

HONORING DUANE OSBORN

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor an individual from my district who is a true American hero, Duane A. Osborn. He is an ordinary man with an extraordinary story. Unless you are a friend or a family member you won't recognize his face, or ever have heard of his name. But there are millions of Americans like him—Americans who have sacrificed so much for our country and do not receive nearly enough recognition in return for their service. On this, the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the Armistice of the Korean War, I'd like to introduce you to one of many forgotten warriors in a forgotten war.

Duane A. Osborn was born in Wapato, WA on May 30, 1934. In June of 1952, shortly after his 18th birthday, he enlisted in the United States Air Force with the 8th Division. Before he was sent to the Korean War he married Donna Elder.

From 1950 to 1953, the United States joined with United Nations forces in Korea to take a stand against what was deemed a threat to democratic nations worldwide. During the Korean War era, 6.8 million Americans served on active-duty and 1.8 million soldiers served in the Korean theater during the three-year period of hostilities. During the war, 36,940 service members made the ultimate sacrifice and lost their lives.

At war's end, millions of American veterans returned to a peacetime world of families, homes, and jobs—and to a country reluctant to view the Korean War as something to memorialize. But to the men and women who served, the Korean War could never be a forgotten war.

In October of 1955, following his service, Duane returned home to Washington state and settled in an unincorporated area that would become the city of SeaTac in my district. He worked building county roads until an accident in September of 1973 rendered him a paraplegic.

Duane's hardship duty in Korea had prepared him to meet this difficult physical challenge and in 17 years of participating in the National Veterans Wheelchair Games, he has won 100 gold, silver, and bronze medals—proving again and again his courage, commitment and dedication, as well as his passion for living.

Duane continues to contribute to his community and country as a board member of the Northwest Chapter of Paralyzed Veterans of America where he volunteers his time to make my district and Washington state more accessible for people with disabilities. He works tirelessly to ensure that all Americans are given the opportunities to live their lives to the fullest.

It is the regular men and women like Duane who honorably answered their country's call to duty and went to Korea over fifty years ago today that we must also remember. Countless Americans never won medals, never were labeled "heroes," yet they tirelessly fought for the causes they believed in—freedom and country.

Now home as proud veterans, these individuals know that freedom is not free, they know

the costs and they continue to fight anonymously for liberties at home as they serve their communities, once again volunteering to make life better for all of us.

I thank Duane A. Osborn and the millions of other Korean War veterans for their contributions to my community and my country, both during that War and now at home, and I ask that we remember his service and the service of so many other ordinary, inspiring individuals today.

HONORING THE YOSEMITE ASSOCIATION

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Yosemite Association for celebrating 80 years of service to Yosemite National Park and the Park's visitors. To honor the anniversary, a special event will be held in front of the Yosemite Museum in Yosemite National Park on August 4th, 2003.

The Yosemite Association is a non-profit support group that has contributed more than \$10 million to aid park programs in Yosemite. Established in 1923, the Association was the first cooperating association in the national park system and currently has a roster of over 9,000 members. The Yosemite Association has served as a model for almost 70 similar organizations that have been established throughout the country.

The Association has helped support numerous projects throughout the years. In 1925, they used donated funds to help build the Yosemite Museum. They also started an active publishing program. The Yosemite Association began publishing educational materials to improve the study of natural and human history in Yosemite and has expanded to produce award-winning books and maps. Other activities of the Yosemite Association include the operation of bookstores in park visitor centers, a program of outdoor courses, several wilderness-related initiatives, and educational programs. They also donate funds to the National Park Service to support education, research, and environmental efforts in Yosemite.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate the Yosemite Association on its accomplishments and contributions over the past 80 years. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Yosemite Association many years of continued success.

IN HONOR OF THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF JAMAICA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Jamaica on the forty-first anniversary of her Independence and the 169th anniversary of emancipation in Jamaica and the Caribbean. I take pleasure in reflecting upon the magnitude of Jamaica's contribution to New York City, our nation, and the

world and expressing my personal appreciation for the association I have had with Jamaica and its people over the years.

I have been privileged to know and work with all of the Prime Ministers of Jamaica since my election to the Congress, beginning with Prime Minister Michael Manley's appeal for assistance to prevent retaliation by the U.S. Government in response to a justified increase in the royalty paid by U.S. aluminum companies for the exploitation of Jamaica's bauxite. I was privileged to work with Jamaican leaders in the creation and expansion of the Caribbean Basin Initiative which has in the last twenty years significantly increased the trade and commercial relationship between the U.S. and Jamaica and I continue to work in support of the Jamaican government's efforts to obtain U.S. government recognition of the need for special and differential treatment of small economies in the negotiation of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas.

Jamaica has produced extraordinary leaders from Marcus Garvey to Alexander Bustamante to Norman and Michael Manley who have significantly contributed to the historical global struggle for freedom, self-determination and human rights. I salute Jamaica on this anniversary and the great legacy it has created for us all.

TWENTY-NINTH BLACK ANNIVERSARY FOR CYPRUS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

I have commemorated this day each year since I became a Member of Congress, and although the occupation has continued for almost three decades, there are signs that progress is being made.

PSEKA (The International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus), The Cyprus Federation of America (an umbrella organization representing the Cypriot American community in the United States), SAE (World Council of Hellenes Abroad), and The Federation of Hellenic Societies, are all primarily located in the 14th Congressional district, which I am fortunate to represent. These individuals have refused to believe that peace will not come to Cyprus, and they have been strong advocates against the division of Cyprus and the human rights violations perpetrated by the Turkish army in Cyprus.

The fundamental fact is that the continued presence of Turkish troops represents a gross violation of human rights and international law.

Since they invaded Cyprus in July of 1974, Turkish troops have continued to occupy 37 percent of Cyprus. This is in direct defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions and has been a major source of instability in the eastern Mediterranean.

I support President Bush, like his predecessor President Clinton, in saying that true human rights are the goal of the U.S. Government.

A unified Cyprus would promote stability, both politically and economically, to the entire Mediterranean region.

Now is the time for a solution.

More than 20 years ago, (in 1977 and 1979) the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities reached two high-level agreements which provided for the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation.

For the last 29 years, there has been a Turkish Cypriot leader presiding over a regime recognized only by Turkey and condemned as "legally invalid" by the U.N. Security Council in resolution 541 (1989) and 550 (1984).

Cyprus has been divided by the green line—a 113-mile barbed wire fence that runs across the island.

In April 2003, the Turkish occupation regime partially lifted restrictions on freedom across the artificial line of division created by Turkey's military occupation.

Since then, hundreds of thousands of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots have crossed the line, to visit homes and areas of their own country that were inaccessible to them for nearly 30 years.

With 35,000 Turkish troops illegally stationed on the island, it is one of the most militarized areas in the world.

This situation has also meant the financial decline of the once rich northern part of Cyprus to just one quarter of its former earnings.

The occupation of Cyprus is perhaps the single most destructive element of Turkey's fiscal and foreign policy.

We now have an atmosphere where there is no valid excuse for not resolving this long-standing problem.

Cyprus signed the Accession Treaty to the European Union on April 16, 2003 at which time President Papadopoulos pledged that the Greek Cypriot community and his government will "continue the efforts to reach a solution to the Cyprus question both before and after Cyprus joins the EU" in May 2004.

Of course, it would be desirable if a negotiated settlement to end the Turkish occupation and reunite the island were to be achieved prior to that date, Cyprus' EU accession will go forward regardless of a settlement. EU membership for Cyprus will clearly provide important economic, political, and social benefits for all Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish alike. This is why both sides must continue to negotiate.

There are also signs of a new climate of cooperation between Turkey and Greece. More has been achieved in the past several years than in many before.

The U.S., the EU, Greece and Cyprus have all acted to accommodate Turkish concerns, and it is time for Turkey to complete the peace process in good faith.

And make no mistake about it, if Turkey wants the Cyprus problem resolved, it will happen.

It will take diligent work by both sides, but with U.S. support and leadership, I am very hopeful that we will reach a peaceful and fair solution soon.

Twenty-nine years is too long to have a country divided. It is too long to be kept from your home. It is too long to be separated from family.

We have seen many tremendous changes around the world. It is time for the Cypriots to live in peace and security, with full enjoyment of their human rights.

I hope that when I speak in Congress on the same subject next year, that freedom and unification will have been achieved.

In recognition of the spirit of the people of Cyprus, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Cyprus Federation of America, and in solemnly commemorating the 29th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. I hope that this anniversary will mark the advent of true freedom and peace for Cyprus.

Finally, I would like to say goodbye to a good friend and colleague Cyprus' Ambassador to the United States, Mrs. Erato Marcoullis. After nearly five years of service in our nation's capital, Ambassador Marcoullis will be leaving in August to assume a high-level post in the Foreign Ministry in the Cypriot capital of Nicosia. We will miss her, but next year I hope to join together and celebrate a unified Cyprus.

Long Live Freedom.

Long Live Cyprus.

Long Live Greece.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING WORKS ACT OF 2003

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 2908, American Manufacturing Works Act of 2003.

This bill will assist American manufacturing in four significant ways. It will establish an Undersecretary of Commerce for Manufacturing and Technology heading the Manufacturing and Technology Administration; it will create a manufacturing research and implementation program; it will provide full funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program; and it will promote and fund education programs for manufacturing technicians.

Manufacturing is the primary source of productivity growth in our country. This sector remains critical to the nation's future prosperity and security. Yet U.S.-based manufacturers are facing a crisis today—a crisis marked by a steep decline in business investment, a sluggish global economy, and increased competition from low wage countries.

The American manufacturing sector has been hard hit by these forces, but neither this Congress nor the Administration has risen to meet this challenge in any direct way. The manufacturing sector has experienced 32 consecutive months of job losses, totaling 2.3 million jobs—fully 90 percent of the total jobs lost during this period. Although recent manufacturing statistics are mildly positive, the current manufacturing recovery is the weakest on record. Our manufacturing base remains fragile.

I think the federal government needs to take action now to respond to this crisis and to sustain our manufacturing base.

This is essential because despite significant job losses, manufacturing still employs 16.5 million people. Manufacturing contributes roughly 17% of GDP and provides 71% of our exports. Manufacturing funds 67% of our nation's total R&D investment. In addition, manufacturing companies are major customers for information and communications technology.

But if our manufacturing base continues to decline, the effect will be devastating not only

in terms of individual job losses, but also in terms of the ripple effects that will be felt throughout our economy.

In short, we can't afford to stand idly by and watch our manufacturing base disappear.

The bill I am introducing today isn't based on trade policy or philosophical theory. It's based on the practical recommendations of manufacturing experts, industry associations, and labor unions—recommendations that can be acted on now to produce results in a very short time.

First, this bill creates a point of interaction for manufacturers in the Department of Commerce. Rather than creating a whole new bureaucracy, this bill restructures the Department of Commerce's Technology Administration to emphasize manufacturing as well as technology issues. This bill creates a Manufacturing and Technology Administration, headed by the Undersecretary of Manufacturing and Technology. An Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing will aid the Undersecretary for Manufacturing and Technology to develop a federal manufacturing agenda.

This legislation also creates a Manufacturing Advisory Board to provide guidance to the Undersecretary and to the National Institute of Standards and Technology regarding the manufacturing community's needs. The Manufacturing Advisory Board will be comprised of industry and industry association representatives, federal agencies with manufacturing initiatives, manufacturing experts, and labor representatives. This group will provide an array of views from the complete spectrum of our manufacturing base.

The bill also authorizes a significant research and implementation program for manufacturing. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is authorized to develop a program along the lines of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) that will focus on manufacturing technologies. In addition, NIST's Advanced Technology Program is authorized to develop a focused program on manufacturing technologies.

The bill also authorizes funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program. This successful program leverages federal, state and private investment to assist small- and medium-sized manufacturers across the nation in meeting their increasing challenges.

One of the most critical elements of our manufacturing base is to have a technically trained workforce. To help develop this workforce, the bill leverages the National Science Foundation's (NSF) successful Advanced Technological Education Program to include preparation of students for manufacturing jobs. In addition, the bill authorizes funding for the Manufacturing Skill Standards Council to develop performance standards to certify job skills for manufacturing workers.

Mr. Speaker, the time is past for more studies on the challenges facing our manufacturing base. That has already been done, and recommendations have been made. This bill offers some concrete actions to help ensure the future health of our manufacturing base. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.