

People at the bottom of the income ladder suffer when they can't support themselves by their wages. In the end, our entire society pays when those being left behind must rely on government support for food, housing and health care.

Income inequality also threatens our democratic principles: Americans hold deeply the view that every person willing to work hard should be rewarded. But equal opportunity is undermined when most workers do not fairly share in the wealth created by their work.

To illustrate this point, one person earning a minimum wage would have to work 11,660 years to earn what the top-paid CEO made in 2004—which was \$120.1 million. This is outrageous, and our government should not be in the business of encouraging or subsidizing such disparity.

While developing the assembly line and Ford Motor Co., Henry Ford firmly believed that all of his employees should be able to afford to buy the cars they were making. His compensation philosophy didn't just serve his employees well. It provided Ford Motor Company with a workforce that had incredible morale, high productivity, loyalty and ongoing recruiting success.

Mr. Speaker, there is no bad job, just bad pay. Removing tax deductions for excessive compensation sends the message that American taxpayers expect companies to do better by their workers.

RECOGNIZING KOFI ANNAN FOR HIS ROLE IN THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY FUND

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan for his outstanding leadership in the creation of the United Nations Democracy Fund.

Under Mr. Annan's guidance, the UN has held leaders of the global community to a higher degree of accountability. In 2001, the Secretary-General issued a "Call to Action" to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic and proposed the establishment of a Global AIDS and Health Fund to stimulate the increased spending needed to help developing countries around the world confront the HIV/AIDS crisis.

His dedication to spreading democracy has also been at the forefront of his agenda. In 1998, he was instrumental in a mission to help promote the transition to civilian rule in Nigeria.

Earlier this year, Mr. Annan introduced his UN reform package, calling on world leaders to be responsible to the global community. His plan included strategies for achieving international development, maintaining security and ensuring human rights. Among these initiatives was the creation of the UN Democracy Fund. The fund promises to promote democracy throughout the world by providing technical assistance to countries seeking to establish or strengthen their democracy. Mr. Annan has urged Member States to show their support for democracy by financially contributing to the fund. These contributions will then be

distributed within the UN Fund for International Partnerships.

Mr. Annan's perseverance has allowed for international cooperation in spreading democracy. So far, twenty-six countries, including the U.S., have expressed their support to fund.

It takes leaders from all over the world to deal with global threats and issues. Mr. Annan has taken an important step in holding these leaders accountable for doing just that.

The following CNN article discusses Mr. Annan's reforms and the UN Democracy Fund.

ANNAN: ADOPT U.N. REFORM PACKAGE

UNITED NATIONS (CNN)—U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has urged world leaders to reconfigure the international body to reflect the world's population and better enable it to tackle environmental and human rights challenges.

In the speech he delivered to the general assembly, Annan urged countries to adopt his entire reform package at a summit of world leaders in September.

The report comes five years after the Millennium Declaration, in which the United Nations pledged to slash poverty rates around the world by 2015, and six months before a summit in New York to address achieving that goal.

Annan described his plan—which gives equal weight to development, security and human rights—as a comprehensive strategy. "Specifically, I ask developing countries to improve their governments, uphold the rule of law, combat corruption and adopt an inclusive approach to development," Annan said.

The report, years in the making, comes days before Paul Volcker is expected to issue a report on Annan's handling of the corrupt oil-for-food program in Iraq. But Annan denied that there was any link.

Volcker, a former Federal Reserve chairman, began leading an independent probe of the program for the United Nations almost a year ago.

Annan's proposal establishes a specific charitable goal for prospering nations. By 2015, he wants developed countries to spend .7 percent of their gross domestic income on official development assistance.

And he linked prosperity and the environment. "Our efforts will be in vain if they are resolved by continued degradation of the environment and depletion of natural resources."

Annan said he wants the Kyoto Protocol extended beyond its 2012 expiration.

SECURITY COUNCIL SHIFTS

Annan's proposals include a recommendation to expand the 15-member Security Council to 24 to make it more representative of today's "geopolitical realities."

He recommends three, non-permanent seats with two-year terms and six new permanent seats—two from Africa, three from Asia and one from Latin America. None would have veto rights.

"Five out of the six will come from regions and areas that are under-represented."

Those seats would be in addition to the permanent seats the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China hold.

Annan also proposed strengthening its human rights mechanisms by abolishing the Commission on Human Rights and replacing it with a smaller, standing Human Rights Council.

Among other changes Annan requested were:

Creating a "Democracy Fund" with contributions from member states to provide money and technical assistance to countries seeking to establish or strengthen their democracy.

Asking all member states to sign and implement a comprehensive convention on terrorism, "based on a clear and agreed definition" of the term.

Strengthening the rule of law, human rights and democracy and clarifying when the use of force is necessary.

Reforming the secretariat to make it more transparent, and buying out some employees and replacing them with staffers who have the skills necessary to implement his proposals.

Pursuing the establishment of a worldwide early warning system for natural disasters.

"What's needed now is not more declarations or promises, but action," Annan said. "I believe my report provides a clear program of action."

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF HINES, OREGON

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the City of Hines, Oregon, on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary. Although incorporated on December 8, 1930, Hines has a rich history going back to the 1870s.

In 1873, Mr. George A. Smyth was the earliest recorded settler near what is now Hines. He and his immediate family moved from the Willamette Valley to the "Warm Spring" area just south of Hines. Shortly thereafter, two brothers by the names of William and Montz Currey set up their ranch headquarters at a small spring, which is now located in the northwest section of Hines. They had a small general store and saloon that was used occasionally as a barricade by nearby settlers when rumors of attacks were circulated after the Paiute Indian uprising in 1878. The Warm Spring was also the site of year-round cattle grazing and many buckaroo camps for the fall and spring cattle round-ups.

In 1924, the Fred Herrick Lumber Company received a contract to start construction of the Malheur Railroad company's tracks to the City of Burns. The lumber company anticipated harvesting 890,000,000 board feet of Ponderosa pine from the nearby Bear Valley District of the Malheur National Forest. They chose the site of the Warm Spring for the construction of a lumber mill because it provided an ice-free log pond. In 1928, the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago took over the Herrick interests of both the railroad and uncompleted lumber mill because of numerous delays in the project.

Due to the Hines Company's strong interest in the area, the Stafford-Derbes & Roy Company, a real estate development firm from New Orleans, purchased land from various ranchers and homestead owners to develop the beginnings of a new city. This project was advertised across the country as "The greater Burns development in the Great Harney Valley, it is Oregon's first made-to-order community, and one of the first scientifically planned cities undertaken in America." Edward Hines and his wife designed and planned the new city around a circular park that was to be, and still is, the heart of Hines. Mrs. Hines stipulated that every house be constructed with slight differences. She wanted this new city to

look different from other mill towns. In 1929, Edward Hines ordered the first 150 homes built for his employees who were due to arrive within a year from Minnesota and Mississippi. In December 1930, the City of Hines was incorporated. The first officers to serve the city were selected, and by 1931 they had their first elementary school and post office. For the next sixty years, Hines Lumber and its employees prospered in this hidden oasis of the high desert.

Development slowed when the mill closed in the early 1990's. However, the loggers who lived there were very proud to have worked for the Edward Hines Lumber Company. Hines has always maintained its own identity. Even today, its residents are fiercely independent people who pride themselves on being from Hines and not from the adjacent city of Burns. This strong sense of community and history is evident by the families that still gather in Hines City Park, the hub of this pioneer town, as envisioned by Mr. and Mrs. Hines.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of Hines, thank you for allowing me to share with my colleagues the history of this fine town.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO CEDAR POINT AMUSEMENT PARK ON THE OCCASION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOTEL BREAKERS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 2005

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to a special company in Ohio. This year, Cedar Point Amusement Park's Hotel Breakers in Sandusky, Ohio will celebrate one-hundred years of dedicated service.

Mr. Speaker, Cedar Point Amusement Park in Sandusky, Ohio is one of the oldest and most renowned entertainment complexes in the United States. Founded in 1870, Cedar Point has succeeded in providing family entertainment for over 135 years.

Opening on June 12, 1905 to a flurry of excitement, the Hotel Breakers welcomed more than five thousand visitors to its grand opening showcasing a hotel complete with running water, quite a feat for 1905. In addition to its state of the art amenities, the Hotel Breakers included a decor influenced by the elegance of the chateaus of France.

When the Hotel Breakers welcomed its first guests, rooms ranged from \$1 to \$2 per night and a meal cost only 35 cents. While today's prices may have risen, the Hotel now offers over 650 rooms, three pools, a deli, coffee shop, pizzeria and restaurant. Throughout its long history, the Hotel Breakers has also welcomed some of our country's finest guests. Among its accomplished guest list, the Hotel Breakers has welcomed Annie Oakley, Abbott and Costello, John Philip Sousa, and six U.S. presidents.

Throughout its many updates, much of the early twentieth-century charm has remained, including the stained-glass windows, designed by Louis Buser of Tiffany's and which continue to grace the lobby. With its history, and newer amenities such as sitting areas, an arcade and

three gift shops, the Hotel Breakers is much more than a night's stay, it is an experience.

Mr. Speaker, the real success of the Hotel Breakers comes not only from the elegance of its facilities, but from its employees. The management and staff of the Hotel Breakers have indeed provided their guests with the service and dependability that are expected of a first-class resort. The staff's attention to service, boundless enthusiasm and loyalty to the history of the hotel continues to make the Hotel Breakers a world class hotel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to the employees and the legacy of Cedar Point's Hotel Breakers. As all who benefit from this fine establishment gather to celebrate its one-hundredth anniversary of service, I am confident that the good people of Sandusky, Ohio, will continue the successes of the Hotel Breakers into the future.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RODNEY STEPP

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 2005

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulation to Mr. Rodney Stepp—a musician par excellence. Although there are many musically talented individuals in the Indianapolis area none compare to the abundance of talent, compassion and reputation of excellence.

Mr. Stepp was introduced to music by his parents at age 4. His parents enrolled him with the prestigious Jordan Conservatory School of music, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana. Imagine the foresight of his parents who believed their son was not too young to begin a career of music superbness.

Following the dictum: "Unto whom much is given, much is required." Rodney has been widely acclaimed for his dedication to humankind.

His good work and dedication to community is evidenced by the widespread recognition bestowed upon him by: Center of Leadership Development, Entrepreneurship Award 2005; Indiana State Museum Project, Addy Award 2005; Christian Service Charities, Board of Directors, 1999–2005, Achievement and Recognition; Addy Awards for Hoosier Lottery Commercials; Ebenezer Baptist Church, Aids Foundation, Dollars For Scholars; Indiana Black Expo; Circle City Classic, Indy Parks; Larry Conrad Vision Award, Indianapolis Downtown Inc.; United Way of America, Excellence Award; Valley Forge Freedom Foundation Award; Achievement Award United Way of America and Office of Personnel Management; Achievement Award United States Postal Service; and Honorable Discharge United States Army 1974.

Rodney is being celebrated by the Indiana History Center on July 14. His honors are noteworthy and deserving of acclaim.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, we salute you Rodney Stepp and we wish you God-speed.

COMMENDING SERBIAN PRESIDENT BORIS TADIC ON JOINING IN THE COMMEMORATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SREBRENICA MASSACRE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 2005

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Serbian President Boris Tadic for the courage and humility he displayed by attending the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre.

Although time has yet to fully heal the wounds of hatred borne in war, President Tadic's actions stand out as a crucial first step in the process of peace. His attendance at the Srebrenica commemoration was a strong show of statesmanship and a demonstration of his firm commitment to reconciliation in that still unsettled region.

President Tadic's attendance marked the first time any Serbian representative attended the commemoration of the Srebrenica massacre. His visit to Srebrenica is an important outreach to the Bosnian people and an appropriate homage to the thousands of victims who were brutally murdered. President Tadic's presence also demonstrated Serbia's renewed commitment to cooperation and democracy and its rebuttal of nationalism and xenophobia. His attendance was also marked by his fellow democratic politicians in the Serbian Parliament in Belgrade who held a moment of silence for the victims of Srebrenica.

The Srebrenica commemoration was not the first time President Tadic made a bold statement underscoring his desire to achieve reconciliation. Eight months ago, he personally apologized to the Bosnian people for any crimes committed in the name of Serbia or the Serbian people when he visited Bosnia.

Tragically, despite President Tadic's firm leadership, dedication, and example, many Serbs still refuse to acknowledge the Srebrenica massacre; making his visit perhaps even more momentous. These actions, noble in their intent are not without dissent and protest back home in Serbia. Serbia's ultra-nationalist party, the Serbian Radical Party boycotted the Srebrenica commemoration, and even protested the moment of silence for the victims, as well as criticized President Tadic's attendance and actions.

Such intense divisions within Serbia between nationalists and democratic reformers, unthinkable a few years ago, only serve to underscore that thanks to the leadership of President Tadic, and other like-minded Serbs, Serbia is ready to face the war crimes of the past and condemn the heinous and brutal extermination of Bosnian males in Srebrenica 10 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I believe President Tadic's actions should be a sign to the world and the Bosnians alike that there is a profound difference between Serbia's citizens and Serbian war criminals; and I know that President Tadic is firmly committed to bringing those responsible for war crimes, especially those responsible for the Srebrenica massacre, including General Ratko Mladic, to justice before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at The Hague where they will be tried for their crimes against humanity.