

close working relationship with the Association, we know NACWA is well-positioned to continue building on our Nation's water quality gains.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has looked to AMSA and will continue to look to NACWA as a valued informational resource and advocate on behalf of sound water quality policy. The Association has always been willing to share its expertise and to provide leadership in challenging times. For example, in the wake of the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Association responded immediately with creative ideas and vital leadership in developing tools and resources to help further secure our Nation's critical water infrastructure. The Association has been a vital resource on a host of clean water issues from wet weather control, nonpoint source pollution prevention, and the critical need for a sustainable, Federal-State-local partnership to meet our Nation's clean water challenges.

I have worked closely with the Association and know that NACWA will build on its tradition as a trusted resource for Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. I also am confident that NACWA will meet its strategic objectives and the goals of AMSA's original founders. Most importantly, NACWA's success is a direct result of its broad membership. NACWA (then AMSA) was established in 1970 by representatives of 22 municipal wastewater treatment agencies. Since then, AMSA has grown into an organization of nearly 300 municipal agency members and a total membership of nearly 400 organizations poised to ensure that the 21st Century will enjoy continued water quality improvement.

The Association's public agency members not only represent what is best about public service; they exemplify what it means to be environmental practitioners. Their daily work enables us to enjoy our Nation's rivers, lakes, streams, bays, and coasts—something we, as a Nation, must never take for granted.

Once again, I congratulate NACWA on this important milestone as an organization and applaud its members for their outstanding service.

HONORING JAMES MONROE

HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the birthday of an incredible American Statesman, and native of Virginia's First District, that I have the privilege to represent in Congress.

Serving during the "Era of Good Feelings," and as the last of the Virginia Dynasty of Presidents, James Monroe was a man devoted to Virginia, and to his grateful Nation. Born in Westmoreland County, a graduate of the College of William and Mary, and a long-time resident of Fredericksburg, James Monroe was truly a son of America's First District.

During Monroe's Presidency, our young Nation underwent many important changes. Under his leadership, the United States purchased Florida, and his Presidency saw the decline of European colonial influence in the New World.

Perhaps fitting for an early American patriot, James Monroe passed away on Independence

Day, 1831. He will forever be remembered in the hearts and minds of all Americans, but his ties to Virginia will always leave him to be fondly remembered in the Commonwealth.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES TO CLARIFY THE ARTICLE DESCRIPTION RELATING TO CERTAIN MONOCHROME GLASS ENVELOPES

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and clarify the article description relating to certain monochrome glass envelopes. These components are incorporated into monochrome cathode ray tubes used in computer monitors, terminals, medical imaging monitors, and avionic displays. A company in the 16th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am proud to represent, manufactures these monochrome cathode ray tubes.

There are no remaining manufacturers of monochrome glass envelopes in the United States; and therefore, no rationale of retaining the current 5.2 percent duty on these components. The small manufacturer who needs this component in their final product is unnecessarily harmed by the import duty. U.S. manufacturers are struggling to survive, and we must end policies that make it more difficult for our manufacturers to compete and succeed in the international market.

Once again, I anticipate no adverse impact on any domestic producer or industry should this legislation be enacted. I know the permanent removal of this duty would be beneficial to some good, hard working people in Loves Park, Illinois. I urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

TRIBUTE TO JACKSON STREET SCHOOL

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great joy to extend my congratulations to the second grade "Peace Class" at the Jackson Street School in Northampton, Massachusetts. This class is the recipient of the League of Women Voters Award in conjunction with the National Student/Parent Mock Election. The award is presented to schools and organizations that contribute to increasing parent and community participation in the Mock Election and/or in the actual election process.

During the recent elections, the class organized a voter registration drive and registered about thirty-six new voters. On the eve of Election Day, the students held a candlelight vigil at City Hall encouraging people to vote by

singing and holding handmade signs reading "Vote For Me Until I Can" and "Voting Is Your Right."

As a former educator, I am pleased to learn of young people going above and beyond the call to enhance their civic duties. I am honored to represent such outstanding individuals and I join with the citizens of the Second Congressional District in offering a most heartfelt congratulation to the second grade "Peace Class" at the Jackson Street School for being the recipient of this prestigious award.

INTRODUCTION OF TORTURE VICTIMS RELIEF ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in 1998, Congress first passed the Torture Victims Relief Act. Today, I am introducing the Torture Victims Relief Reauthorization Act. America's commitment to and compassion for the survivors of torture remains undiminished. That commitment should be manifested in concrete action, including support for torture treatment programs that can help these victims rebuild the lives that others have sought to destroy.

Nationwide, there are an estimated 400,000 survivors of torture, most of whom came to this country seeking refuge from persecution. Worldwide, it is impossible to count the numbers. Often, torture victims have been targeted by repressive regimes because of their independent political, religious or organized labor activities. Torture sends a message of fear throughout the network of a leader's family and community. As one African religious leader has said, "If they'll do this to me, what will they do to my flock?"

The Torture Victims Relief Act authorizes money for the Department of Health and Human Services to assist torture survivors in the United States; assists victims of torture through treatment centers in countries abroad; and authorizes a contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture.

U.S. leadership in this area is truly consequential. I recently met with Brita Sydhoff, the new Executive Director of the International Rehabilitation Center for the Victims of Torture, based in Denmark. Her organization has challenged European governments to match the generosity of our country. Because of U.S. leadership, Spain and Italy have dramatically increased their contribution to the UN Fund for the Victims of Torture. I was also deeply heartened to learn that the Danish center, along with the Chicago-based Kovlar Center, is helping to establish treatment centers in Iraq, so that the many victims of Saddam Hussein's torturous regime can receive help.

The work that torture treatment centers undertake is profoundly challenging. In 2003, Canadian journalist Zahra Kazemi was brutally tortured and killed by Iranian authorities. A few weeks ago, an Iranian doctor who examined her body released new details about the brutality Ms. Kazemi suffered before she died. These revelations have been especially painful for Ezat Mossallanejad, a counselor for the Canadian Center for the Victims of Torture:

two decades ago, he was also tortured in Iran, as punishment for his human rights work. In Canada, as a counselor, he has helped treat many other refugees who were tortured at the same prison where Zahra Kazemi was killed. Last year, his center treated 76 Iranian torture survivors; 26 were children.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot turn our backs on people like this. With medical, psychological and social services, torture survivors have the potential to become contributing members of their communities. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill.

RECOGNIZING EL DÍA DE LOS
NIÑOS

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 2005

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today in recognition of El Día de Los Niños,

also known as Day of the Children. Since 1925, Día de Los Niños has expanded into a global event, celebrated every year on the 30th day of April. This day pays homage to the importance of children in our society and endorses the need for their well-being. A traditional Latin American holiday, Día de Los Niños has been observed nationally since the passage of Senate Resolution 278 on April 30, 1998.

On El Día de Los Niños, all Americans are provided an opportunity to pay tribute to those who will assume the reins of this great country—our nation's youth. Among those being honored, Latino children represent the fastest growing child population in the United States. Around the world and across this nation, community organizations, libraries, schools, and other family-serving institutions will coordinate activities and events that celebrate children in observation of this holiday. One such organization is the Mattie Rhodes Center, located in Missouri's Fifth Congressional District.

For over 110 years, the Mattie Rhodes Center has been serving residents of Kansas City's urban core that have few resources to access even the most basic of services. The Mattie Rhodes Center has a rich history of caring for children and supporting families by providing a comprehensive network of family and youth services. By providing social services, mental health counseling and art experiences in a bilingual, culturally sensitive environment, the Mattie Rhodes Center has assisted many Kansas Citizens in becoming self-reliant, productive members of the community.

As a proud father of four, I happily celebrate El Día de Los Niños and the contributions of the Mattie Rhodes Center. I urge my fellow colleagues to please join me in celebrating young Americans and to use this day to renew our commitment to the future of our children in the Latino and broader communities, so that we can ensure that all children have an equal opportunity to achieve their hopes and dreams.