first electricity to the fair. After being destroyed by fire twice the grandstand was rebuilt both times. The state highway department built a park with picnic tables and a covered water fountain for fair patrons. Later the village expanded this park and added a swimming pool and tennis courts. During World War II the fair grounds operated as a prisoner of war camp. The German prisoners housed at fair grounds worked at the Michigan Sugar Company. After the war ended, it was the center of Tuscola County celebrations welcoming home their returning veterans. Utilized year round, the fairgrounds have been the site of several festivals, trade shows, educational programs, and athletic events.

The spirit of the Tuscola County Fair is embodied in the people that have attended year after year. They have brought their best livestock, canned goods, flowers, needlework, crafts, and produce to display. The fair is an opportunity to socialize, to be entertained, to be inspired and to be educated.

Agricultural fairs in the United States played a significant role in developing a sense of community and spurring innovation. Agriculture was the largest domestic industry in the 19th century and the agricultural fair was the primary means to showcase the ingenuity of American farmers producing an abundant harvest. Innovations first demonstrated at a fair are now part of everyday agricultural and livestock production worldwide. Agricultural fairs have historically promoted three core values: education, community celebration, and youth development. The Tuscola County Fair is no exception. The partnership between the fair, 4-H, the community of Caro, educational institutions and local business is the central component to the fair's longevity and vitality.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in commending the members of the Tuscola County Fair Association for their tireless work preserving and supporting a piece of America's living history. The fair continues to challenge farmers to increase our bounty and every American has benefited from their skill in rising to that challenge.

TRIBUTE TO THE JOHN W. STEVENSON MASONIC LODGE NO. 56

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am honoring the John W. Stevenson Masonic Lodge No. 56, Prince Hall Free and Accepted Masons, for their scholarship program and their support, encouragement, and education of today's youth. On July 23rd the Lodge will present scholarships to four high school students at their annual banquet in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

The theme of this year's banquet is "Investing in Our Youth to Guarantee Our Future." The 53 members of the Lodge work throughout the year to raise money for the College Scholarship Fund. Their goal is to help as many young people as possible achieve their dreams of a better life. The Lodge members have established the cornerstones of high morals, good character, and sound education for a solid foundation in life. They view the scholarship fund as a means to assist young people in building upon that foundation.

The members distribute the applications throughout Genesee County and students are awarded the scholarships based upon several factors including greatest financial need. This year the recipients are all graduating seniors but the program is also open to students working for advanced degrees.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending the members of the John W. Stevenson Lodge No. 56 for their exemplary work on behalf of the young men and women of the greater Flint area. Since the Lodge was founded in 1968,

the men of the John W. Stevenson Lodge have dedicated themselves to ensuring all youth are able to fulfill their potential.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
IRENE L. JAMES, ESQ.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me as I rise to honor the memory and legacy of Irene L. James who passed away on Tuesday, July 4, 2006. Her death leaves a deep void in the Greater Newark community.

Irene was known for her caring spirit and her service to others. She was creative, passionate and intelligent. Her intellect led her to Rutgers University in Newark where she earned both her under-graduate and law degrees. Over the years, she would hold several roles that allowed her to utilize her talents to enrich the lives of others. A prolific writer, Irene was able to secure grants and/or technological enhancements for many programs and institutions. In fact, Irene is credited with procuring a three million dollar grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to create a "fighting back" sight in Newark. This program's mission was to help decrease the demand for alcohol, tobacco and other drugs for women and children. Irene served with distinction in administrative positions at Essex County College, CHOICES, Inc., Newark Welfare and Newark Fighting Back.

During her life, Irene touched many lives with her kindness, thoughtfulness and humor. She will be remembered for making a difference in the lives of those fortunate enough to benefit from her years of public service. Irene was a profound believer in social justice and was able to associate with many others who felt likewise.

As Irene's life was celebrated during her "Home going" service on Wednesday, July 12, 2006, many recalled the impact she made in the community, her competency and professionalism. They remembered that she came from a family of achievers, including my Chief of Staff, Maxine James, her father, Mack James, sister, Jeanette Parham and her brother, Michael James.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in letting Irene L. James' family, friends and associates know that her memory will always be honored and cherished.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALLYSON Y. SCHWARTZ

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, due to delays on Amtrak, I regretfully missed rollcall votes 375-377. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner: rollcall No. 375—"Yea", rollcall No. 376—"Yea", rollcall No. 377—"Yea".

HOUSTON LIVESTOCK SHOW AND
RODEO SCHOLARSHIP FUND**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to one of the most successful scholarship programs in the country. The Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo has been known as the largest Rodeo in the world.

It attracts the best of the best in the rodeo and livestock industries but it also raises millions of dollars for Houston area children to go to college.

The Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo awarded 315 scholarships totaling \$3.78 million this year, and every year, the rodeo increases the number of awards given.

Forty students in our Congressional District received a \$12,000 Rodeo scholarship bringing in almost \$500,000 in scholarship money collectively.

Since 1957, the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo has been helping students that demonstrate academic success, leadership, and need achieve their dream of going to college.

Next year will mark 50 years since the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo awarded their first scholarship and 75 years since the rodeo started.

In that time, over 20,0001 students have received over \$100 million.

I was pleased to learn that students in our Congressional District have received almost \$5.9 million in scholarship money since the Rodeo Scholarship Program has been in existence.

The area I represent has a large percentage of first-generation college students. I was especially pleased to learn that Milby High School, a school that is 90 percent Hispanic has received more Rodeo Scholarships than any other High School in the State.

Milby High School students have received 222 scholarships totaling \$1.4 million. That's impressive for Milby and it's a statement to the commitment of the Rodeo to serve all communities in Texas.

I'm sure hundreds of more students will enjoy benefiting from this amazing program as it grows in the future.

I am proud to be a life member of the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo and thank the thousands of volunteers that dedicate well over a million hours of service each year to make the rodeo and its scholarship program operate as smoothly as they do.

Their service to our community is greatly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all my fellow Members to come down to Houston sometime to enjoy all the entertainment the Rodeo has to offer, and then join me in visiting some of our neediest schools so you can meet the students that benefit from the world's largest rodeo.

TRAIL OF TEARS STUDY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 2006

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased that the U.S. House of Representatives is considering H.R. 3085, the Trail of Tears Documentation Act, which I introduced last year with my friend, Representative ZACH WAMP. This important legislation has 20 cosponsors from 8 different states and works to preserve an important chapter of our history so others can learn from our past.

The lessons that lie along the Trail of Tears are more than a chapter in a history book. They are the lessons that teach future generations to celebrate diversity rather than to push it into the farthest corners of our country. Only by experiencing this tragedy can we begin to understand why so many Native Americans died along this trail.

The Trail of Tears Documentation Act would encourage the Secretary of the Interior to complete the National Historic Trail of Tears from North Carolina to Oklahoma. The proposed routes include two trails in Arkansas where close to 2,000 Cherokee traveled after the U.S. government forced them to find new land in Indian Territory. The Bell route heads up the Arkansas River from Tennessee through Little Rock and Fort Smith, and the Bengé route extends west from Randolph County to Washington County.

Our legislation asks the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of the additional trail segments, emigration depot, and land components currently missing along the historic trail. Once complete, individuals will be able to travel the entire length of the trail and experience interpretations of that period in American history.

It is unacceptable that such a critical part of our history remains a patchwork of missing pieces. As Americans, we need to capture this part of history so we never forget the stories of families torn apart at the hands of our country. By preserving this trail, we will give our children and grandchildren the opportunity to experience this tragedy firsthand and develop a better understanding of what happened to Native Americans in this country.

IN SUPPORT OF LIFTING THE BAN
ON FEDERALLY FUNDED STEM
CELL RESEARCH**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it isn't every day that we get to come to the House Floor with the opportunity to save lives. When we voted on H.R. 810, the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act, we were given that very chance. With the Senate voting on the bill in the coming days, we must respond to 72 percent of Americans, scientists, researchers, and Nobel laureates and vote to continue our support for lifting the ban on which stem cell lines can be federally funded.

Right now, only 22 of the 78 stem cell lines approved by President Bush are left. Many of

these lines have been contaminated and are no longer useful, but more than 400,000 frozen embryos exist in the United States. With further research, these cells may be used as "replacement" cells and tissues to treat many diseases including Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, AIDS, Lou Gehrig's disease and others. Stem cell research holds hope of one day being able to treat brain injury, spinal cord injury, and stroke for which there is currently no treatment available. And they may solve the problem of the body's reaction to foreign tissue, resulting in dramatic improvements in the treatment of a number of life-threatening conditions, such as burns and kidney failure, for which transplantation is currently used.

As a co-chair on the Working Group for Parkinson's Disease and as someone who has lost a very close family member to Parkinson's disease, I know firsthand just how important this legislation is and how important it is to open up the stem cell lines. Parkinson's disease is a progressive degenerative brain disease which kills a specialized and vital type of brain cell, a cell which produces the substance dopamine, that is essential for normal movement and balance. The loss of these dopamine-producing cells causes symptoms, including slowness and paucity of movement, tremor, stiffness, and difficulty walking and balancing, which makes the sufferer unable to carry out the normal activities of daily living. In 30 percent of the cases those symptoms include dementia. As the disease progresses, it inflicts horrific physical, emotional, and financial burdens on the patient and family, requiring the caregiver to assist in the activities of daily living, and may eventually lead to placement in a nursing home until death.

With further research into stem cells, scientists will be able to "reprogram" the stem cells into the dopamine-producing cells which are lost in Parkinson's disease. One million Americans are afflicted by this terrible disease. This bill will directly help them.

As for the suspensions we are debating today, I have heard Members of the other body claim that they are useless, but harmless. That they don't do anything to help and that there are no applications of science that they would impact, that fetal farms simply don't exist.

Mr. Speaker, we have a bill before us that will save millions of lives and impact millions more.

It's time that we put the politics aside, listen to the science, and do what's right.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 810.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes on July 17, 2006. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 377, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall vote 376, I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall vote 375, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING HEATHER MARI STANTON OF NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Heather Mari Stanton on the occasion of her retirement as project manager from the Napa County Flood Control and Water Management District.

Ms. Stanton's career in public service began in 1981 when she was hired as the executive assistant to the city council in San Jose. Her involvement and leadership in political life had begun earlier, however, when she founded her own political campaign consulting company in 1975 and worked as a lobbyist and advocate for the outdoor industry.

Ms. Stanton's work in the Napa Valley began in 1987 with her appointment as an assistant to the city manager in Napa, and she quickly moved to the position of director of community resources, a position she held for a decade. As director, she was instrumental in overseeing the development of numerous parks, sporting facilities, and community buildings, as well as an animal shelter.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Stanton's work as project manager of the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District has been vital to the success of the ongoing effort to ensure greater flood protection for the communities along the Napa River. In addition to ensuring the safety of our communities, she has helped to preserve the natural beauty of the Napa Valley through her involvement with the restoration of over 900 acres of wetlands.

Ms. Stanton is an active participant and leader in the Napa Valley community. She is

currently a board member of Leadership Napa Valley, where she has helped develop programs to nurture new generations of leaders. She is also a member of the Napa Valley Art Association and the Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children.

Ms. Stanton has also actively been involved in promoting the interests of the business community in the Napa Valley through her participation with the Napa Chamber of Commerce. She is a past president and board member of the Napa Valley Conference and Visitor's Bureau.

Ms. Stanton is the loving mother of three children, Shana, Greg, and Andrew Stanton. She lives with her best friend and partner, Benjamin Faulk.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Heather Mari Stanton for her years of public service to the city and county of Napa, and for her hard work and leadership in the public life of the Napa Valley and extend our best wishes to her in retirement.

STEM CELL RESEARCH

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Federally funded, ethical stem cell research. H.R. 810 passed by the House and passed the Senate on July 18, 2006 accomplishes this goal.

This important legislation would lift the ban on which stem cell lines can be researched using Federal dollars. It provides sound rules and regulations to govern the research of

stem cells, such as preventing human cloning for embryos or the deliberate destruction of embryos, while also providing doctors and scientists the ability to perform more research to find new cures for degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's, spinal chord injuries, and diabetes.

Many of my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle believe this legislation will open the door to rouge doctors to perform cloning procedures, or will allow for the use of Federal funds to actually destroy the embryos. Let me be crystal clear, this legislation will NOT allow Federal funds to be used in the destruction of embryos, nor will this legislation allow these funds to be used in cloning.

We, as a country, excel in so much; let us push forward on important research rather than regressing. With embryonic stem cell research we could potentially save the lives of an estimated 100 million Americans.

While this bill has overwhelming support from our country's leading scientists, biomedical researchers, patient advocacy groups, and health organizations, along with many religious leaders. President Bush has emphatically stated he will veto this legislation; the first veto thus far of his 6-year administration.

I cannot, on my conscience stand face to face with an individual suffering from a degenerative disease, and tell them that an embryo that will be discarded is more important than saving their lives.

President Bush, I ask you to reconsider your stance on H.R. 810, the stem cell research bill. Leave a lasting legacy on your Presidency, this country and the entire world. Sign this important legislation into law. I support this legislation and stand with my colleagues in the House and the Senate.