

against recalcitrant employers. The Latino Union of Chicago runs the only worker center for day laborers in the Midwest, located in the Albany Park neighborhood of Chicago.

If the Border Protection, Anti-Terrorism and Illegal Immigration Act (H.R. 4437) is enacted, this comprehensive community approach would come to an end. It would destroy the very institutions in our communities that have developed real solutions. Day labor centers (and the private individuals, churches and government agencies that work with them) could face thousands or even millions of dollars in fines if they assist in the process of connecting day laborers to employers. The trust that day labor centers have built with communities would be eroded as the centers become responsible for verifying workers' immigration status. Volunteers and staff of worker centers would be turned into criminals and work center property could be seized. Good work, such as providing ESL classes and job skills training or leadership development, would be equated with alien smuggling.

H.R. 4437 and bills with similar provisions don't just jeopardize the lives of some immigrants, they are attacks on all our communities. As a first-generation American and as a Congresswoman who is honored to represent one of the most richly diverse districts in the country, I believe Washington must act now on immigration reform that keeps the American dream alive—not roll back the good work that day labor centers do every day across the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to look at the national study released by UIC and UCLA, which I hope is the first of many, to help us understand the problems day laborers and immigrants face in our country.

ON THE CORNER: DAY LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Abel Valenzuela, Jr., Nik Theodore, Edwin Meléndez, and Ana Luz Gonzalez)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report profiles, for the first time, the national phenomenon of day labor in the United States. Men and women looking for employment in open-air markets by the side of the road, at busy intersections, in front of home improvement stores and in other public spaces are ubiquitous in cities across the nation. The circumstances that give rise to this labor market are complex and poorly understood. In this report, we analyze data from the National Day Labor Survey, the first systematic and scientific study of the day-labor sector and its workforce in the United States.

This portrait of day labor in the United States is based on a national survey of 2,660 day laborers. These workers were randomly selected at 264 hiring sites in 139 municipalities in 20 States and the District of Columbia. The sheer number of these sites, combined with their presence in every region in the country, reflects the enormous breadth of this labor market niche.

Our findings reveal that the day-labor market is rife with violations of workers' rights. Day laborers are regularly denied payment for their work, many are subjected to demonstrably hazardous job sites, and most endure insults and abuses by employers. The growth of day-labor hiring sites combined with rising levels of workers' rights violations is a national trend that warrants attention from policy makers at all levels of government.

In some cities, the rise of day labor has been accompanied by community tensions, in part because of inaccurate and unsubstan-

tiated portrayals of these workers. The aim of this study is to provide sound empirical data on the day-labor phenomenon that can inform public discussions and provide the basis for thoughtful policy approaches to this complex issue.

10TH ANNIVERSARY GALA FOR THE SAGEMONT SCHOOL

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sagemont School on the occasion of their 10th anniversary celebration.

The Sagemont School is an educational establishment in my district that provides a nurturing and stimulating learning environment that inspires each student to think critically, reach his or her maximum potential and grow into a valuable citizen of our global community.

The Sagemont School's academic program is a rigorous college-prep curriculum that includes a variety of Honors and AP courses. Sagemont is second to none when it comes to integrating state-of-the-art technology, Internet use and even additional coursework at their "virtual school" education partner, University of Miami Online High School. Sagemont also meets the needs of students with specific learning disabilities through its Mountain Peak Academy, a program that mainstreams with the school's regular program.

The Sagemont School operates two campuses in Weston, in addition to its Virtual School known as The University of Miami Online High School. The Sagemont Lower School serves students in pre-K through grade 5; the Sagemont Upper School serves grades 6 through 12. The faculty and staff at Sagemont are dedicated to parent-teacher relationships in a high-tech learning environment. With multiple computers in the classroom and an average class size of 17 students, children are learning the skills they will need to be successful both in school and later in life.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to acknowledge the achievements of The Sagemont School over the past decade. It is my sincere belief that the Sagemont School will continue to instill in each of their students the joy of learning, personal growth, and a sense of personal and community responsibility for many years to come.

HONORING THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE CORPS

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Peace Corps, and the wonderful volunteers who enable this great institution to provide invaluable humanitarian service throughout the world.

Forty-five years ago this week, President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps to "promote world peace and friendship." That message has never been more important than

it is today. At a time when America's image abroad needs all the help that it can get, the Peace Corps provides us with the magnificent opportunity to demonstrate to the world that we are not only a nation of great prosperity, but great generosity as well; not only a nation of incredible might, but tremendous compassion.

Since 1961, more than 182,000 volunteers have served in 138 countries. Peace Corps volunteers serve as community leaders, business advisors, ecological conservationists, information technology consultants, health and HIV/AIDS educators, agricultural workers, and school teachers. President Kennedy said of these fine women and men:

"For every young American who participates in the Peace Corps—who works in a foreign land—will know that he or she is sharing in the great common task of bringing to man that decent way of life which is the foundation of freedom and a condition of peace."

Today there are nearly 8,000 volunteers serving in 75 different countries. I would especially like to recognize the eight current volunteers from New Jersey's Ninth district: Julie Castner, Lucia Chan, Adam Kaufman, Suzanne Lee, Joseph Maggio, Reuben Man, Domenick Piccinich, and Troy Wolfe. You have made me and the people of New Jersey very proud.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in commending the thousands of Americans who serve and have served as Peace Corps volunteers. They are a great credit to our country.

INTRODUCTION OF TREAT PHYSICIANS FAIRLY ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Treat Physicians Fairly Act, legislation providing tax credits to physicians to compensate for the costs of providing uncompensated care. This legislation helps compensate medical professionals for the costs imposed on them by federal laws forcing doctors to provide uncompensated medical care. The legislation also provides a tax deduction for hospitals that incur costs related to providing uncompensated care.

Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA) physicians who work in emergency rooms are required to provide care, regardless of a person's ability to pay, to anyone who comes into an emergency room. Hospitals are also required by law to bear the full costs of providing free care to anyone who seeks emergency care. Thus, EMTALA forces medical professionals and hospitals to bear the entire cost of caring for the indigent. According to the June 2/9, 2003 edition of AM News, emergency physicians lose an average of \$138,000 in revenue per year because of EMTALA. EMTALA also forces physicians and hospitals to follow costly rules and regulations. Physicians can be fined \$50,000 for technical EMTALA violations!

The professional skills with which one's earns a living are property. Therefore, the clear language of the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment prevents Congress from

mandating that physicians and hospitals bear the entire costs of providing health care to any group.

Ironically, the perceived need to force doctors to provide medical care is itself the result of prior government interventions into the health care market. When I began practicing medicine, it was common for doctors to provide uncompensated care as a matter of charity. However, laws and regulations inflating the cost of medical services and imposing unreasonable liability standards on medical professionals even when they were acting in a volunteer capacity made offering free care cost prohibitive. At the same time, the increasing health care costs associated with the government-facilitated overreliance on third party payments priced more and more people out of the health care market. Thus, the government responded to problems created by its interventions by imposing the EMTALA mandate on physicians, in effect making health care professionals scapegoats for the harmful consequences of government health care policies.

EMTALA could actually decrease the care available for low-income Americans at emergency rooms. This is because EMTALA discourages physicians from offering any emergency care. Many physicians in my district have told me that they are considering curtailing their practices, in part because of the costs associated with the EMTALA mandates. Many other physicians are even counseling younger people against entering the medical profession because of the way the Federal Government treats medical professionals. The tax credits created in the Treat Physicians Fairly Act will help mitigate some of the burden government policies place on physicians.

The Treat Physicians Fairly Act does not remove any of EMTALA's mandates; it simply provides that physicians can receive a tax credit for the costs of providing uncompensated care. This is a small step toward restoring fairness to physicians. Furthermore, by providing some compensation in the form of tax credits, the Treat Physicians Fairly Act helps remove the disincentives to remaining active in the medical profession built into the current EMTALA law. I hope my colleagues will take the first step toward removing the unconstitutional burden of providing uncompensated care by cosponsoring the Treat Physicians Fairly Act.

WOODROW WILSON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library Authorization Act.

As a statesman, scholar, and President, Woodrow Wilson faced economic crisis, democratic decay, and a world war. Presidential historians agree that World War I, and President Wilson's leadership, radically altered the role of diplomacy as a tool of foreign policy—a policy that established a new path for America's role in promoting democracies throughout the world. So too did Wilson's high-minded ideals craft a legacy that shaped the powers and responsibilities of the Executive Branch in times of war.

As a professor and president of Princeton University, Wilson created a more selective and accountable system for higher education. By instituting curriculum reform, Wilson revolutionized the roles of teachers and students and quickly made Princeton one of the most renowned universities in the world. Due to Wilson's legacy at Princeton, I am pleased to have the support of current President Shirley Tilghman as we seek to establish a Presidential library and museum at Wilson's birthplace in Virginia.

On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson went before a joint session of Congress to seek a Declaration of War against Germany, for "The world must be safe for democracy." Eighty-eight years later, we continue to champion that right of mankind.

In order to increase the awareness and understanding of the life, principles and accomplishments of the 28th President of the United States, I ask that you join me in co-sponsoring legislation that will enable the construction of a Presidential Library and Museum dedicated to Woodrow Wilson at his birthplace in Staunton, Virginia.

Specifically, this legislation will make grants from the National Archives for the establishment of a Presidential Library to provide educational and interpretive services to honor the life of Woodrow Wilson. To ensure that a public-private partnership exists, my legislation also mandates that no grant shall be available for the establishment of this library until a private entity has raised at least twice the amount to be allocated by the Congress. Finally, once the library is complete, this legislation states that the Federal government shall have no role or responsibility for the operation of the library.

In studying the life and times of the 28th President, we see how Woodrow Wilson affected and continues to influence how the United States responds to national and international crises. I ask my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation that would establish the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library in Staunton, Virginia.

HONORING JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2006

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and character of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

It is fitting that this resolution comes before us during the month of March, the month set aside to celebrate the pioneering women who helped shape our country and extend the promise of equal opportunity for all.

Sandra Day O'Connor was one of those pioneers, a trailblazer for women in the legal field and the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States.

She went to law school at a time when women made up a tiny fraction of law students in this country, and a tiny fraction of practicing attorneys.

She graduated from Stanford University Law School in two years instead of the normal three, and third in a class of 102, but strug-

gled to find a job, as few firms were willing to hire a woman.

Undeterred, she accepted a position as a deputy county attorney for San Mateo County in California, her first foray into public service, which would ultimately come to occupy most of her career.

Among other roles, she went on to serve as the first female State senate majority leader in the United States and as a justice on the Arizona Court of Appeals.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan recognized her achievements by appointing O'Connor to the Supreme Court, the first woman in American history to be so honored.

Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, when Sandra Day O'Connor graduated from law school, only 4 percent of law students were women. Today, thanks to Justice O'Connor and other courageous women like her, approximately half of all law students are women.

There are many things I could say in her praise, but it seems to me that that is the most eloquent testimony of her achievements.

PASTOR AND CHAPLAIN KENNETH WELLS CELEBRATES 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kenneth Wells as he celebrates 25 years as the pastor for Northview Baptist Church in Lewisville. Pastor Kenneth Wells is undoubtedly the pride of the Northview Baptist community because of his unrelenting outreach to preach joy to so many.

Pastor Kenneth Wells has been enriching the lives of Lewisville community since the first Sunday at Northview Baptist Church in 1981. In addition to his church duties as Pastor, Kenneth Wells is an active member of the greater Lewisville community. He serves as chaplain for the city of Lewisville police and fire departments. He created this ministry over 25 years ago with other area pastors. Pastor Kenneth Wells, along with his wife Teresa, remain committed to serving their community and their church.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand here today to honor Pastor Kenneth Wells in recognition of his devotion and selflessness to those around him.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW CASTLE BUILDERS CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF DEMOLAY

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the New Castle Builders Chapter of the Order of DeMolay for its 87th anniversary.

The New Castle Builders Chapter #39095 Order of DeMolay serves the New Castle and Lawrence County area with additional chapters in Butler, Erie, Greensburg and Pittsburgh.