

Mr. Speaker, Howard is one of the true mainstays of the New York City business community. Decision-makers and young, talented individuals seek out his advice and counsel all the time, and he makes himself available to assist them. Governors, senators and mayors have all turned to Howard at some point, and his firm maintains a huge civic and nonprofit practice. Organizations such as the Partnership for New York City, NYC & Co., the UJA Federation and Covenant House all acknowledge a tremendous debt to Howard Rubenstein.

Howard also serves on numerous boards. A particular concern of his has been helping at-risk young people receive quality education and athletic opportunities after school. Howard serves on the boards of both the Inner City Scholarship Fund and the Board of the Police Athletic League. He's also been a long time board member of the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation, which helps raise money for families of officers who have fallen in the line of duty. His service on the board of the Central Park Conservancy has been crucial in finding private support to maintain that great urban park.

Howard is always looking for ways to reinvest in New York. He never forgets how much the city has given to him in his rise to the prominent position he enjoys today. His professional and personal life testifies to his gratitude to the city—and to the country that allowed a youngster from Brooklyn to achieve his dreams. His wife, Amy, has been his strongest supporter in all of his endeavors.

And his children continue to share in those dreams: His sons Steven and Richard, and daughter Roni, work side by side at his firm.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Rubenstein Associates, and in recognition of his many contributions to his hometown and his neighbors, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering a heartfelt congratulations and thank you to Howard J. Rubenstein.

CONGRATULATING MONSIGNOR
ALEXANDER KULIK AS HE CELE-
BRATES HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you to join me in congratulating Monsignor Alexander Kulik, who recently celebrated the 50th Anniversary of his ordination at St. Mary's Church of the Maternity in Wilkes-Barre with a testimonial dinner following at Convention Hall in Pittston.

Monsignor Kulik is the son of the late Frank and Jennie Pesta Kulik. His family includes a sister, Mrs. Shirley Polaski, and brothers, Rev. Francis Kulik and Mr. Daniel Kulik. Monsignor was born and raised in Avoca, Pennsylvania. He received his bachelor of science degree from St. Mary's College in Orchard Lake, Michigan, in 1950. After that, he went on to complete his theological studies at St. Cyril and Methodius Seminary, Orchard Lake, Michigan.

Monsignor Kulik was ordained into the priesthood on June 5, 1954 by the late Auxiliary Bishop of Scranton, the Most Reverend

Henry Klonowski, at St. Peter's Cathedral in Scranton.

Monsignor Kulik's first assignment was as assistant pastor at St. Ann's Church in Tobyhanna. He went on to Transfiguration Church in West Hazleton, St. Mary's Church of the Nativity in Plymouth and St. Mary's Church of the Visitation in Dickson City.

On the diocesan level, Monsignor Kulik served as assistant rector and professor of Catechetics and Pastoral Theology at St. Pius X Seminary in Dalton. He also worked as Director of Camp St. Andrew Diocesan Boys' Camp.

Monsignor Kulik became pastor of Corpus Christi Church in Montdale in 1971. He subsequently became pastor of St. Mary's Church of the Maternity. In 1978, he was elevated to the rank of Chaplain to His Holiness by Pope John Paul I with the title of Monsignor.

During his 50 years in the priesthood, Monsignor Kulik has been active in many religious and civic organizations. He currently serves on the board of the St. Vincent de Paul Kitchen and the Reverend Walter Cizek Prayer League.

Of his many accomplishments, Monsignor Kulik is perhaps best known as a gifted spiritual leader. With all the fundraising, renovating and administration that are the daily routine of a Pastor, first and foremost to Monsignor Kulik has always been the spiritual guidance and needs of his parishioners.

With social ministry in mind, Monsignor Kulik established a food pantry for people so that people would not go hungry. He also established a grief support group to help people through their times of bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to represent a man who has demonstrated such devotion and service to his fellow man throughout his life. I ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to congratulate Monsignor Alexander Kulik on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEPART-
MENT OF ENERGY HIGH-END
COMPUTING REVITALIZATION
ACT OF 2004

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 4516, the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004, which outlines how the Department of Energy will help ensure that America remains a leader in the development and use of supercomputers.

On April 27, I introduced H.R. 4218, the High-Performance Computing Revitalization Act of 2004. H.R. 4218 addresses the need for an on-going, coordinated interagency process to guide federal decision-making in high-performance computing investments. That bill strengthens the interagency process by requiring the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) at the White House to "develop and maintain a research, development, and deployment roadmap for the provision of high-performance computing systems for use by the research community in the United States." By putting OSTP in charge of

developing the program's long-term vision, this provision will help ensure a robust planning process so that our national high-performance computing effort is not allowed to lag in the future.

H.R. 4218 lays out the foundation for a planning process involving several Federal agencies. It also makes clear that the Department of Energy, through its Office of Science, and the National Science Foundation, are the two lead agencies within the Federal Government responsible for providing U.S. researchers with access to the most advanced computing facilities in the world.

The legislation I am offering today complements H.R. 4218 by addressing in more detail the high-performance computing activities at the Department of Energy. This new legislation authorizes the implementation of a specific program that the Department will need to meet the mandate laid out in H.R. 4218.

More specifically, the bill I offer today requires the Secretary of Energy to establish and operate high-end computing facilities that are among the most elite machines in the world—truly "leadership-class" machines, sometimes referred to as "ultrascale" computers. My bill directs the Secretary to conduct advanced scientific and engineering research and development using these leadership class systems, and to continue to advance the capabilities of high-end computing hardware and software. These leadership-class computing facilities will be available on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to researchers in U.S. industry, institutions of higher education, national laboratories, and other Federal agencies.

Last fall, the Department of Energy's Office of Science released its 20-year facilities plan, a prioritized list of the most important scientific facilities needed to advance multiple fields of scientific endeavor over the next two decades. The second highest priority identified on the Department's list was "ultrascale computing."

Ultrascale computing ranks highly on the Department of Energy's priority list because these computers are essential tools for achieving the next suite of scientific breakthroughs in a variety of disciplines. These powerful machines are used in the development of pharmaceuticals, in modeling the Earth's climate, and in applications critical to ensuring our national and homeland security. Computational science complements theory and experimentation in fields such as plasma physics and fusion, astrophysics, nuclear physics, and genomics. In many cases, dramatic breakthroughs will require increasing computing power by a factor of a hundred, or in some cases, by a factor of a thousand. While attaining these increases may seem daunting, the history of computer development has taught us that with a sustained commitment to research, such gains are within our reach.

I am pleased that the legislation I am offering today also complements a new initiative recently advanced by the Department. Last month, Secretary Abraham announced the selection of a team including Argonne National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and other partners to develop and build a new, ultrascale computing facility. When completed, this new facility will outpace the world's current "number one" computer, Japan's Earth Simulator. By renewing our commitment to high-end computing research and development at the Department of Energy and other

Federal agencies, the United States can regain its distinction as home to the world's most powerful computer.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF ACTION

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 2004

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, ten years ago, the United States joined with 178 other nations in endorsing the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action. The ICPD Program of Action sets a series of quantitative social and health targets central to achieving development efforts and women's rights. Included under these broad goals are universal access to reproductive health care; education for all and closing the gender gap in education; eradication of sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS; and bringing women into mainstream development.

Many nations are implementing or attempting to implement the Program of Action. Success has not been easy or uniform, particularly in the world's least developed nations. A key concern is that expenditures for implementing family planning and reproductive health programs have fallen well short of the \$6 billion pledged by industrialized nations.

Last month, policymakers, opinion leaders, and practitioners from around the world gathered in Washington, DC, as part of the "Global Population Forum," hosted by Population Institute and Population 2005, to discuss the successes and obstacles to the implementation of the Program of Action. Out of these meetings, the Conference developed and adopted a statement, called the "Washington Declaration." This document reaffirms the importance of the ICPD Program of Action and challenges developing and developed nations alike to strive to meet the financial goals set out 10 years ago.

I ask unanimous consent that the Washington Declaration be printed in the RECORD.

DECLARATION

The Forum:

Reaffirms the principles, objectives and actions in the Program of Action (POA) of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as the Key Actions for Further Implementation of the Program adopted in 1999.

Recognizes that while much progress has been achieved in many countries in implementing the recommendations of the POA, progress has not been uniform and much needs to be done, particularly in the world's least developed countries.

Reiterates that achieving the ICPD goals is essential for the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Stresses that a number of priority issues, programmatic constraints and emerging concerns in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, migration, ageing, closing the resource gap, and strengthening partnerships need to be addressed urgently in the future, in particular, the following:

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Population growth continues to be high in many developing and especially least developed countries; in combination with poverty

and trends in urbanization, it is placing enormous stress on fresh water resources, threatening the sustainability of agriculture and worsening the quality of air through emission of green-house gases. As a matter of priority, concerned countries should further strengthen their population, gender, education, particularly for girls, reproductive health and sustainable development programs.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Despite praiseworthy efforts to achieve interim ICPD goals, the Forum 2004 cautions that significant gaps remain, notably in the provision of services supporting adolescent reproductive health, prevention and treatment services related to HIV/AIDS, combating the growing scourge of trafficking in women and children and gender-based violence, and addressing the increase in abortion rates, where contraception is unavailable or unaffordable.

When the POA was formulated in 1994, family planning represented an important component of many national population programs. Given the current large unmet needs for contraception of women, men and adolescents, as well as the limited availability of contraceptive commodities and supplies in many countries, family planning programs require continued attention.

Programs are urgently required to meet the growing needs of adolescents, including services that attend to their sexual health. Sadly, insufficient attention is being drawn to this important and sensitive issue. Also, adolescents should be directly involved in all decisions regarding their reproductive health and rights.

The Forum, moreover, laments the fact that program resource levels have fallen far below those set in 1994. The failure of many donors to fully meet their commitments has impacted negatively on programs in reproductive health in many countries of the world, particularly in the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Forum recommends an approach that would effectively:

Involve policymakers in program strategy development and in the creation of programs.

Seek to improve access to quality service delivery and care, and work to build infrastructure and capacities at the local level and in outlying rural areas, encouraging the growth of NGOs and other interested partners, and promoting the involvement and support of the private sector and of the media.

Mobilize youth to adopt and develop their own agendas, as is increasingly being done in efforts designed to empower women.

Shift from excessive concern with data and statistics to human issues having a "human face."

Support efforts by education authorities to incorporate sex education materials into ongoing teaching programs, while stressing that materials and approaches be developed and/or adapted by teachers, parents, and, most importantly, by youth.

As nations must increasingly resort to solving their population problems themselves, major concerns are those of committing adequate resources, setting priorities, and ensuring proper monitoring and evaluation of programs during their implementation.

Close the gaps, where apparent, between policymaking and program practice—for example, availability of services and contraceptives.

For donor countries, renew funding commitments consistent with the clearly articulated ICPD needs.

HIV/AIDS

The Forum noted with alarm that some 40 million people are currently infected with HIV/AIDS, that three million AIDS-infected persons are dying each year, and that an estimated five million new cases are being added annually to the total of those afflicted. In some regions, it is estimated that along with sex workers, intravenous drug users are a major source of infection to the larger society; but poverty, population mobility, gender inequality, rampant sexual transmitted infections (STIs) and high propensities for engaging in unprotected sex are the drivers of the current explosive epidemics in the most affected countries. One of the most affected groups is young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

The Forum recommends:

That the viability of any and all steps taken to combat the disease depends on funding—for prevention programs (to include everything from condoms and contraceptives to comprehensive sexual and transmittance education) to reduce the number of new infections, and for treatment for those 40 million persons already living with HIV/AIDS. For instance, funding at a level of \$10.5 billion, against current levels closer to \$4.3 billion, would save an estimated 29 million lives by the year 2010.

That funding must be directed to proven prevention, treatment, and coping methods, with consideration given to demographically targeted education programs that address the specific risks unique to different groups and geographies.

That special attention must be paid to the problems facing women, who suffer disproportionately from the disabilities and stigma of the disease, not to mention greater physiological vulnerability.

That the importance of initiatives dealing with the social side effects of HIV/AIDS, especially at the community level, cannot be forgotten. Orphans, decreased productivity, and food insecurity are but a few of the social side effects of HIV/AIDS—the disease must be addressed in all of its forms.

That greater efforts are made to provide the much-needed medical treatment—specifically, supplies of antiretrovirals—at universally affordable cost, while vigorous support is directed to research for an effective vaccine.

That funding towards treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS should not have to come at the cost of sacrificing other ICPD and Millennium Development Goals; they must all be considered in the broader context of improving the quality of human life worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the decade since Cairo, the number of international migrants has grown to some 175 million. Migration has become a priority issue for both developed and developing countries and for the international community as a whole. Also, since Cairo international migration has been the subject of a large number of regional and sub regional meetings covering all geographical regions. An ongoing independent Global Commission on International Migration is expected to provide the United Nations and interested stakeholders in 2005 with a set of recommendations on this major international concern.

The importance of this issue is further highlighted by the fact that the UN General Assembly will devote its 2006 high-level dialogue to an exploration of "the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts . . . and should have a strong focus