

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUDY PALMER

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today and pay tribute to Judy Palmer of Basalt, Colorado. Judy has spent many decades of her life dedicated and committed to the education of our youth. As she retires from teaching, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize her remarkable career before this body of Congress and this nation today.

Judy has spent nearly thirty years teaching our children. She began teaching in Basalt in 1975, and although she has taught many different age ranges including elementary and middle school students, her passion is teaching sixth grade. Over the past two years, she has split time teaching a class of gifted and talented students and another class of at-risk students. She relishes the opportunity to encourage students to acquire a love of learning. As a testament to her dedication to educating our youth, the Basalt Town Council honored her as the area's "Most Inspirational Teacher of the Year." This award speaks to her ability to connect with the kids because students nominated the potential honorees.

Mr. Speaker, Judy Palmer has been a positive influence on many students throughout her career. I commend her work as a teacher and let it be known that the community will sorely miss her work. She has been very successful in the past and I wish her continued success in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. MCINTYRE. I was in Scotland as part of a U.S. Delegation at the 13th annual session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and was therefore unavoidably absent for rollcall votes 326 and 327. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 326, H. Con. Res. 410, and "yes" on rollcall vote 327, H. Con. Res. 257.

U.S.-AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4759, the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement, and I wish to

draw members' attention to Australia's unauthorized oil drilling for resources in the Timor Sea, at the expense of the world's poorest and newest nation, East Timor.

East Timor gained independence in 1999, and since then, has received a great amount of aid from the international community. Australia has been one of the more generous nations. East Timor is still one of the most impoverished nations in Asia however, and despite its modest government budget, it will accrue an estimated deficit of US \$126.3 by 2007. This deficit cannot be good for East Timor.

Close off the coast of East Timor lies many rich oil and gas fields. But East Timor does not stand to profit. Instead, Australia claims sovereignty over the fields and is only halfheartedly negotiating with East Timor to arrive at an equitable sharing of the oil. In 2007, East Timor is expected to start collecting a small amount of revenue from just some of rich oil and natural gas resources that exist in the Timor Sea, just off the coast of East Timor. East Timor's rightful claim is protected by international law, the 1982 UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, which specifically says that the maritime boundary between two countries exists halfway between the countries. Despite this law, Australia has laid claim to the resources, citing an illegitimate treaty with Indonesia from 1972 that delimited Australia's maritime boundary as the continental shelf line, which exists much closer to East Timor than Australia. At the time the treaty was signed, East Timor was occupied by Indonesia. East Timor gained independence in 1999 thereby invalidating the treaty between Indonesia and Australia.

Between 1999 and 2002, Australia made \$638 million from the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields, even though these fields are twice as close to East Timor than Australia. By 2007, Australia is expected to make \$1.266 billion from these fields.

The Laminaria-Corallina oil fields are just some of the many rich resources that exist in the Timor Sea. The Greater Sunrise fields, located 150 km south of East Timor, and 400 km north of Australia, although not yet tapped, are expected to bring in over \$30 billion. Certainly East Timor's economic future could improve considerably with these resources included in its territory.

Australia has proposed a Joint Petroleum Development Area, an area covering 40 percent of the energy fields in the Timor Sea, and specifically the Bayu-Undan field. In this Area, East Timor would receive 90 percent of the oil production, estimated by the Australian government to be valued at \$300 million. The success of this production, however, is yet to be determined, as the resources will not bring in revenue until 2007. But as for the much richer Greater Sunrise field, expected to yield \$30 billion, Australia claims the right to over 80 percent.

Australia claims to be negotiating with East Timor about their much needed maritime boundary in "good faith." Yet it took over a

year of pleading by the East Timorese government in order for the Australian government to finally concede to the negotiation process, and they only conceded to meet twice per year. East Timor has requested that the maritime boundary be determined within 3–5 years, a reasonable amount of time for settling this type of dispute, yet Australia has refused, claiming this dispute is much too complicated for a time limit to be set. In the meantime, Australia only benefits from time passing, as it continues to drill in the Laminaria-Corallina oil fields and has taken initial steps to guarantee drilling in the Greater Sunrise fields. It has been suggested to the Australian government that revenue from the resources extracted in the disputed area be held in escrow until the maritime border is determined between East Timor and Australia. Once again, the Australian government has refused, displaying "bad faith" in the negotiating process.

Australia is a strong and wealthy country, certainly the stronghold of the region. East Timor has very little, and any leverage it may have in negotiating with Australia over its rightful claim to the resources in the Timor Sea lies completely in its moral claim. I urge my colleagues to support the efforts of the world's newest independent state.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I missed three votes in the House of Representatives on July 19, 2004. Had I been in attendance I would have made the following votes:

Vote on H.R. 1587, the Viet Nam Human Rights Act of 2003. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on S. Con. Res. 114, the "Food distribution in schools to hungry or malnourished children around the world" Resolution. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on S. 2264, the Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING DAULTON RANCH

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Daulton Ranch on the occasion of their 150th anniversary. The Daulton Ranch was the first and is the longest standing cattle operation in Madera County, California.

Henry Clay Daulton, the son of a soldier in the War of 1812, and the grandson of a Revolutionary War soldier, left Missouri for California during the Gold Rush of 1849. Together, in 1854 Henry Clay and his wife Mary

• 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.

Jane created Daulton Ranch out of a small piece of property at the north end of then Fresno County that grew to over 17,000 acres in what is today Madera County. Along the way Daulton Ranch, which began as a sheep and cattle operation, gradually became a cattle only operation and today is renowned for its choice Hereford cattle.

Henry Clay Daulton was not only an asset to his community as a rancher, but also as a civil servant. Mr. Daulton served as Chairman of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors and under his leadership Fresno County grew and prospered. Later, Mr. Daulton spearheaded the movement to create a new county out of a northern section of Fresno County which became and is today Madera County.

Today, Daulton Ranch continues its vibrant legacy under the stewardship of Henry Clay Daulton III and his wife Dusty. They are as much a value to the community as the long family line that came before them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Daulton Ranch on the occasion of its 150th anniversary celebration. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring the Daulton Ranch and wishing the Daulton family many more years of continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 391, 392, and 393 on Monday, July 19, 2004, I was unavoidably detained due to inclement weather and delayed air service at Dulles International Airport, and unable to cast my vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted the following: On rollcall 391, the Viet Nam Human Rights Act of 2003, I would have voted "no;" on rollcall 392, concerning the importance of the distribution of food in schools to hungry or malnourished children around the world, I would have voted "yea;" and on rollcall 393, the Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act, I would have voted "yea."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHILD AND MIGRANT SERVICES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged today to rise and pay tribute to the hard-working staff at Child and Migrant Services in Palisade, Colorado. For the last fifty years this organization has provided valuable service to the migrant workers in Palisade, and I would like to take this opportunity to join my colleagues and recognize their work before this body of Congress and this nation.

Child and Migrant Services started as the dream of three friends with a desire to help the migrant workers that come to the United States from countries in Central and South America. They started off by giving meals and donated clothes to the migrants. In 1940, the founders expanded their services and started a thrift shop out of a mobile home trailer. This

thrift shop provided a more structured venture, which eventually led to their incorporation in 1954.

Child and Migrant Services has grown much over its fifty years of existence. They have expanded their services to include a program to address basic needs, maintain nutrition, and provide job assistance programs, education and recreation opportunities. They also have programs that provide for emergency care, counsel migrant workers, and help to find suitable and affordable housing.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Child and Migrant Services and its staff provide a valuable service to the Palisade Community. Their work helps migrant workers build a solid foundation in their new surroundings. I thank them for their tremendous work and wish them all the best in the future.

APOLLO 11 ANNIVERSARY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the *Apollo 11* moon landing. When NASA created the *Apollo* program in the early 60's, America was in the midst of the Cold War and the Soviet Union had put an astronaut into orbit. A mere eight years after Kennedy expressed the vision of landing an American on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth, our country launched *Apollo 11*, which carried three men: Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins into outer space. It was an enormously successful mission that proved America's leadership, technological strength, and drive. It proved that our great Nation could take on even the most daunting challenge if it had the will to do so.

The *Apollo 11* mission captured our imagination and inspired generations of young men and women to reach toward the stars. The next three and a half decades witnessed enormous technological and biological advancements fostered by the space program. The experiments conducted on the International Space Station allow scientists to discover new tools and medicines to combat debilitating diseases like stroke, osteoporosis, and heart disease.

Today, we remember the men and women of NASA who made the dream of landing a man on the Moon a reality. We also celebrate our Nation's continuing quest to explore the universe and push new frontiers of knowledge. On January 14, 2004, we were pointed toward a new Vision for Space Exploration and a renewed commitment to the American dream of reaching for new frontiers. For the first time in over 40 years, our Nation once again has a Vision. We owe it to future generations of Americans and the men and women who have kept the space mission alive for decades to continue to forge ahead. Congress should approve the President's modest request for an increase in NASA funds this year so that we can continue this journey, secure our national interest, and fulfill America's destiny in space.

A NOBEL LAUREATE'S CRITIQUE OF BUSH TRADE POLICIES

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most damaging myths that people in Washington seek to perpetuate is that opposition to recent trade pacts is rooted in isolationism and unreasonable protectionism. In fact, many of those who best understand the value of international economic cooperation, done properly, reject the Administration's approach. Among the most thoughtful advocates of an alternative approach to globalization is Joseph E. Stiglitz, a Nobel Prize winner in economics in 2001, who also served as Chief Economist at the World Bank and in important economic positions in the Clinton Administration. In the *New York Times* for July 10, Professor Stiglitz set forward part of the argument against the Bush Administration trade policies, and explained exactly why those people most dedicated to alleviating worldwide poverty and social distress seek an alternative approach. I ask that Mr. Stiglitz's very thoughtful column be printed here.

[From the *New York Times*, July 10, 2004]

NEW TRADE PACTS BETRAY THE POOREST PARTNERS

(By Joseph E. Stiglitz)

The United States and Morocco last month signed a new bilateral trade treaty. The Bush administration has been bragging that it exemplifies the way its economic policies can build new ties and new friendships around the world. This is especially important in the Middle East, where, in other respects, America's foreign policy seems to have left something to be desired. The cooperation with moderate Arab governments is meant to demonstrate our broadmindedness, our willingness to offer a carrot (rather than the proverbial stick) to those who behave reasonably.

But regrettably, in negotiating the trade agreements with Morocco, Chile and other countries, the Bush administration has used the same approach that earned us the enmity of so much of the rest of the world. The bilateral agreements reveal an economic policy dictated more by special interests than by a concern for the well-being of our poorer trading partners. In Morocco, prospects of the trade agreement were greeted by protests—an unusual occurrence in a country that is only slowly moving to democracy. The new agreement, many Moroccans fear, will make generic drugs needed in the fight against AIDS even less accessible in their country than they are in the United States. According to Morocco's Association de Lutte contre le SIDA, an AIDS agency, the agreement could increase the effective duration of patent protection from the normal length of 20 years to 30 years.

Morocco is not the only country that is worrying about access to life-saving drugs. In all its bilateral agreements, the United States is using its economic muscle to help big drug companies protect their products from generic competitors. For a country like Thailand, which is facing a real AIDS threat, these are issues of more than academic concern.

President Bush's policy, in this area seems puzzling and hypocritical. While he talks about a global campaign against AIDS, and has offered substantial sums to back it up, what he is giving with one hand is being