

mandating that physicians and hospitals bear the entire costs of providing health care to any group.

Ironically, the perceived need to force doctors to provide medical care is itself the result of prior government interventions into the health care market. When I began practicing medicine, it was common for doctors to provide uncompensated care as a matter of charity. However, laws and regulations inflating the cost of medical services and imposing unreasonable liability standards on medical professionals even when they were acting in a volunteer capacity made offering free care cost prohibitive. At the same time, the increasing health care costs associated with the government-facilitated overreliance on third party payments priced more and more people out of the health care market. Thus, the government responded to problems created by its interventions by imposing the EMTALA mandate on physicians, in effect making health care professionals scapegoats for the harmful consequences of government health care policies.

EMTALA could actually decrease the care available for low-income Americans at emergency rooms. This is because EMTALA discourages physicians from offering any emergency care. Many physicians in my district have told me that they are considering curtailing their practices, in part because of the costs associated with the EMTALA mandates. Many other physicians are even counseling younger people against entering the medical profession because of the way the Federal Government treats medical professionals. The tax credits created in the Treat Physicians Fairly Act will help mitigate some of the burden government policies place on physicians.

The Treat Physicians Fairly Act does not remove any of EMTALA's mandates; it simply provides that physicians can receive a tax credit for the costs of providing uncompensated care. This is a small step toward restoring fairness to physicians. Furthermore, by providing some compensation in the form of tax credits, the Treat Physicians Fairly Act helps remove the disincentives to remaining active in the medical profession built into the current EMTALA law. I hope my colleagues will take the first step toward removing the unconstitutional burden of providing uncompensated care by cosponsoring the Treat Physicians Fairly Act.

WOODROW WILSON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library Authorization Act.

As a statesman, scholar, and President, Woodrow Wilson faced economic crisis, democratic decay, and a world war. Presidential historians agree that World War I, and President Wilson's leadership, radically altered the role of diplomacy as a tool of foreign policy—a policy that established a new path for America's role in promoting democracies throughout the world. So too did Wilson's high-minded ideals craft a legacy that shaped the powers and responsibilities of the Executive Branch in times of war.

As a professor and president of Princeton University, Wilson created a more selective and accountable system for higher education. By instituting curriculum reform, Wilson revolutionized the roles of teachers and students and quickly made Princeton one of the most renowned universities in the world. Due to Wilson's legacy at Princeton, I am pleased to have the support of current President Shirley Tilghman as we seek to establish a Presidential library and museum at Wilson's birthplace in Virginia.

On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson went before a joint session of Congress to seek a Declaration of War against Germany, for "The world must be safe for democracy." Eighty-eight years later, we continue to champion that right of mankind.

In order to increase the awareness and understanding of the life, principles and accomplishments of the 28th President of the United States, I ask that you join me in co-sponsoring legislation that will enable the construction of a Presidential Library and Museum dedicated to Woodrow Wilson at his birthplace in Staunton, Virginia.

Specifically, this legislation will make grants from the National Archives for the establishment of a Presidential Library to provide educational and interpretive services to honor the life of Woodrow Wilson. To ensure that a public-private partnership exists, my legislation also mandates that no grant shall be available for the establishment of this library until a private entity has raised at least twice the amount to be allocated by the Congress. Finally, once the library is complete, this legislation states that the Federal government shall have no role or responsibility for the operation of the library.

In studying the life and times of the 28th President, we see how Woodrow Wilson affected and continues to influence how the United States responds to national and international crises. I ask my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation that would establish the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library in Staunton, Virginia.

HONORING JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2006

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and character of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

It is fitting that this resolution comes before us during the month of March, the month set aside to celebrate the pioneering women who helped shape our country and extend the promise of equal opportunity for all.

Sandra Day O'Connor was one of those pioneers, a trailblazer for women in the legal field and the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States.

She went to law school at a time when women made up a tiny fraction of law students in this country, and a tiny fraction of practicing attorneys.

She graduated from Stanford University Law School in two years instead of the normal three, and third in a class of 102, but strug-

gled to find a job, as few firms were willing to hire a woman.

Undeterred, she accepted a position as a deputy county attorney for San Mateo County in California, her first foray into public service, which would ultimately come to occupy most of her career.

Among other roles, she went on to serve as the first female State senate majority leader in the United States and as a justice on the Arizona Court of Appeals.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan recognized her achievements by appointing O'Connor to the Supreme Court, the first woman in American history to be so honored.

Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, when Sandra Day O'Connor graduated from law school, only 4 percent of law students were women. Today, thanks to Justice O'Connor and other courageous women like her, approximately half of all law students are women.

There are many things I could say in her praise, but it seems to me that that is the most eloquent testimony of her achievements.

PASTOR AND CHAPLAIN KENNETH WELLS CELEBRATES 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kenneth Wells as he celebrates 25 years as the pastor for Northview Baptist Church in Lewisville. Pastor Kenneth Wells is undoubtedly the pride of the Northview Baptist community because of his unrelenting outreach to preach joy to so many.

Pastor Kenneth Wells has been enriching the lives of Lewisville community since the first Sunday at Northview Baptist Church in 1981. In addition to his church duties as Pastor, Kenneth Wells is an active member of the greater Lewisville community. He serves as chaplain for the city of Lewisville police and fire departments. He created this ministry over 25 years ago with other area pastors. Pastor Kenneth Wells, along with his wife Teresa, remain committed to serving their community and their church.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand here today to honor Pastor Kenneth Wells in recognition of his devotion and selflessness to those around him.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW CASTLE BUILDERS CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF DEMOLAY

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the New Castle Builders Chapter of the Order of DeMolay for its 87th anniversary.

The New Castle Builders Chapter #39095 Order of DeMolay serves the New Castle and Lawrence County area with additional chapters in Butler, Erie, Greensburg and Pittsburgh.

The Order of DeMolay is a character-building and leadership development organization for young men between the ages of 12 and 21. The organization aims to better sons which will in turn mean better men to be better citizens and leaders in the future.

The New Castle Builders Chapter of the Order of DeMolay hold its annual meeting on Wednesday February 22, 2006, and celebrate its 87th anniversary.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the New Castle Builders Chapter of the Order of DeMolay for its 87th anniversary. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute an organization such as the Order of DeMolay.

RECOGNIZING MR. DAVID L.
MAGIDSON

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, on August 19, 2005, David L. Magidson was elected to a 1-year term as National Commander of Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, during the organization's 101st Annual National Convention in San Diego, California.

Mr. Magidson's military service began when he joined the U.S. Army in 1968. He graduated as a 2nd lieutenant from Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia. He also served as the Operations Officer for the Miami Field Office of the 111th Military Intelligence Group. His active duty service ended in 1971.

Mr. Magidson has held numerous positions in Post 243, including Post Commander. Additionally, he has served as Judge Advocate for the JVV Department of Florida, and as the organization's National Judge Advocate since 2001.

Mr. Magidson also serves his Jewish heritage, and is currently a member of the Commission on Social Action of the Union for Reform Judaism. In 2000, he completed a 2-year term as president of Temple Judea in Coral Gables, Florida.

Although a native of New York City, Magidson was raised in the Washington, DC, area, the son of a Department of Defense civilian who headed the Claims Division for the U.S. Marine Corps. He earned his undergraduate degree in Spanish at Franklin and Marshall College, and went on to earn a Master's degree in Latin American History from the University of Florida.

Upon his release from military service, he attended the University of Miami Law School on the G.I. Bill, and received a law degree. He also studied international law at the Escuela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City. A family man, Mr. Magidson has been happily married to his wife, Carol, for 35 years, and they have two adult children, Ben and Rebecca.

PORT SECURITY AND THE SALE
OF FIRMS OPERATING TERMINALS
AT U.S. PORTS

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about port security and the sale of firms operating terminals at U.S. ports. The proposed sale of the P&O firm—which manages terminal operations at major East Coast ports, including the Port of Baltimore—to a company controlled by the government of Dubai has made many aware for the first time that major seaports in the U.S. are operated by firms controlled by foreign interests, including foreign governments.

We have long known that we have not closed gaps in physical security at our ports. Only approximately 5 percent of the nearly 9 million containers coming into our nation are physically inspected.

These gaps exist in part because we have simply not prioritized port security. Since 9/11, more than \$20 billion in federal funding has been directed to aviation security while just over \$630 million has been directed to port security.

However, the proposed sale of P&O now makes us aware that not only have we overlooked physical security, we have failed to develop the systems necessary to manage the unique security issues that the increasingly global nature of port management raises.

Most U.S. ports are owned by public or quasi-public authorities. These authorities frequently lease their terminal spaces to operating companies. P&O is one such operating company—and a quick review of U.S. port facilities reveals that like P&O, many terminal operating companies active in the United States are either foreign-owned or are subsidiaries of foreign entities.

In some case, these firms not only manage ports around the world, they also run the shipping lines that travel between these ports.

These kinds of relationships may be very good for business, but our government is not comprehensively assessing what threats these relationships could pose to our national security.

The Coast Guard analyzed the P&O deal because this deal was subjected to the scrutiny of the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States.

Under normal circumstances, no federal entity comprehensively assesses terminal operating agreements for their security implications.

Each U.S. port is responsible for developing a facility security plan, which the Coast Guard approves. Amazingly, the Coast Guard does not regularly review terminal operating agreements as part of its assessment of a port's security plan.

I believe that Congress should, at the very least, examine whether the Coast Guard should be required to review terminal operating arrangements as part of their review of port facility security plans.

In the absence of such assessments, we do not really know whether firms managing our ports have ownership or business relations that could create a security threat.

Our transportation networks are truly global and all aspects of transportation businesses have significant foreign involvement. If our government has yet to take stock of these

complex business arrangements and of the threats they pose to our transportation security, what other gaps exist and what incidents more threatening than a proposed sale will reveal them?

Finally, Mr. Speaker, while we have been conducting a national dialogue over recent weeks about the extent of foreign involvement that should be allowed in the operation of our ports, ports are just one of the many pieces of sensitive infrastructure in this nation which have not been adequately secured.

As we continue to examine our national security policies, we must examine whether our current laws on foreign ownership and operating arrangements pertaining to our nation's infrastructure are in the best interests of our national security. The American people will understand that the protection of our nation should not be subject to the seemingly relentless advancement of trade at all costs. EXT
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TRIBUTE TO FREDDIE BRYANT

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 2006

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise here today to commemorate a remarkable man, Mr. Freddie Bryant, on ninety years of endurance, patience, and strength of character. His selfless acts have touched so many, especially his twelve children, who thrived under his guidance and cherish the wonderful memories of growing up in Freddie's home.

Freddie has been a hard worker his entire life. He took on family responsibilities at the age of seven when his father moved to Hughes, Arkansas, and continues to plant a garden and raise livestock to this day. Although he only has a seventh grade education, he has an equivalent of a Ph.D. degree in agriculture, teaching, leadership, business, counseling, and theology.

According to Freddie's family—he does it all. He continues to sow and reap his land where he built the house, barn, and pasture from trees he cut down himself. Freddie always has a way to make a situation work. He would walk for miles with his old horse Pearl and a cotton sack on his back to feed his twelve children. When his eldest child wanted to attend college, he took a job at the granary in Helena, Arkansas, until he could send every one of his kids to college. To this day, whenever he meets a stranger, he always says "let me tell you about my children."

His children remember his ambition and sacrifice with such admiration. They remember the smells of childhood that bring them back so fondly to the shack in Lexa, Arkansas. Many events happened in this home that helped them grow into notable members of society. Throughout it all, it was in the arms of a loving father that guided them in the right direction.

Freddie Bryant has been married to the former Josephine Dunlap of Lexa, Arkansas, for 67 years. Josephine is a valiant woman, whose determination to raise her family goes unmatched.

On March 11, 2006 the community will meet to honor and celebrate the 90th birthday of