

exploded near his humvee. He was 28 years old.

Those who knew Matthew Vandegrift describe him as a true patriot, committed to his country, his family, his friends, and to helping those around him. He was full of energy and laughter, and was always looking for the next adventure.

Matthew grew up in Austin, TX, and attended Texas A&M University, where he graduated with honors in 2005. He was a member of the Corps of Cadets and Naval ROTC at Texas A&M, majored in international business, and had a 4.0 grade point average.

When he became a marine in 2005, Matthew joined a proud family tradition of military service. His father was a major in the Marine Corps, his younger brother Barrett is an Air Force helicopter pilot, and his great uncle was GEN Alexander Vandegrift, a World War II Medal of Honor recipient and the 18th Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.

When he was killed, Lieutenant Vandegrift was in the middle of a year-long deployment that began last August. Tasked with helping train Iraqi security forces, his team of four marines lived and patrolled together with 50 Iraqis. They were performing sweeps in Basra in an attempt to calm violence, root out pockets of insurgents, and stand up an Iraqi unit that could take charge of the security responsibilities in the area. It was a dangerous mission in one of the most dangerous places in Iraq. But it was also a vital mission, and one that demanded the smarts, courage, and character for which Lieutenant Vandegrift was known.

Each of our men and women in uniform is a patriot—they stand up at the call of their country and assume the task of service. But Matthew Vandegrift was also a patriot in a broader sense. Frances Wright, one of America's most famous lecturers, reminds us that patriotism is not simply one's love and dedication to country. Patriotism, she observes, is a virtue that characterizes an individual's commitment to the public good, to the preference of the interests of the many to the interests of the few, and to the love of liberty. "A patriot," she told an Indiana crowd on July 4, 1828, "is a useful member of society, capable of enlarging all minds and bettering all hearts with which he comes in contact; a useful member of the human family, capable of establishing fundamental principles and of merging his own interests, those of his associates, and those of his nation in the interests of the human race."

We cannot count the hearts that Lieutenant Vandegrift touched nor the lives he bettered—that knowledge rests in the memories of those who knew him and served with him—but we may hope to emulate his model of pa-

triotism. It is no easy task. It is rare that a man puts himself on the line for his country and for those with whom he served with such courage, with such heart, and with such a smile, as Matthew.

Lieutenant Matthew Vandegrift's stature in life is matched only by the depth of his sacrifice—and the void he leaves behind. To Matthew's family, I know no words that can ease the pain of losing a son or a brother. I hope that in time you will find consolation in the pride you must feel for Matthew's service and for the joy he brought to all who knew him. He was a patriot and a hero. His country will always honor his sacrifice.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL SALVATION ARMY WEEK

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I wish to share my enthusiasm for a celebration that is soon to take place across America, National Salvation Army Week. The Salvation Army has been serving and enriching American communities for over 125 years. Since 1954, when President Eisenhower declared the first National Salvation Army Week, local units and State divisions have used this time to celebrate the charitable work they have accomplished and call attention to forthcoming projects. It is a time of heightened activism for the organization and its members. But this week is also an opportunity, a chance for us to thank the corps' members for the wonderful gifts of servanthood and volunteerism they have shown.

I recognize the many lives the Salvation Army has touched through its important work, and I am deeply thankful for the men and women who offer their time and energy in realization of its cause.

Furthermore, I am especially pleased to note that several Indiana communities will be host to their own festivities in honor of this occasion.

In Chesterton, IN, a public concert will be held on Saturday, May 17, with a performance by the Chicago Brass Band. In Bloomington, interested parties will be able to partake in "Donut Day" on May 13 and a family Block Party on May 15. Columbus, IN, will fly the Salvation Army flag over its city hall for the entire week. Indianapolis will witness a "Ramp to Camp" fundraiser organized to send at-risk youth to summer camps. Fort Wayne-based Salvation Army volunteers will hold a Thank-a-Thon. New Albany, IN, will be the site of several open house events. The list continues; these are just a few of the many noteworthy events that I am confident will be a time of joy and fellowship for participants.

I hope you will join me in extending best wishes and fine weather upon all those involved in this year's National Salvation Army Week, May 11 to 17.

AGRICULTURAL TEMPORARY WORKERS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, every spring season brings many demands on the time of farmers and ranchers in my home State of Wyoming.

They are busy tending to their livestock, newly born calves and lambs, and planting their crops. Many of them rely on the H-2A program to find seasonal and temporary skilled workers to assist them in their time-honored work.

This program is vital to Wyoming's agricultural industry. That is why I joined my friend Senator ENZI in asking the Department of Labor to extend the public comment period on its proposed rule changes to the program.

Many Wyoming employers have not had an opportunity to fully review the proposed changes. I recognize that improvement in the program is needed. We must improve its efficiency for both workers and employers.

Recently, there was a very thoughtful editorial which was printed in the Wyoming Livestock Roundup on April 12.

The editorial was written by Bryce Reece. Bryce is the executive vice-president of the Wyoming Woolgrowers Association and I believe he does a terrific job of summing up the feelings of all Wyoming farmers and ranchers.

I recommend it to my colleagues and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMENT QUICKLY ON IMMIGRATION REFORM (By Bryce Reece)

Apparently frustrated with Congress and its lack of action regarding our immigration laws, the Bush administration has decided to reform some aspects of our system administratively.

On Feb. 13 the Department of Labor (DOL) issued a 47-page proposal to amend regulations regarding nonimmigrant workers employed in temporary or seasonal agricultural jobs. Contractual enforcement of nonimmigrant workers and employer responsibilities are also addressed. These proposed changes would supposedly "re-engineer" the process by which employers may obtain temporary labor certification from the DOL for use in petitioning the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to employ a nonimmigrant worker in H-2A (agricultural temporary worker) status.

Workers from outside the U.S. are not only vital to Wyoming and the nation's sheep industry, but are becoming increasingly important to all of Wyoming's livestock industry. As importantly, they are vital to all of U.S. agriculture. As the DOL noted in its proposal, "Data from the National Agricultural Worker Survey (NAWS) . . . shows that in 2006, 19 percent of all agricultural workers were first-time U.S. farm workers." Among the new workers, 85 percent were foreign-born and 15 percent were U.S. citizens. A new worker is defined as anyone with less than a year's experience.

Legally bringing in workers from outside of the United States is a laborious, tedious,

time-consuming and expensive proposition. This statement has become increasingly true since 9/11. Increased and heightened security has made the process a bureaucratic and administrative maze, one that many employers are on the verge of abandoning. Faced with the increased difficulty of compliance, smothering and draining regulations and a seemingly endless parade of federal bureaucrats throwing up roadblocks, it's hard for people in the countryside trying to run a business and do things right.

A lack of U.S. workers interested in or seeking employment in agriculture has compounded the problem. While those in agriculture have seemed to be "crying in the wilderness" about this worker shortage, some have been listening. Senator Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.) recently highlighted the unique labor needs of agriculture and the importance of foreign labor in a September 2006 floor statement: "We have one million people who usually work in agriculture. I must tell you they are dominantly undocumented. Senator Craig pointed out the reason they are undocumented is because American workers will not do the jobs. When I started this I did not believe it, so we called all the welfare departments of the major agriculture counties in California and asked—can you provide agricultural workers? Not one worker came from the people who were on welfare who were willing to do this kind of work."

The program, which is most commonly used in Wyoming for bringing in foreign workers, is called the "H-2A Program." The H-2A worker visa program provides a means for U.S. agricultural employers to hire foreign workers on a temporary basis. They fill a labor niche that cannot be met in the U.S. The H-2A program is vital to the western sheep industry; and, it is the H-2A program that has become a nightmare for agricultural producers looking to bring foreign workers to the U.S. legally. It is the H-2A program that the DOL is proposing to modify and "fix."

Senator Larry Craig (R-Idaho) summarized the problem this way: "[T]his economic sector, more than any other, has become dependent for its existence on the labor of immigrants who are here without legal documentation. The only program currently in place to respond to a lack of legal domestic agricultural workers, the H-2A guest worker program, is profoundly broken. Outside of H-2A, farm employers have no effective, reliable assurance that their employees are legal. We all want and need a stable, predictable, legal workforce in American agriculture. Willing American workers deserve a system that puts them first in line for available jobs with fair market wages. All workers should receive decent treatment and protection of fundamental legal rights. Consumers deserve a safe, stable, domestic food supply. American citizens and taxpayers deserve secure borders and a government that works. Last year, we saw millions of dollars' worth of produce rot in the fields for lack of workers. We are beginning to hear talk of farms moving out of the country, moving to the foreign workforce. All Americans face the danger of losing more and more of our safe, domestic food supply to imports. Time is running out for American agriculture, farm workers, and consumers. What was a problem years ago is a crisis today and will be a catastrophe if we do not act immediately."

In the proposal out for comment, DOL claims its purpose in re-engineering the H-2A program and the resulting outcomes will be:

Simplify the process by which employers obtain a labor certification.

Increase employer accountability to further protect against violations of program and worker standards.

Efficiencies in program administration that will significantly encourage increased program participation, resulting in an increased legal farm worker labor.

U.S. workers will be better protected from adverse effects when they are competing with workers who are legally present in the U.S. and who are subject to all of the requirements of the H2-A program.

Institute a new auditing process to verify that employers have, in fact, met their responsibilities under the H2-A program.

Alter the current H2-A housing inspection procedures.

The devil is always in the details, however, and we have identified several areas within the proposed changes where more harm than good could occur. Several agricultural groups have joined forces to analyze and prepare comments on these proposed changes.

The WWGA is asking all agriculture supporters and particularly employers who currently, or may in the future, utilize the H-2A program, to comment. Comments can be submitted electronically, which is the quickest and least expensive method.

For those wishing to secure a copy of the proposed changes, they can be found at <http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=DocketDetail&d=ETA-2008-0001> (click on one of the icons in the first row under "views").

With comments due on a very short timeline, April 14, we have posted helpful information including sample comments on our website at www.wyowool.org. Diane Carpenter in our office and I would also be glad to answer questions from those submitting comments on this tremendously important effort.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, please join me as we celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month this May.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month was originally established as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week in 1977 by a congressional resolution. In 1992, Congress expanded the week into a month to recognize the countless contributions that Asian Pacific Islanders Americans have made to our country.

The month of May is significant to the Asian and Pacific Islander American, APIA, community because it coincides with two important milestones in APIA history: the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants to the U.S., in May of 1843, and the contributions of Chinese workers toward building the transcontinental railroad, which was completed in May of 1869.

The APIA community is one of the fastest growing populations in the United States. With nearly 15 million residents and growing, APIAs contribute greatly to every aspect of life in America, just as they have throughout our history.

This year's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month theme is "Leadership,

Diversity, Harmony—Gateway to Success." As the Senator from California, which has 5 million APIA residents, I am working hard to address the many issues of importance to the APIA community, such as human rights, immigration reform, education, and health care.

As the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I have been working on issues such as peace and stability in East Asia and the Pacific, human rights issues, environmental protection, and the economy.

I hope you visit my Asian Pacific American Heritage Month web feature to learn more about how the APIA community has shaped our Nation's history. I hope that you will find this information useful and that you will celebrate the rich diversity that is America's greatest strength.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CELEBRATING SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS BASEBALL

- Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize the 50th anniversary of the San Francisco Giants in San Francisco, CA.

After relocating from New York to San Francisco, San Francisco Giants pitcher Ruben Gomez threw the historic first pitch from the mound at Seals Stadium in San Francisco on April 15, 1958 and 23,448 enthusiastic fans watched the Giants defeat the Brooklyn Dodgers 8-0 on that special day 50 years ago. San Francisco was now home to a part of our national pastime.

After two seasons at Seals Stadium, the Giants moved to Candlestick Park in 1960. Home to the Giants for 40 seasons, Candlestick Park is located on the San Francisco Bay and carried the reputation for being one of the coldest, windiest, and foggiest ball parks in all the country. Despite these less than favorable playing conditions, Candlestick Park stood strong on one of the most frightening days in San Francisco history: October 17, 1989. Candlestick Park was packed with 62,000 fans before Game 3 of the 1989 Bay Bridge Series between the San Francisco Giants and the Oakland Athletics, when the 7.1 Loma Prieta earthquake struck. Thankfully, Candlestick Park withstood the trembler and no one in attendance was injured.

In 2000, the Giants left Candlestick Park and relocated to the brand new Pacific Bell Park in downtown San Francisco. Now known as AT&T Park, the classically designed ballpark offers picturesque views of the city and bay. Today, the home of the San Francisco Giants is widely regarded as one of America's most beautiful stadiums.

In their first 50 years in San Francisco, the Giants have been a model of