

Mathematical, and Physical Sciences at the University of Maryland and Montgomery College. Cliff also has taught the capstone course for Johns Hopkins University's M.B.A. program as an adjunct professor.

In addition to his leadership and many contributions to business and higher education, Cliff Kendall has been deeply involved with non-profit organizations. He is the Founding Chair of the Community Foundation of Montgomery County and has been active with Lighthouse for the Blind and the Greater Washington Salvation Army.

On a personal note, I have benefitted greatly from Cliff's sage advice on a range of issues over the years. He was actively engaged in our debates in Annapolis over the future of higher education in Maryland. He has also been a strong advocate for making sure Maryland is at the cutting-edge of the high-technology economy. I am very grateful for all he has done for our community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Clifford Kendall and his extraordinary contributions to our country.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEVADA TEST SITE

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Nevada Test Site on January 27, 2011, and the contributions of the thousands of men and women who served there throughout the Cold War. I deeply appreciate their dedication to their work and their unwavering patriotism. These test site workers are outstanding Americans and I thank them for being outstanding members of the southern Nevada community.

In 1950, President Harry Truman approved the recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense to establish a continental site for atomic bomb experiments. After consideration of possible sites throughout the United States, it was decided that the 5000 square mile Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range would be used for America's atomic weapons development program.

Shortly after midnight on January 27, 1951, personnel from the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory delivered a "nuclear capsule" to a heavily guarded Air Force B-50D sitting on a taxi strip at Kirtland Air Force Base outside Albuquerque. The B-50D lifted off from the runway and headed west through the darkness toward Frenchman Flat, a remote desert valley located on the new Nevada Test Site, sixty-five miles northwest of Las Vegas.

Shortly after 3:00 a.m., the go-ahead was issued for the test, code named Able. At 5:45 a.m., the device exploded as planned at a height of 1,060 feet. The Atomic Energy Commission swiftly moved to turn the Nevada Test site into a permanent proving ground for nuclear weapons.

For over four decades, the Nevada Test Site served as the nation's principal proving ground for nuclear weapons. Almost 90 percent of the 1,052 tests since 1945 were con-

ducted at the Nevada Test Site. During the 1950s, atmospheric testing provided for some spectacular visual performances, but also sent radioactive clouds beyond the test site boundaries and over inhabited areas. Concern regarding radioactive fallout spurred international test ban negotiations that culminated in the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. The test ban treaty banned atmospheric testing, replacing it with underground testing.

The Nevada Test Site played a major role in winning the Cold War. Nuclear weapons capabilities and their testing shaped the manner in which the Cold War was fought. Many have argued that it was the determining factor in keeping the struggle from becoming an all-out hot war.

The Nevada Test Site resembles an actual battleground. Hundreds of saucer-like craters, formed by the subsidence of the ground above an underground test shot, pock the test site, creating an almost moon-like landscape. Although massive amounts of high-level radioactivity were locked into the earth in the contained blasts, plutonium and other radioactive substances are still detectable above ground. This is the legacy of Cold War combat.

As the Representative for Nevada's First Congressional District, it is my great honor to recognize the 60th anniversary of the Nevada Test Site and commend all the men and women who contributed to the security of our Nation through their expertise, service, sacrifice and duty to country.

HONORING JEFFREY BRENDAN LEAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jeffrey Brendan Lean. Brendan is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Brendan has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Brendan has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Brendan has earned rank of Ordeal Member in the Order of the Arrow and Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Brendan has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Brendan designed and supervised the construction of a brick walkway to connect the East Entrance to the Family Life Center at Liberty United Methodist Church in Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jeffrey Brendan Lean for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, banks repossessed more than 1 million homes and issued nearly 3 million foreclosure notices in 2010. These record-breaking numbers defy a massive effort over the last two years by the Obama Administration to prevent foreclosures. Nearly \$12 billion dollars has been spent on a system to incentivize banks into lowering the monthly payments of troubled borrowers. But the program hasn't made a serious dent, and here's why: banks make more money on foreclosure than they do on mortgage loan modification.

Banks who give mortgages to homeowners also own many of the companies, known as servicers, which collect the monthly payments by borrowers. This seems like a logical arrangement, until you understand that servicers make more profit if a homeowner defaults on their mortgage and gets foreclosed on, than if the bank gives that struggling homeowner a mortgage modification. Yet one in five homeowners owe more on their mortgage than their home is even worth.

This has kept well-intentioned mortgage modification efforts by the Obama Administration will not be able to seriously reduce foreclosures until the banks are forced to write down the value of mortgages.

IN HONOR OF THE UNI-CAPITOL WASHINGTON INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the current participants of the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program. The Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program is a unique eight week experience that brings some of the most dedicated Australian university students who have exhibited a passion for civic engagement and public service to Washington, DC to work in Congressional offices.

This year, I am honored to welcome Elizabeth 'Liz' Noble into my Washington, DC office and I'm thrilled to have the opportunity to participate in this valuable exchange program, as I have since this program was established in 2000. Since its inception, the program has seen 118 young Australians walk the halls of Congress in various capacities and it is with the utmost pride that I recognize the importance of the Uni-Capitol Washington Internship Program in the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. Noble joined my office on January 3, 2011 from the University of Canberra where she is pursuing her B.A. in International Studies and Political Communication. During her time in my office, Liz has proven herself to be a tremendously caring, intelligent and dedicated intern and I am honored to host her. In addition to serving my constituents with professionalism and respect, she has attended hearings and briefings, drafted legislative correspondence and has assisted my staffers with a variety of important research projects.