

According to Amnesty International, Mr. Pérez de Alejo was detained in 2003 for handing out copies of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. Despite being detained, and knowing full well the brutal consequences that await those brave men and women that speak the truth under the nightmare that is the Castro regime, he continued to advocate for human rights for the people of Cuba.

Unfortunately, Mr. Pérez de Alejo was arrested on March 18, 2003, as part of Castro's heinous island wide crackdown on peaceful, pro-democracy activists. In a sham trial, he was sentenced to 20 years in the totalitarian gulag.

While confined in the inhuman squalor of the gulag, Amnesty International reports that Mr. Pérez de Alejo has not been able either to receive or to send correspondence in the same way as other prisoners. It has also been reported that he is suffering from several debilitating diseases in the totalitarian gulag. Let us be very clear, he is languishing in a hellish dungeon, unable to communicate with the outside world, because he peacefully advocates for liberty.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable that, in the 21st century, brave men and women are chained to filth because of their belief in the inalienable nature of freedom, and the sanctity of human rights for every person. My colleagues, tonight the democratically elected leader of the United States of America will deliver the State of the Union address to a joint session of our freely elected Congress. As we listen to President Bush address our free Nation, let us also remember those who are suffering to secure their own liberties, in their own countries. We must demand the immediate release of Arturo Pérez de Alejo Rodríguez and every political prisoner locked in the dungeons of tyrants.

RIGHT TO LIFE ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that, if passed, will once and for all protect our unborn children from harm. Over 1.3 million abortions are performed in the United States each year and over 38 million have been performed since abortion was legalized in 1973. This is a national tragedy. It is the duty of all Americans to protect our children—born and unborn. This bill, the Right to Life Act, would provide blanket protection to all unborn children from the moment of conception.

In 1973, the United States Supreme Court, in the landmark case of *Roe v. Wade*, refused to determine when human life begins and therefore found nothing to indicate that the unborn are persons protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the decision, however, the Court did concede that, "If the suggestion of personhood is established, the appellants" case, of course, collapses, for the fetus' right to life would be guaranteed specifically by the Amendment." Considering Congress has the constitutional authority to uphold the Fourteenth Amendment, coupled by the fact that the Court admitted that if personhood were to be established, the unborn would be pro-

ted, it can be concluded that we have the authority to determine when life begins.

The Right to Life Act does what the Supreme Court refused to do in *Roe v. Wade* and recognizes the personhood of the unborn for the purpose of enforcing four important provisions in the Constitution: (1) Sec. 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting states from depriving any person of life; (2) Sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment providing Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this amendment; (3) the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, which concurrently prohibits the Federal Government from depriving any person of life; and (4) Article I, Section 8, giving Congress the power to make laws necessary and proper to enforce all powers in the Constitution.

This legislation will protect millions of future children by prohibiting any State or Federal law that denies the personhood of the unborn, thereby effectively overturning *Roe v. Wade*. I firmly believe that life begins at conception and that the preborn child deserves all the rights and protections afforded an American citizen. This measure will recognize the unborn child as a human being and protect the fetus from harm. The Right to Life Act will finally put our unborn children on the same legal footing as all other persons. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this important effort.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG AFFORDABILITY ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Prescription Drug Affordability Act. This legislation ensures that millions of Americans, including seniors, have access to affordable pharmaceutical products. My bill makes pharmaceuticals more affordable to seniors by reducing their taxes. It also removes needless government barriers to importing pharmaceuticals and it protects Internet pharmacies, which are making affordable prescription drugs available to millions of Americans, from being strangled by Federal regulation.

The first provision of my legislation provides seniors a tax credit equal to 80 percent of their prescription drug costs. While Congress did add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare in the last Congress, many seniors still have difficulty affording the prescription drugs they need in order to maintain an active and healthy lifestyle. One reason is because the new program creates a "doughnut hole," where seniors lose coverage once their prescription expenses reach a certain amount and must pay for their prescriptions above a certain amount out of their own pockets until their expenses reach a level where Medicare coverage resumes. This tax credit will help seniors cover the expenses provided by the doughnut hole. This bill will also help seniors obtain prescription medicines that may not be covered by the new Medicare prescription drug program.

In addition to making prescription medications more affordable for seniors, my bill lowers the price for prescription medicines by reducing barriers to the importation of FDA-ap-

proved pharmaceuticals. Under my bill, anyone wishing to import a drug simply submits an application to the FDA, which then must approve the drug unless the FDA finds the drug is either not approved for use in the United States or is adulterated or misbranded. This process will make safe and affordable imported medicines affordable to millions of Americans. Mr. Speaker, letting the free market work is the best means of lowering the cost of prescription drugs.

I need not remind my colleagues that many senior citizens and other Americans impacted by the high costs of prescription medicine have demanded Congress reduce the barriers which prevent American consumers from purchasing imported pharmaceuticals. Congress has responded to these demands by repeatedly passing legislation liberalizing the rules governing the importation of pharmaceuticals. However, implementation of this provision has been blocked by the Federal bureaucracy. It is time Congress stood up for the American consumer and removed all unnecessary regulations on importing pharmaceuticals.

The Prescription Drug Affordability Act also protects consumers' access to affordable medicine by forbidding the Federal Government from regulating any Internet sales of FDA-approved pharmaceuticals by State-licensed pharmacists.

As I am sure my colleagues are aware, the Internet makes pharmaceuticals and other products more affordable and accessible for millions of Americans. However, the Federal Government has threatened to destroy this option by imposing unnecessary and unconstitutional regulations on web sites that sell pharmaceuticals. Any Federal regulations would inevitably drive up prices of pharmaceuticals, thus depriving many consumers of access to affordable prescription medications.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to make pharmaceuticals more affordable and accessible by lowering taxes on senior citizens, removing barriers to the importation of pharmaceuticals and protecting legitimate Internet pharmacies from needless regulation by cosponsoring the Prescription Drug Affordability Act.

RECOGNIZING THE FAIRFAX COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE PROGRAM UPON ITS 25 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Fairfax County Health Department Adult Day Health Care Program as it prepares to celebrate its 25th anniversary.

The Fairfax County Adult Day Health Care centers provide a safe, fun and therapeutic environment for the frail, the elderly and adults who need supervision during the day due to cognitive and/or physical impairments. Each center has a registered nurse who monitors the health status of each participant; a therapeutic recreation specialist who designs daily activities to enhance cognitive and physical function and to offer opportunities for socialization; and several program assistants who

lead the daily activities and provide personal care to the participants. In addition, the program is designed to provide respite, education, and support to family caregivers.

The first Fairfax County Adult Day Health Care Program center opened its doors in Annandale on January 3, 1980. The Annandale center was the first public nonprofit elderly daycare facility in Fairfax County. This program was an exemplary example of inter-agency collaboration, a visionary approach to providing long-term care services, and innovative use of county resources. Over the next 22 years, four additional centers were opened including: the Lewinsville Adult Day Health Care center in June 1985, the Lincolnia Adult Day Health Care center in January 1990, the Mount Vernon Adult Day Health Care center in July 1990 and finally the Herndon Harbor Adult Day Health Care center in June 2000. In 2006 the county is planning to open a sixth adult day health care center in Fairfax City.

In 1986, the Annandale and Lewinsville Adult Day Health Care centers were the recipients of the National Achievement Award given by the National Association of Counties. The centers were recognized for their new and innovative programs.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank the Fairfax County Health Department Adult Day Health Care Program for the immeasurable contributions they have made to the community by taking care of the sick and elderly. I congratulate the program on its successes over the last 25 years and wish for continued success in the future. I ask that my colleagues join me in applauding this outstanding and distinguished institution.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
STATE POLICE CAPTAIN KATHY
STEFANI

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has dedicated the better part of her life to ensuring the public safety of our community. She is a pioneer in law enforcement, and a role-model for all who choose to wear the uniform. Dedicated, visionary, and compassionate, she has left a lasting legacy on the Massachusetts State Police, the troopers under her command, and the public she serves.

I'm talking of Capt. Kathy Stefani.

Where I'm from, it's not uncommon for children to want to follow in their parents' professional footsteps. No where is this more so than with the police department. So it was with a special pride that Kathy's father, Gerry Coletta, a good friend and my chief administrative assistant from my tenure as Norfolk district attorney, encouraged her pursuit of a law enforcement career.

Joining the ranks of the Massachusetts State Police force in 1978, she was one of only three women on the job. It was clear from the beginning that her career was going to be special.

In 1995, when she was elevated to the rank of lieutenant, she became the first State Police officer to run the Commonwealth's crime Lab. During her tenure there, she successfully se-

cured a \$1 million grant to develop the first DNA testing facilities in Massachusetts.

And, in 1999, when Kathy was promoted again she made more history as the first woman ever to hold the rank of captain. Law enforcement has always been a family affair, and at her promotion ceremony she proudly accepted her husband Michael's badge as her own.

During her 26 years on the force, Captain Stefani has been involved with some of the most important public events in recent memory. Long before we talked about homeland security, she used her position as Troop H commander to push for a more integrated approach for securing large events—including the 2000 Presidential Debate held at UMASS-Boston, the annual Sail Boston events, the July 4th celebrations on the Esplanade.

During her long career she's been recognized with the Superintendent's Commendation, the Distinguished Service Award for Forensic Science and the prestigious State Police Medal of Merit.

But perhaps the greatest compliments come from those who don't know her personally, but benefit from her forward-thinking plan for the State crime lab during the 1990's. Long before television shows like CSI made forensic science popular, Captain Stefani recognized the role that DNA testing could play in bringing criminals, especially rapists, to justice. Her perseverance in advocating for this technology has brought solace and comfort to victims and their families.

As Captain Stefani prepares to enter into a well-deserved retirement, I doubt very much that she'll be working on her tennis game. My guess is that she'll continue to be involved professionally—inspiring the next generation in the classroom; being a role-model to those who continue to wear the uniform, like her brother Chip; being an involved mom to her two kids, and a loving wife to Michael; and a devoted daughter to Gerry and Marge.

I'm honored to add my voice to the chorus of friends, family and colleagues who wish her well as she embarks on her retirement. Job well done.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, January 6, 2005, I was unavoidably detained and thus missed rollcall vote No. 7. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 7.

On Tuesday, January 25, 2005, I was unavoidably detained and thus missed rollcall votes Nos. 8 and 9. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both votes.

On Wednesday, January 26, 2005, I was unavoidably detained and thus missed rollcall votes Nos. 10–13. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and "yea" on rollcall No. 13.

CONGRATULATIONS TO 11TH
GRADUATING CLASS OF INDIANA
UNIVERSITY NORTHWEST'S
LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and admiration that I offer congratulations to many of Northwest Indiana's most talented, dedicated, and hardworking individuals. On Friday, February 4, 2005, Indiana University Northwest's Leadership Development Program will honor their 11th graduating class.

The Institute for Innovative Leadership is a partnership between Indiana University Northwest and Northwest Indiana's community and business leadership throughout all sectors. The Institute is designed to create a binding link between educational experience and leadership practice. The Leadership Development Program is the core of the Institute. Various resources are utilized to help ensure that students of every level acquire the skills, knowledge, values, motivation and vision needed for success in careers and as citizens.

The Institute for Innovative Leadership will be recognizing and honoring the following 2004 Graduates: Bobbi Atzhorn, Sandra Bowie, Alice Carter, Gail Coleman, Larry Hayden, Crystal Jelks, Brock Lloyd, Ryan Mistarz, Melissa Murdock, Damian Perkins, Mary Louise Rieger, Cora Robinson, Jennifer Stewart, Gabriela Tirado, and Reginald Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating these hardworking individuals. I am very proud to honor them in Washington, DC.

ON THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL
LEAVE ACT

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, February 5, 2005, will mark the 12th anniversary of legislation that has made an enormous difference in the lives of millions of working Americans since its enactment in 1993. I speak of course of the Family and Medical Leave Act, FMLA.

I count myself among the Family and Medical Leave Act's strongest supporters. Since its enactment, this law has brought peace of mind and job security during critical times to millions of American workers and their families. The FMLA allows qualified employees to take unpaid leave from their employer for the birth or adoption of a child, to attend to the serious health crisis of a family member, or attend to their own serious medical issue. The law makes clear that no American should have to choose between caring for a gravely ill family member and losing his or her job.

Since its enactment in 1993, millions of Americans have used the FMLA to take time to care for a newborn, to attend to an adult parent or child's serious illness, or perhaps to