

It was a compromise crafted by Attorney General Edward Levi and a Democratic Congress. A compromise that Time noted "beats showy confrontation, veto and stalemate." I think most of us, Madam Speaker, can agree that this sentiment rings just as true today.

Let me be clear. I am no Attorney General Levi, nor do I portend to know how history will judge us or this legislation.

But I can promise that I sincerely believe that this bill—this compromise—threaded the needle and I am proud of our efforts.

Some of my friends on the left are not happy; some on the far right are not either. But we all take seriously, the incredible responsibility we are given. I hope and pray that history proves our fidelity to our Constitution, as well as our commitment to protecting the safety of those we serve.

HONORING THE 79TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 2008

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 79th anniversary of the founding of the League of United Latin American Citizens, LULAC. This is a tremendous milestone and one in which LULAC members should take great pride. Under the leadership of National President, Rosa Rosales, LULAC continues to be an influential force in Congress and throughout the country.

LULAC is the largest and oldest civil rights and service organization in the United States. Since 1929, LULAC has worked tirelessly to advance the economic condition, increase access to quality health care and education, and civil rights of Latinos across the country. LULAC's commitment to the advancement of Latinos is demonstrated through the community-based programs it operates at more than 700 local councils nationwide.

Education has always been a top priority for LULAC. In 1975, the LULAC National Scholarship Fund LNSF was established to provide scholarships to Latino students who attend colleges and universities. LULAC's education efforts will continue to benefit future generations of Latino youth. I am also proud that LULAC has made proactive efforts to increase Latino civic participation in the United States through its voter registration and citizenship drives. LULAC plays a pivotal role in ensuring that Latinos are part of the political process on the local, state, and federal level.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating LULAC for all the hard work that it has done for the Latino community in the United States. LULAC is paving the way for generations after us to achieve even more. I look forward to continue working alongside LULAC to achieve social and economic justice for all Latinos.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. WILLIAM CHARLES DEMENT, LOWELL W. AND JOSEPHINE BERRY PROFESSOR OF PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, STANFORD UNIVERSITY AND DIVISION CHIEF OF THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF SLEEP

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 2008

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. William C. Dement as he celebrates his 80th birthday and as his family, friends and colleagues gather to commemorate his lifelong efforts to improve the health and safety of this Nation by advancing understanding of sleep, sleep disorders and their impact on performance and functioning.

Dr. Dement received his M.D. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1955 and 1957. There, he helped discover and describe Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep, described the relationship between REM sleep and dreaming, established the all night sleep patterns of human beings, discovered REM sleep in animals and newborn babies, and demonstrated that the patterns of specific rapid eye movements are related to the visual experience of the dream. He transformed what was once thought of as a passive state that was undeserving of medical attention or curiosity into a medical specialty.

In 1963, Dr. Dement joined the Psychiatry Department at Stanford University, where for the past 45 years he has continued his studies on the neurochemistry of sleep and the functional significance of the different sleep states.

In 1970, Dr. Dement started the world's first Sleep Disorders Clinic which introduced all-night examination of patients with sleep-related complaints. He developed the Multiple Sleep Latency Test which remains the standard diagnostic measure of daytime sleepiness and made many other scientific contributions.

Among the most important of these are the elucidation of sleep debt and the long term consequences of sleep deprivation in all components of society. Dr. Dement is the author or co-author of approximately 500 scientific publications and the founding co-editor of the premier scientific journal, SLEEP.

Dr. Dement was co-founder of the Sleep Research Society in 1961 and founding President of the American Sleep Disorders Association (now the American Academy of Sleep Medicine) in 1975. Dr. Dement currently holds the position of honorary board member of the National Sleep Foundation, the Nation's leading non-profit organization dedicated to improving the understanding of sleep disorders.

Dr. Dement served as chairman of the congressionally-mandated National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research whose study and recommendations led directly to the cre-

ation of a new agency within the National Institutes of Health, the National Center on Sleep Disorders Research.

I am particularly grateful for Dr. Dement's work with patients. If it was not for Dr. Dement, my sleep apnea would probably still be undiagnosed and I would be like millions of other Americans who needlessly suffer due to a lack of public and professional awareness of the signs and symptoms of sleep disorders.

Therefore, on behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people of the 15th Congressional District of California, I am pleased to join with the family, friends and colleagues of Dr. William C. Dement in celebrating his 80th birthday. May he be blessed with many more.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 9, 2008

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1315, a resolution that commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA.

NASA was established in 1958 and has become one of the premier research institutions in the United States. Through NASA, the United States has put humans on the moon, helped build the International Space Station, sent spacecraft to investigate Mars, and has built the Hubble Telescope to view more of the universe. NASA research has also been used to improve products that have changed our world—from airplanes to communications satellites.

Research and innovation is crucial to the United States' global competitiveness. Since its beginning, NASA has inspired many children to study math, science, engineering and technology. My district is home to Farnsworth Aerospace Elementary Magnet School of St. Paul, Minnesota, which is a NASA Explorer School. This initiative incorporates NASA content and programs into science, technology and mathematics curriculum in the classroom. When I have met with the teachers and students at Farnsworth, I have witnessed the enthusiasm and inquiry that the NASA curriculum generates. Through the Explorer School program, NASA helps to produce the scientists, engineers, researchers, explorers, innovators, and astronauts of the future.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.