

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, MSC PHARM,
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 work-

place 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.

● 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.

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 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 indi-

cate 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 CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 2006

Mrs. CAPPS. 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 RADM 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 RADM 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.