

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

taken away with the other. Most Americans, I believe, would support greater access to life-saving generic drugs. The loss to the drug companies would be small, and must surely be dwarfed by the huge tax breaks they get.

Nor are drugs the only arena in which the United States has used its economic power to advance some special American interest. The agreement with Chile limited its ability to restrict the inflow of speculative, hot money—money that can come in and out of a country on a moment's notice. Chile had recognized the potential destabilizing effects of these capital movements, and had imposed moderate taxes on these flows. Such restrictions had helped Chile grow a remarkable 7 percent a year in the early 1990's. That is because, unlike many of its neighbors in Latin America, Chile did not have to face the economic havoc caused by capital suddenly flowing in and then just as quickly flowing out. Today, even the International Monetary Fund recognizes that capital-market liberalization often leads to more instability instead of faster growth.

In telecommunications, too, in Morocco and elsewhere, we have put forward demands (for example, concerning the use of transmitting facilities and the wholesaling of transmission capacities) that we would oppose strenuously if someone were to impose them on us. In the view of the developing world, the bargaining has been extraordinarily one-sided—with all the power on America's side. The United States and its trade representative, Robert Zoellick, are right that trade policy can be an important instrument for building good will. But when conducted as it has been by the Bush administration, it can be, and is, a way to build ill will, especially among the young, who worry that their elders are selling them short.

If the trade agreements bring the economic benefits promised, if the lack of access to affordable drugs (including generic drugs) provides less troublesome than the naysayers worry, then all may be forgiven. But there is a good chance that this will not be the case: in Mexico, for example, real wages actually declined in the decade after the North American Free Trade Agreement. And looking ahead, the demands for capital-market liberalization have a good chance of exposing Chile's economy to disruption, while the AIDS epidemic and the need for cheap drugs to fight it are not about to go away.

The good news is that the damage has been limited so far because we have been able to pressure only a few small countries to sign bilateral trade agreements. The bad news is that the enmity that we are earning through these pacts will only grow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, on July 19, 2004 I missed rollcall votes No. 391, the Viet Nam Human Rights Act of 2003, No. 392 concerning the importance of the distribution of food in schools to hungry or malnourished children around the world, and No. 393 Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act.

Had I been here I would have voted: Yes on rollcall No. 391; Yes on rollcall No. 392; Yes on rollcall No. 393.

At this time I would ask for unanimous consent that my positions be entered into the RECORD following those votes or in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. McINTYRE. I was unavoidably absent for rollcall vote 348. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 348, on Tabling the Ruling of the Chair.

IN HONOR OF THE JULIA DE BURGOS CULTURAL ARTS CENTER'S PRESENTATION OF THE 36TH ANNUAL PUERTO RICAN PARADE AND LATINO FESTIVAL DEDICATED IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF ROBERTO OCASIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, rise today in honor of the Julia de Burgos Cultural Arts Center's presentation of the 36th Annual Puerto Rican Parade and Latino Festival, in honor and memory of Roberto Ocasio, held July 16 through July 18, 2004 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Once again, the leaders of our Puerto Rican community have organized an event that promises to highlight the magnificent history and culture of Puerto Rico. This wonderful production of Puerto Rican gifts will include traditional culinary offerings, arts, crafts, and dance and song. Clevelanders of all ages and of every ethnic background will gather in downtown Cleveland to share in the celebration of this joyous event.

Moreover, the 2004 Puerto Rican Parade and Latino Festival is dedicated in honor and remembrance of Roberto Ocasio. His musical genius paralleled his love for his family and community, and his generous heart and gift of song will forever be remembered by Cleveland's Hispanic community—and far beyond.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of the leaders, members and participants of the 36th Annual Puerto Rican Parade and Latino Festival. This wondrous summer celebration promises to create a bridge of celebration from Puerto Rico to Cleveland for all whom attend. The history and culture of the beloved island of Puerto Rico springs to life every summer as the sounds and sights of Puerto Rico rise in hope, joy and celebration in downtown Cleveland, enriching the diverse fabric of our entire Cleveland community.

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 six votes in the House of Representatives on July 15, 2004. Had I been in attendance I would have made the following votes:

Vote on the Buyer Amendment to H.R. 4814, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act

of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on the Sanders Amendment to H.R. 4814, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

Vote on the Nethercutt Amendment to H.R. 4814, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on the Jackson-Lee Amendment to H.R. 4814, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

Vote on the Weiner Amendment to H.R. 4814, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on final passage of H.R. 4814, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

HONORING JACK W. SCHNOOR,
SENIOR FARMER OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack W. Schnoor as the Madera Chamber of Commerce and Madera County Farm Bureau Senior Farmer of the Year. Mr. Schnoor will be recognized at the Madera County Farm Bureau's 83rd Annual Members' Meeting and Senior Farmer Presentation on July 22nd in Madera, California.

Mr. Schnoor's dedication to his country and his strong work ethic have brought much success for him and his family. Born in 1932, he has contributed 49 years to Madera County agriculture. Mr. Schnoor farms over 3,000 acres. His crops include almonds, cotton, corn, alfalfa, barley, wheat, oats, grapes, tomatoes, and potatoes. He has been named as an FFA Honorary Chapter Farmer and from 1988–1996, was awarded as the National Corn Grower Association's Corn Yield winner.

A proud member of many organizations and the recipient of several awards, Jack Schnoor served as President and Clerk Trustee of Chowchilla High School from 1976–88, Trustee for Merced College, Treasurer for Chowchilla High School and is a member of the Rotary and the 20–30 Club, and served on the Madera County Grand Jury. In farming, he has dedicated himself to the industry by having acted as a member of the Board of Directors of Federal Lank Bank for 8 years and served as President. He is a member of the Madera County Farm Bureau and the National Corn Growers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jack W. Schnoor for being named Senior Farmer of the Year by the Madera Chamber of Commerce and Madera County Farm Bureau. His contributions to America's agriculture communities have been invaluable. I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Schnoor for this achievement.