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Today, the Nation and the world are confronted with many questions about the possible impacts that human behavior is having on the environment. We need to make sure that our policy decisions are based on science and not the other way around. With Mark Abbott and others like him serving on the National Science Board, I know that this will continue to be the case.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM D.  
PINKETT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 16, 2006*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of William D. Pinkett, a distinguished member of the Brooklyn, New York community. It behooves us to pay tribute to this outstanding leader and I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing his impressive accomplishments.

William D. Pinkett was born in New Haven, Connecticut to the late William Sheridan and Hattie Pinkett. He is the fifth of five brothers, all of whom have preceded him in death.

William (Bill as he is affectionately called by most) came to Brooklyn as an infant, when his parents came to New York seeking a better life.

Bill was educated in the New York public school system, attending PS 41, Junior High School 210 and Boys High School. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree and Masters in Sociology from Brooklyn College. He also received a Masters of Science Degree in Educational Supervision from Pace University. In 1950, the US Army drafted Bill and he served in the infantry in Korea. In 1953, Bill received an honorable discharge and was immediately hired by the US Postal System. While working as a clerk at night, Bill attended graduate school and taught in the NYC Public Schools on a per diem basis during the day.

After 10 years of postal employment, he assumed a fulltime career as classroom teacher for 22 years. He later served as an educational administrator at the Board of Education headquarters for the next 10 years. Bill's tenure at the New York City Board of Education lasted 33 years. He retired in 1991, as a licensed Senior Educational Administrator of Curriculum and Staff Development.

Wherever Bill worked, he also served as a union representative in those titles. Upon retirement at the Board it was to be expected that he would become an elected officer in the Retired School Supervisors Chapter of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators (CSA). In his capacity as a Trustee of the CSA Retiree Welfare fund, Bill continues to serve as a champion for the rights and benefits for retirees of his former union.

Given Bill's leadership abilities, it was not a surprise that he was elected Chairman of the City-Wide Council of Municipal Retiree Organizations (COMRO), which is comprised of retirees from over 40 New York City unions, representing in excess of 150,000 retirees. Bill is completing his second term as Chairman of this distinguished organization of uniformed and civilian retirees, which seeks to maintain and improve the health benefits of all municipal retirees as well as keeping a watchful eye on legislation that impact upon New York City's five pension systems.

Bill will be quick to tell you that whatever skills in public relations with workers and retirees he might have, came about because he learned so much from his master teacher (and late wife), New York City Councilwoman Mary Glover Pinkett.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is incumbent on this body to recognize the accomplishments of William D. Pinkett as he offers his talents and services for the betterment of our local and national communities.

Mr. Speaker, William Pinkett's selfless service has continuously demonstrated a level of altruistic dedication that makes him most worthy of our recognition today.

TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY,  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,  
THE JUDICIARY, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 14, 2006*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5576) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes:

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 5576, the Transportation-Treasury-Housing and Urban Development-Judiciary-DC Appropriations Act of 2007.

This bill will provide over \$139 billion in budgetary resources, including direct appropriations and funds from the transportation trust fund. Our highways and infrastructure system built this Nation, and we need to maintain them. This legislation brings the funding level to the amount required in the recently passed transportation bill, provides over \$1 billion for Amtrak and other rail service, as well as the funds needed to maintain our Community Development Block Grant and elderly housing programs.

But I believe that this could have been a better bill. The proposed cuts to the HUD programs such as Hope VI and Section 8 housing for the elderly should have been rejected.

I support H.R. 5576 as amended, and urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this bill.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS P. CANALI  
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 16, 2006*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Francis (Frank) P. Canali on the occasion of his retirement from the Worcester, Massachusetts Public Schools. The end of this school year marks the end of Frank's distinguished thirty-four year career as a teacher and administrator at Worcester Vocational High School. During his long tenure, Frank has gained a well-deserved reputation as a talented professional educator who is widely respected and admired for his unflinching devotion to Worcester Voke.

The longevity of Frank Canali's career is not only impressive, it is also inspiring. In an age when loyalty is becoming an increasingly rare quality, Frank's steadfast commitment to the students, faculty and staff of Worcester Voke reminds us all what one man can accomplish when he dedicates his life's work to the betterment of a single institution. When Frank walks out the doors of Worcester Voke for the last time, he will leave the school an infinitely better place than he found it.

Frank began teaching at Worcester Vocational High School in 1972 as a graphic arts instructor in the evening program. He later taught offset lithography, both in the Career Educational Training Program and at Worcester Vocational High School, before becoming head of the graphic communications department in 1980. Along the way Frank furthered his own education by earning a bachelor's of science degree in education and a master's degree in administration of occupational education. He was subsequently appointed assistant principal in 2000 and ultimately principal in 2003. As Frank now prepares to end his career as principal, he leaves Worcester Vocational High School as one of the highest-performing public schools in the City of Worcester and with a new state-of-the-art facility that is the envy of every community in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Both remarkable achievements are due in no small part to the immeasurable and lasting contributions Frank has made during his career. His positive influence has benefited an untold number of young men and women, and his legacy will be that he tirelessly demanded that vocational education receive the attention, emphasis and investment it rightly deserves and that our nation so desperately needs.

Mr. Speaker, as the brother of two Worcester public school teachers, I know well the great challenges and demands our educators face on a daily basis. For thirty-four years, Frank Canali has met and mastered those daily challenges. He enters retirement with the quiet pride and satisfaction of knowing that he has truly made a difference. I wish to offer my heartfelt appreciation for Frank's public service to the families of Worcester, Massachusetts, and I wish him and his wife Pattie, their children and grandchildren a happy and healthy retirement. He has earned it.

CONGRATULATING THE LEWIS CASS "LADY KINGS" SOFTBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE CLASS 2A INDIANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

### HON. CHRIS CHOCOLA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 2006

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the 2006 Class 2A State Champion Lewis Cass Softball team.

Led by coach Brent Blinn and assistant coaches Scott Rouch, Greg Comoglio, and Mike Stow these 17 talented girls beat Frankton High School 3-0 to clinch the championship.

The Championship game, all five and a half hours of it, capped off an incredible 28-2 season where the Lady Kings faced and defeated the best competition Indiana has to offer. These talented young ladies are a great example of how teamwork, commitment, discipline, and confidence will lead to success.

The team includes: Krista Weber, Kayla Blinn, Misty Collins, Rachel Comoglio, Brittany LoCoco, Jennifer Berlet, Emily Watkins, Taylor DeHaven, Alexandra Rouch, Ollmay Wilson, Molly Naphew, Anna Tweed, Samantha Roller, Morgan Baker, Danya Long, Ashley Snider and Haley Tolle.

I am truly fortunate to have the opportunity to recognize these incredible women. It is my wish that their story of triumph will encourage both men and women of all walks of life, whether they play sports or not, to follow their dreams, believe in their friends, and not give up until they can hoist the trophy of victory above their heads like the Lady Kings of Lewis Cass.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF U.S. FOREIGN AID

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD, an article by Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Nicholas D. Kristof discussing the merits of U.S. foreign aid. In the article, titled Foreign Aid Has Flaws. So What?, published in the June 13, 2006 edition of the New York Times, Mr. Kristof demands a dialogue to increase the effectiveness of our foreign aid. It is good to see the subject of foreign aid being addressed in the New York Times editorial pages because there needs to be public education about the benefits of foreign aid for the poor and also for the United States.

Eradicating global poverty is the first objective of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. With that in mind we must recognize the need for increasing the effectiveness of the money that is provided through foreign assistance programs every year. Mr. Kristof initiates his point by acknowledging the central reality that "helping people can be much harder than it looks." For example, food assistance lowers prices in the markets of the recipient countries and continues the impact by discouraging local farmers from planting the next season.

Economists have argued that aid can have adverse effects on a country's economic system. It pushes up the local exchange rates, discouraging local manufacturing; it breeds foreign assistance dependency by cutting down room for internal development of industries and opportunities. At the same time our aid saves lives. "For pennies [we] can vaccinate a child and save his/her life. For only \$5, [we] can buy a mosquito net and save several people from malaria." In Darfur we haven't done nearly enough to establish permanent peace and stability, but our aid has kept thousands of people alive.

Keeping these facts in mind, my dear colleagues, I ask you all to join me in taking constructive steps to increase both the amount of U.S. foreign aid and the efficiency in distributing it to nations that are in dire need of assistance. We, as representatives of the most powerful nation of the world, must lead the way and work with international organizations that can share this burden with us.

[From The New York Times, June 13, 2006]

FOREIGN AID HAS FLAWS. SO WHAT?

(By Nicholas D. Kristof)

Don't tell anyone, but a dirty little secret within the foreign aid world is that aid often doesn't work very well.

Now that truth has been aired (and sometimes exaggerated) in a provocative new book by William Easterly, "The White Man's Burden." Mr. Easterly, a former World Bank official who is now an economics professor at New York University, has tossed a hand grenade at the world's bleeding hearts—and, worst of all, he makes some valid points.

Let me say right off that stingy Republicans should not read this book. It might inflame their worst suspicions.

But the rest of us should read it, because there is a growing constituency for fighting global poverty, and we need to figure out how to make that money more effective.

I disagree with many of Professor Easterly's arguments, but he's right about one central reality: helping people can be much harder than it looks. When people are chronically hungry, for example, shipping in food can actually make things worse, because the imported food lowers prices and thus discourages farmers from planting in the next season. (That's why the United Nations, when spending aid money, tries to buy food in the region rather than import it.)

On one of my last trips to Darfur, I had dinner at a restaurant in Nyala called K2. Out back were 18 big white S.U.V.'s belonging to the U.N. and aid groups; that amounted to nearly \$1 million worth of vehicles, in a country where people are starving.

The aid workers are struggling heroically in a dangerous and difficult place, and I don't begrudge them reliable vehicles. But something seems wrong when international agencies are more successful at maintaining S.U.V.'s than clinics. (One reason is that budgeting is often done annually, and one of the ways to spend a grant in a single year is to buy a vehicle.)

It's well-known that the countries that have succeeded best in lifting people out of poverty (China, Singapore, Malaysia) have received minimal aid, while many that have been flooded with aid (Niger, Togo, Zambia) have ended up poorer. Thus many economists accept that aid doesn't generally help poor countries grow, but argue that it does stimulate growth in poor countries with good governance. That was the conclusion of a study in 2000 by Craig Burnside and David Dollar. Professor Easterly repeated that study, using a larger pool of data, and—alas—found no improvement even in countries with good governance.

Saddest of all, Raghuram Rajan and Arvind Subramanian of the International Monetary Fund have found that "aid inflows have systematic adverse effects on a country's competitiveness." One problem is that aid pushes up the local exchange rate, discouraging local manufacturing. Mr. Subramanian also argues that aid income can create the same kinds of problems as oil income—that famous "oil curse"—by breeding dependency and undermining local institutions.

All these findings can be pretty shattering to a bleeding-heart American. But cheer up.

Some other studies indicate that aid does improve growth (economists don't agree about this any more than they agree about anything else). And whatever the impact on economic growth rates, aid definitely does something far more important: it saves lives.

For pennies, you can vaccinate a child and save his or her life. For \$5 you can buy a family a large mosquito net and save several people from malaria. For \$250, you can repair a teenage girl's fistula, a common childbirth injury, and give her a life again.

The Center for Global Development, a Washington think tank, has published a terrific book, "Millions Saved," demonstrating how health projects have saved lives. Eradicating smallpox and reducing river blindness have improved the lives of more people for less money than almost any investment imaginable. In Darfur, we haven't done nearly enough. But our aid shipments have kept alive hundreds of thousands of people.

For my whole adult life, I've sponsored children through Plan USA, and in visiting my "adopted" child in places like the Philippines and Sudan, I've seen how the kids' lives are transformed by American sponsors. Aid is no panacea, but it is a lifesaver.

So let's not shy away from a conversation about the effectiveness of aid. The problems are real, but so are the millions of people alive today who wouldn't be if not for aid. In the end, if we have tough conversations about foreign aid, then I believe Americans will acknowledge the challenges—and then, clear-eyed, agree to dig more deeply than ever, for that is simply the best way we have of asserting our own humanity.

HENRY GLOVER

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 2006

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Henry Glover, a distinguished member of the Brooklyn, New York community. It behooves us to pay tribute to this outstanding leader and I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing his impressive accomplishments.

Mr. Glover was born and raised in South Carolina and moved to Brooklyn, New York after graduating from high school.

He's married to his high school sweetheart Mabel and is the proud father of four children and one adopted son. Mr. Glover graduated as an auto mechanic from Berk Trade School. He also attended LaGuardia Community College and earned his certification in Management. After many years of loyal and dedicated service, Mr. Glover retired from Eagle Electric Company.

Noting a need for change, Mr. Glover started volunteering in the community in the late seventies with the East New York Democratic Club. He later was appointed President of the