

the club at the Naturalization ceremonies for new citizens. Lena served as a delegate to the state Democratic convention and was a member of the Fresno Democratic Women's Club. One of her proudest moments was on January 4, 2005 when she saw her son, Jim, sworn in as a Member of Congress in Washington, D.C. as the Representative for the 20th Congressional District.

During her lifetime Lena was well read and enjoyed as hobbies traveling, painting, ceramics and playing cards. For over 50 years she and a group of friends played bridge together at least once a month. Lena was also active within the Portuguese lodges SPRSI and as a charter member of the UPPEC of Kerman.

Lena Costa is survived by her children, Congressman Jim Costa of Fresno and Bette O'Sullivan and her husband Denis of Mountain Lakes, NJ; grandchildren Roberta Rasmussen Vinkhuyzen and her husband Dr Erik Vinkhuyzen of Tokyo, Japan; Eric Rasmussen of Los Gatos; Dr Christopher Rasmussen of Pasaden; Kurt Rasmussen of Eureka; and Laura Rasmussen Nichols and her husband Kallen, who is stationed at Lemoore Naval Air Station; Kerin O'Sullivan Berghaier and her husband Richard of Chalfont, PA; Cathlyn O'Sullivan Markel and her husband Howard of Zephyrhills, FL; and Patricia O'Sullivan Jacobson and her husband Michael of Randolph, NJ. Lena is also survived by her great-grandchildren Saskia, Pascale, and Lukas Vinkhuyzen; Shayla Nichols and Tucker Rasmussen; Nikolas and Alexander Jacobson; and Emma Rose Markel.

She is also survived by her sister Elsie Martin of Hanford; brothers Tony Cardoso of Kerman, Emidio Cardoso of Fresno, Lee Cardoso of Hanford, Dimas Cardoso of Pismo Beach; and brother-in-law Leonel Costa of Fallon Nevada. She leaves 26 nieces and nephews that she loved dearly.

Lena Costa was preceded in death by her husband Manuel and sister Georgina Roza.

IN MEMORY OF KUNI HIRONAKA

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to a dear friend, tireless volunteer and community leader. Kuni Hironaka, served our nation through many decades of service at McClellan Air Force Base as well as volunteering with numerous community organizations in the Sacramento region with great passion, integrity and commitment. He passed away on March 8th. As his family and friends gather to honor and remember his wonderful life, I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting one of Sacramento's most well-respected figures, and my friend, Kuni Hironaka.

Kuni was born and raised in Sacramento, where he lived for most of his life. He worked for 37 years at McClellan Air Force Base as a civilian employee. In 1967 he observed that Asian Americans were not a protected minority in the federal workforce. At McClellan there were no Asian American supervisors or foremen in the maintenance department or in the base's management, even though there were a considerable number of qualified individuals with the experience and education necessary to do the job well.

Taking a personal and professional risk, Kuni strived to change this. He repeatedly in-

quired with the McClellan Air Force Base chain of command and did not rest until the Department of Defense reviewed their hiring and promotion practices. Ultimately, his decision to challenge the status quo resulted in more qualified Asian Americans being promoted in the civilian workforce and the removal of the term "Oriental" as an ethnic identifier. Kuni played a crucial role in ensuring that all minorities were treated fairly and protected in the workplace.

Kuni was always one to give back to our community, spending most of his free time helping others. He was active with the Sacramento Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Sacramento Asian Sports Foundation, Bocho Doshi Kai and the South Tanoshimi Kai. The day of his passing, he spent all morning volunteering at the Japanese American National Bowling Association's annual tournament.

In recognition of his longtime dedication to numerous non-profit causes and his commitment to civil rights, Kuni was honored as an "Asian Pacific American Heritage Hero" by Sacramento's public television station, KVIE, just last April. It was a fitting honor for a man who gave so much to so many others.

Bob and I were truly lucky to know Kuni so well and to be able to call him our friend. He was always there to help us and our family. Brian, Amy, Anna and I, as well as countless others in Sacramento will miss him deeply.

Kuni is survived by a loving family, including his wonderful wife Rose, their four children, David, Amy, Arlene, and Richard, and seven grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, as Kuni Hironaka's family members and friends gather to honor his legacy and many contributions, I am honored to pay tribute to one of my closest friends. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in paying respect to and acknowledging the life of an extraordinarily caring man.

IN RECOGNITION OF 50-YEAR MEMBERS OF KAPPA ALPHA PSI FRATERNITY, INC.

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank my college fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., for the support and encouragement they are providing to the Eastern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., in recognizing its 50-year brothers and senior Kappas. I have been a member of this great fraternity for 36 years.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. was founded nearly 100 years ago, in 1911, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, by eleven young African American male students, and chartered by the State of Indiana on May 15, 1911. These undergraduate students were in their late teens and early twenties and were sophomores and juniors, at Indiana University. Their parents and/or grandparents had been either slaves or freed slaves. An excerpt, in pertinent part, from the articles of incorporation reads as follows: "All the subscribers hereto, who are colored citizens of the United States and Students of Indiana University, do hereby associate themselves together . . . for

the purpose of founding a National, Secret, Greek Letter Fraternity . . . to stimulate fellow students to the attainment of high, intellectual, moral and social worth."

During the past nearly 100 years, the fraternity has grown to 370 alumni chapters and 375 undergraduate chapters. The fraternity is divided into 12 provinces (regions) throughout the United States, and in several countries abroad. My local chapter, the Hyattsville/Landover (MD) Alumni Chapter is situated in the Eastern Province. The province has 53 Chapters with approximately 1,800 brothers affiliated with chapters assigned to it.

New membership in the fraternity is not limited or restricted to undergraduate students only. Unlike many other national college fraternities, our alumni chapters are most viable and play a significant "training for leadership" role to its undergraduate brothers. This role is accomplished while these alumni members are raising families and achieving in all fields of human endeavor, including rendering community services. We also provide scholarships and loans to high school students, as well as college students, even to those who are not members of Kappa Alpha Psi.

It is noteworthy, that social outlets available to these alumni brothers during the last nearly 100 years made it most feasible and propitious to continue bonding together as they worked with the younger brothers and others in the community.

The Eastern Province has been diligent in its recognition of its senior brothers and brothers who have been members of the fraternity for fifty or more years. Beginning in May 2006, they will initiate an annual recognition activity for these brothers, in conjunction with national initiatives and special amenities, honoring their length of life and service to the fraternity and community-at-large.

Somewhere in heaven, the chapter invisible, I know our esteemed founders are smiling after noting that our senior and fifty year brothers are not being placed on the shelf and forgotten.

KBBF'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bilingual Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. for establishing KBBF 89.1. This station has served my constituents in Sonoma County for 35 years. KBBF is an example of how local broadcasters can serve and benefit their communities. In an era where media outlets are owned by fewer and fewer corporations, KBBF's voice rings brightly throughout the North Bay.

KBBF was the dream of a few Sonoma State University students who had a vision of establishing a community owned and operated, non-commercial, bilingual, bi-cultural, educational FM radio station that would be committed to social change and advocacy for the poor and would be devoted to meeting the educational, informational, and cultural needs of the Spanish speaking community.

Its founding Board of Directors was far from the Fortune 500. It was made up of people like you and me; a farm worker, a lawyer, a

housewife, a local professor and a college student. No wonder KBBF connects so well to the community it serves.

The first test broadcast of KBBF-FM on March 31, 1973 made radio history by being the first public bi-lingual radio station in the United States. Regular broadcasts began two months later on May 31, 1973.

By 1976 the Bilingual Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. Board of Directors developed a statement of goals consistent with the philosophy of the original founders. In addition to social change and advocacy, the Board charged KBBF with programming goals to coordinate and facilitate efforts to advance the political, social, educational and economic conditions of the Chicano, and Spanish-speaking community and to provide an avenue to develop leadership and creative potential for the youth. The Board of Directors and KBBF have received national recognition from the John F. Kennedy Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for achieving these goals.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate KBBF 89.1 on its 35th Anniversary for serving my constituents and the nation by being the first bilingual educational FM radio station in the United States.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker I regret that I was out of the Chamber on Wednesday, March 8, 2006 and was unable to return before time expired on rollcall vote No. 32 on HR 4167, the National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005. Had I been allowed to record my vote, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 32.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLINN HOUSE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Blinn House in Pasadena, California. This year, the Blinn House will celebrating its 100th Anniversary.

Edmund Blinn, an Oak Park, Illinois native enjoyed Pasadena when visiting with his wife Kate and their four children. In 1905, the Blinns decided to leave Oak Park for the warm climate and beauty of Pasadena. They hired George W. Maher to design their California home in the Midwestern Prairie School Style in 1906. Maher designed the interior of the house using harmonious natural materials with a repeated theme of wisteria vines. In his design for the Blinn house, Maher used a segmental or broken-arch theme throughout the house. Tiffany inspired leaded-glass windows with a wisteria vine motif artfully border the broken-arch windows.

At the turn of the last century a group of prestigious Chicago architects led the world in the advancement of new ideas in the design

and construction of commercial buildings. Their work is better known as the Chicago School of Architecture. One of the architects, Louis Sullivan, embellished his building designs to incorporate simple repetitive patterns taken from nature. Young architects such as George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright admired Sullivan's work, and while working in a community with other Midwestern architects founded the Prairie School of Architecture. The Prairie School architects created a uniquely American style of architecture which brought natural elements of the countryside to the cities.

The Blinn House was designated a Pasadena Cultural Heritage Landmark in 1977. In 2001, it was placed on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. In 2002, the Blinn House Foundation was formed for the purpose of maintaining and preserving this Pasadena legacy. Home to the Women's City Club since 1945, the Blinn House continues to serve the Pasadena community as a meeting place for women's civic, cultural, and educational activities.

I am proud to recognize the Blinn House upon its 100th Anniversary and I ask all Members to join me today in honoring this historic house.

NATIONAL UNIFORMITY FOR FOOD ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4167) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes:

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, while I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4167, the National Uniformity for Food Act, I am concerned about the process in which the bill was brought to the floor for consideration, without a committee hearing or markup. I believe that any major legislation should be subject to a committee hearing, where members can provide input and offer amendments. I support uniform, national food safety label standards, because I believe it will enhance consumer protection. I am, however, opposed to the process in which the House will consider this legislation today, which is why I am voting against H. Res. 710, the rule for consideration of H.R. 4167.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. XXXX, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES REFORM ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, this bill reforms the process by which the government

reviews foreign acquisitions of companies doing business in the United States for national security concerns. These reforms are badly needed. Even prior to the Dubai ports debacle, the nonpartisan Government Accounting Office had identified several serious problems with the process by which the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States reviews foreign acquisitions. The need for reform was dramatically illustrated by the failure of CFIUS process in the Dubai ports deal. Not one of the twelve agencies involved managed to identify the Dubai ports deal as one which "could affect the national security" of the United States—even though it involved acquisition of port management at 20 ports on the East Coast and Gulf by the government of Dubai.

As a threshold matter, the bill creates the CFIUS by statute and specifies the membership. It adds the Director of National Intelligence to the present group, so that the concerns of the intelligence community are represented.

The bill requires a 45-day investigation of national security concerns by CFIUS, and a recommendation to the President, in all cases of acquisition by foreign governments. This was Congress' clear intent in enacting the Byrd Amendment. But as the GAO reported, and as we have seen in the Dubai ports case, the Administration has found several ways to evade doing an investigation through strained interpretations of the statutory language.

The bill also requires that sign off at the Deputy Secretary level or above for any transaction that is not subject to a 45-day investigation but which is subject to a mitigation agreement to resolve national security concerns raised. These agreements need to be reviewed at the highest levels.

The bill also requires CFIUS to consider and specifically respond to a list of factors that might affect national security. The present statute allows but does not require such consideration. Most important, the bill adds to the list of factors that must be considered whether the transaction affects critical infrastructure. According to the GAO report, the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security and Defense all believe that a deal's effect on critical infrastructure should be considered in the CFIUS process but Treasury has prevented such consideration.

The bill requires an annual report to Congress on transactions completed and a quarterly report on pending transactions. Although the present law expressly permits Congress access to all information in the CFIUS process, Treasury has refused and continues to refuse Congress access to key information. These reports will provide, among other things, information on the nature of the transaction, the national security concerns raised by any agency; how those concerns were mitigated; and whether such acquisition was completed or not, as well as any Presidential decisions made under the statute.

Perhaps the most dangerous transactions are those that escape the CFIUS process altogether through withdrawal, as the GAO reported. To correct the problem created by companies that withdraw before completion of the CFIUS process but proceed with the transaction, the bill requires that CFIUS impose restrictions on the company after withdrawal to address any national security concerns raised, set specific time frames for the company to