

South Carolina are being honored for life-long contributions to their community.

All six have demonstrated the ideals of Rotary in their lives and made significant contributions to their communities, Fort Mill and Tega Cay. All are Paul Harris Fellows and all are World War II veterans. They are not only dedicated Rotarians but dedicated civic leaders, and most importantly, they are men who love their families, their country, and their church.

I want to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives sketches that indicate the contributions of these six outstanding citizens: O.T. (Buddy) Culp, Robert C. (Bob) Hill, William H. (Howard) Jones, William C. (Bill) Kimbrell, Roderick W. (Rod) Snider, and Phillip D. (Phil) Ray.

Buddy Culp—U.S. Army Artillery, Fort Mill native, 1999 Fort Mill Business Person of the Year, Charter Member of Fort Mill Rotary Club, Sustaining Member and Paul Harris Fellow Award, Life-long member of Unity Presbyterian Church, served on the session and board of deacons several terms. Fort Mill Area Chamber Board of Directors, Life-long membership in York County Regional Chamber of Commerce, United Way and Boys & Girls Club of York County Board of Directors. Owned and operated Culp Brothers, oil jobber and convenience stores. Married to Bette Jo, two children.

Bob Hill—U.S. Marine Corps, Fort Mill native, 2005 Lifetime Achievement Award—York County Regional Chamber, Charter Member of Fort Mill Rotary Club, Sustaining Member and Paul Harris Fellow Award, Fort Mill Chamber—First President and First “Man of the Year,” Rock Hill Advisory Board of NationsBank, Retired Officers Association (Retired Major, SC ARNG), Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Former Member of York County Economic Development Board, United Way, Fort Mill Community Playhouse Past President, Member of the first York County Library Board, Masonic Lodge—Past Master, Optimist Club—Past President, Member for 60+ years of Unity Presbyterian Church. Owned and operated State Farm Insurance Agency in Fort Mill. Married to Dot, two children.

Howard Jones—U.S. Army Air Corps—saved three of his crew of four in a plane crash in combat over Italy, Member of Fort Mill Rotary Club since 1992, Sustaining Member and Paul Harris Fellow Award, Tega Cay Chamber—Past President, Carolina Historic Aviation Commission, Civic Air Patrol since 1948, Tega Cay Lions Club. Owned and operated American Management Appraisal. Married to Nancy, three children.

Bill Kimbrell—U.S. Navy, Fort Mill native, 2001 Lifetime Achievement Award, York County Regional Chamber, Charter Member of Fort Mill Rotary Club, Sustaining Member and Paul Harris Fellow Award, Fort Mill Chamber—Past President and “Man of the Year,” Member of Unity Presbyterian Church Choir for 55+ years and served on the session and board of deacons for several terms, American Heart Association, Boy Scouts of America, Boys & Girls Club of York County, Winthrop University Foundation, York Technical College Foundation Board of Directors. Married to Joanne, three children.

Phil Ray—U.S. Army Air Corps, Member of Unity Presbyterian Church and served on the session and board of deacons for several

terms, Charter Member of Fort Mill Rotary Club, Sustaining Member and Paul Harris Fellow Award. Started Ray Textiles of Fort Mill from scratch and has been running it for 25 years. Married to Fannie, two children.

Rod Snider—U.S. Navy, Member of Fort Mill Rotary Club since 1995, Sustaining Member and Paul Harris Fellow Award, Member of Unity Presbyterian Church, Good Folks of York County, United Way, Vintage Club of Tega Cay, York County Foundation Board. Owned and operated Snider Plumbing. Married to Peg, three children.

H.R. 432, BETTY DICK PRIVATE
RELIEF BILL

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, and to thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL of the Resources Committee as well as the House leadership on both sides of the aisle for making it possible for the House to act on it today.

The bill would permit Ms. Betty Dick to continue her use and occupancy of a house located on lands within Rocky Mountain National Park.

The bill is not complicated. It would allow Ms. Dick to continue to use the property and live in this house in Grand County, Colorado, for the rest of her life.

This is not about ownership. The property belongs to the Federal Government and is part of the National Park. There is no dispute about that.

This is strictly about whether Ms. Dick should be permitted to continue to use the property.

There is no dispute that she has had that right for the past 25 years, under a legal agreement between her late husband and the National Park Service—not a lease, but an agreement that settled a lawsuit.

There is also no dispute about the fact that the agreement ends on July 16th of this year.

Without this bill or a new agreement with the National Park Service, at that time Ms. Dick, who has been a good neighbor with the National Park and who has opened her home for community events, will have to leave.

I do not think that is either necessary or desirable.

As I said, Ms. Dick has been a good neighbor. She has taken good care of the property and has not created management or administrative problems for the National Park Service in the years she has lived there.

In my opinion, she should be allowed to continue to live on this property and continue to contribute to the National Park and the surrounding community.

I had hoped that Ms. Dick and the Interior Department could work out a resolution to this issue so that she could remain.

Ms. Dick needs to have a resolution to this issue as soon as possible—she needs to know by this spring whether she has to start packing her things and move out, or arrange to do some maintenance on the property if she is allowed to stay.

Last year I wrote to Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, asking her to help make that happen.

However, the response—from the Director of the National Park Service's Intermountain Region—was that the Interior Department is “legally bound to honor the provisions of the [1980] settlement agreement” and that the furthest the Department would go would be to offer Ms. Dick “the opportunity to remain on the property for the entire summer of 2005,” an offer that evidently she has declined.

I am not convinced that the Interior Department lacks the authority to resolve this matter by entering into a new agreement with Ms. Dick.

But in any event, the bill would settle that question.

Since I first raised this matter with the Interior Department, I have been impressed with the outpouring of support from the nearby communities of Grand Lake and Granby, Colorado. The people in these communities have expressed a strong desire to have Ms. Dick remain on this property and be a part of their community. The bill would enable that to happen.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it should be noted that this bill deals only with this particular property and the arrangement that has permitted Ms. Dick to use it over the years.

I recognize that somewhat similar arrangements may exist in various other parts of the National Park System, and that other Members may propose legislation addressing some of them.

I think that the right way to proceed is to evaluate each such proposal on its own and in the light of the particular facts involved.

That is what I have done in drafting this bill, and I hope that is the approach the Resources Committee and the House will take in considering similar measures in the future.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2006

SPEECH OF

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3057) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes:

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my support for the underlying bill. I thank the Chairman for allowing an amendment in committee, by my colleague from Missouri, Ms. EMERSON, which reverses the Treasury Department's ruling against the definition of payment of cash in advance—a ruling that hinders rice exports to Cuba.

Since this Treasury Department ruling, rice exports to Cuba have been down 66 percent. Since the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act that was passed in 2000, rice sales to Cuba had grown to \$64 million a year and last year's rice imports from the U.S. amounted to 160,000 tons. According to the President of Cuba's Food Agency, Cuba expects to import 750,000 tons of rice this year. We need to make sure this is American rice

and this amendment went a long way to ensure this. This amendment stops the Treasury Department's roadblocks in shipping American rice to Cuba.

The Cuban people will eat rice. If we will not sell it to them, they will get it elsewhere, from countries like Vietnam, Thailand, and China. I appreciate the hard work Ms. EMERSON, the U.S. Rice Producers, and the U.S.A. Rice Federation have done toward reversing these trade restrictions. American rice is the best in the world and our Government must encourage rice trade instead of preventing such trade.

I encourage my colleagues to support the underlying bill.

ACKNOWLEDGING AFRO-DESCENDANT POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to begin a formal acknowledgment of the injustices imposed on African descendants of the transatlantic slave trade in all of the Americas, with an emphasis on populations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to encourage United States and international efforts to work to improve the situation of Afro-descendant communities in these regions.

In the 108th Congress, my colleagues and I concluded that, for too long, this country and other nations had ignored the struggle and challenges faced by Afro-descendant populations in the Americas. While the U.S. has been compelled to take steps to address our race problem in this country, we have often unintentionally forgotten or deemphasized the impact of that struggle throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The transatlantic slave trade had a devastating impact on the region's economies. While the exact events and conditions of slavery that dominated the U.S. did not necessarily permeate into Latin America and the Caribbean directly, Central and South America did have to deal with its own "peculiar institution." Slavery transforms the body politic and the institutions of power and culture. It lifts one group of nations above another group, makes some the superior to others, and discriminates against those in the minority.

In this country, it led to three centuries of segregation, discrimination, and prejudice. It remains a battle that African-Americans continue to suffer through today. Rising above the harmful effects of centuries of racism has not been easy for us; neither has it been for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2005, the struggle of Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean continues. Representing the largest population of African descendants outside of Africa, Afro-descendants have not fared well in the region. Afro-Latinos for instance account for about 30 percent of the Latin American population and make up over 60 percent of its poor. Afro-Latinos also have extreme high rates of suicide, homicide, infant mortality, and illiteracy.

Brazil has the largest population of Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean. Shockingly, only one in three Afro-Bra-

zilians attends secondary schools. Colombia has the second largest Afro-descendant population in the region and Afro-Colombians have shorter life expectancies, limited access to medical and health care facilities, and the highest rates of illiteracy.

Our involvement, dependency, and complicity in the transatlantic slave trade require action by this country to help address the issues of Afro-descendant populations. With my House colleagues, I have introduced legislation (H. Con. Res. 175) to call for the recognition by this Congress of the struggle of Afro-descendant populations and to encourage and promote efforts to assist Afro-descendant communities. The resolution calls on the President, the Congress, and the international community to devote resources and services to help eradicate the economic and social disparities that exist in Latin America and the Caribbean.

I also must acknowledge the productive support, insights, and assistance of the Afro-Latino Working Group: The Honorable Mr. JOHN CONYERS, Mr. DONALD PAYNE, Ms. BARBARA LEE, Mr. WILLIAM JEFFERSON, and Mr. GREGORY MEEKS. Their counsel, advocacy, and commitment to these issues have been instrumental in raising the importance and awareness of this cause to me and this Congress. I appreciate their support.

I would also like to thank the number of colleagues that have extended their support to this resolution and are currently listed as co-sponsors to the legislation. They are a sign of the bipartisan and broad support of this resolution by this Chamber. Today, the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere of the International Relations Committee marked up this legislation and voted to support it. I hope the 109th Congress will give it the same attention and support.

I would like to submit the text of House Concurrent Resolution 157 for the RECORD.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Acknowledging African descendants of the transatlantic slave trade in all of the Americas with an emphasis on descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean, recognizing the injustices suffered by these African descendants, and recommending that the United States and the international community work to improve the situation of Afro-descendant communities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Whereas during Black History Month it is important that we not forget that African-Americans are not the only survivors of the transatlantic slave trade;

Whereas like the United States, many European nations benefited greatly from the colonization of Latin America and the Caribbean and their participation in the slave trade;

Whereas the story of African descendants in all of the Americas remains untold, leading them to be forgotten, made invisible, and allowed to suffer unjustly;

Whereas it is important to acknowledge that as a result of the slave trade and immigration, approximately 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 persons of African descent live in Latin America and the Caribbean, making them the largest population of persons of African descent outside of Africa;

Whereas Afro-descendants are present in most all Latin American countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela;

Whereas the size of Afro-descendant populations vary in range from less than 1 per-

cent in some countries to as much as 30 percent in Colombia and 46 percent in Brazil and make up the majority in some Spanish speaking Caribbean nations, such as Cuba and the Dominican Republic;

Whereas Afro-descendant populations have made significant economic, social, and cultural contributions to their countries and the Western Hemisphere from their unfortunate involvement in the transatlantic slave trade to their recent contributions to trade, tourism, and other industries;

Whereas although persons of African descent have made significant achievements in education, employment, economic, political, and social spheres in some countries, the vast majority are marginalized—living in impoverished communities where they are excluded from centers of education, government, and basic human rights based upon the color of their skin and ancestry;

Whereas Afro-descendants have shorter life expectancies, higher rates of infant mortality, higher incidences of HIV/AIDS, higher rates of illiteracy, and lower incomes than do other populations;

Whereas Afro-descendants encounter problems of access to healthcare, basic education, potable water, housing, land titles, credit, equal justice and representation under the law, political representation, and other economic, political, health, and basic human rights; and

Whereas skin color and ancestry have led African-Americans in the United States and African descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean to share similar injustices, leading to economic, social, health, and political inequalities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes and honors African descendants in the Americas for their contributions to the economic, social, and cultural fabric of the countries in the Americas, particularly in Latin American and Caribbean societies;

(2) recognizes that as a result of their skin color and ancestry, African descendants in the Americas have wrongfully experienced economic, social, and political injustices;

(3) urges the President to take appropriate measures to encourage the celebration and remembrance of the achievements of African descendants in the Americas and a resolution of injustices suffered by African descendants in the Americas;

(4) encourages the United States and the international community to work to ensure that extreme poverty is eradicated, universal education is achieved, quality healthcare is made available, sustainable environmental resources, including land where applicable, is provided, and equal access to justice and representation under the law is granted in Afro-descendant communities in Latin America and the Caribbean; and

(5) encourages the United States and the international community to achieve these goals in Latin America and the Caribbean by—

(A) promoting research that focuses on identifying and eradicating racial disparities in economic, political, and social spheres;

(B) promoting, funding, and creating development programs that focus on Afro-descendant communities;

(C) providing technical support and training to Afro-descendant advocacy groups that work to uphold basic human rights in the region;

(D) promoting the creation of an international working group that focuses on problems of communities of Afro-descendants in the Americas; and

(E) promoting trade and other bilateral and multilateral agreements that take into account the needs of Afro-descendant communities.