

guidance developed at Northern Command, including concept of operations plans and functional plans for military support to civilian authorities.

41. There was a lack of coordination of Joint Task Force Katrina and the National Guard Joint Forces headquarters in supporting states.

42. The Department of Defense has not adequately incorporated or funded the National Guard to participate in joint exercises in military assistance to civil authorities, which would have allowed for a more effective response to Hurricane Katrina and other homeland emergencies.

43. Northern Command does not have adequate insight into State response capabilities or adequate interface with governors, which contributed to a lack of mutual understanding and trust during the Katrina response.

44. There is an unresolved tension between the Department of Defense and the States regarding the role of the military in emergency response that could be resolved if along with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense adopted and made the National Incident Management System a priority for emergency management.

45. The National Guard lacked communication equipment during Hurricane Katrina, suggesting that the Pentagon does not assign homeland defense and military assistance to civilian authorities a sufficiently high priority.

46. The Department of the Army decided to reduce Army National Guard force structure and end-strength without substantive consultation with National Guard Bureau leaders or State Adjutants General, and the Air Force has decided to reduce Air National Guard force structure and end-strength without substantive consultation with National Guard Bureau leaders or State Adjutants General.

47. The Department of the Army currently plans to scale back the Army National Guard to 324,000 soldiers from 350,000. The Department of the Air Force plans to scale back the Air National Guard by 14,000 airmen and women. To cut Guard manpower in this time of increased homeland need, and the fluxation of current Department of Defense transformation policies affecting the Army and Air National Guard, creates an unacceptable risk to the security of this Nation.

48. States and Governors are not adequately represented at the Department of Defense when planning and exercising for homeland events.

49. The role of the National Guard Bureau as the channel of communications between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security and the States needs to be enhanced.

50. USNORTHCOM and its subordinate headquarters lack knowledge of their domestic theater of operations, specifically State emergency plans and resources, and knowledge of National Guard resources. USNORTHCOM and its subordinate headquarters need to be reformed to include substantially increased National Guard general officer command presence and participation by other senior National Guard personnel in all levels of their operations.

Mr. Speaker, the front line in the global war against terrorism is right here at home. Cold War structures and distinctions separating projected active duty forces and stateside reserve components no longer meet the strategic im-

peratives of this century. This proposal updates those structures to reflect the integral role of the National Guard in the modern battle plan and ensures the Guard will have the clout and resources necessary to meet that vital mission.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.,
Washington, DC, April 25, 2006.

Hon. THOMAS M. DAVIS III,
Chairman, Committee on Government Reform,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DAVIS: The National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) applauds your introduction of a House version of the National Defense Enhancement and National Guard Empowerment Act of 2006.

This legislation is a powerful first step in providing the appropriate presence for the leadership of the National Guard in the decision making processes of the Department of Defense. The security of American citizens was forever altered on September 11, 2001. Since that date, the National Guard has grown in stature and importance as a full partner in ensuring their well-being.

It is completely logical that the policies and procedures that heretofore have guided the effective use of the National Guard should be considered for revision in light of the sweeping changes to the missions and employment of our armed forces. NGAUS looks forward to working with you and with members of the United States Senate in passage of similarly innovative legislation.

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of the National Guard.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN M. KOPER,
Brigadier General (ret), President.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2006.

Hon. THOMAS M. DAVIS III,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DAVIS: The Adjutants General Association of the United States heralds the introduction of the National Defense Enhancement and National Guard Empowerment Act of 2006. This legislation which you have created along with members of the U.S. Senate bravely seeks to ensure the National Guard will have a strong voice in matters of national security, homeland defense, and homeland security.

Events associated with Hurricane Katrina, BRAC, and QDR highlighted important instances where National Guard leadership was not consulted on key matters of national interest and citizen safety. As the National Guard faces major issues in re-equipping and transformation, a strong voice in defense circles is more vital than ever.

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of appreciative Adjutants General.

Sincerely,

ROGER P. LEMPKE,
Major General, Adjutant General.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am again re-introducing legislation that is intended to help solve the shortage of available, afford-

able child care facilities. In my congressional district in New York City, more than half of all women with pre-school children are in the workforce and the need for child care is enormous. This is not a local problem but one that is national in nature.

The Children's Development Commission Act or Kiddie Mac, will address this problem by authorizing HUD to issue guarantees to lenders who are willing to lend money to build or rehabilitate child care facilities. It also creates the Children's Development Commission which will certify the loans and create federal child care standards. Kiddie Mac will also give micro-loans to facilities which need to make the necessary changes to come up to licensing standards, as well as provide them with lower cost fire and liability insurance. Through some of the premiums paid by the lenders, a non-profit foundation will be formed which would focus on research on child care and development, as well as create educational materials to guide potential providers through the certification process.

I have introduced this legislation in several past Congresses but the need for it has only grown more acute. I urge my colleagues to consider the proposal and join me in enacting it this year.

RECOGNIZING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL AT BEIRUT

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Centennial Anniversary of the American Community School at Beirut.

The American Community School was founded in 1905 as the Faculty School by a group of American missionary families living in Lebanon. The school was supported by the American University of Beirut, the American Presbyterian Mission and Aramco. It was the first American K-12 school in Lebanon and is an independent, non-profit, co-educational school chartered in the state of New York. Today, the school's enrollment exceeds 1,000 and the school is an ambassador of American education to the Middle East.

The American Community School's student population has changed over the years and is now composed of a diverse community made up of students from American, Lebanese and international families. The school offers numerous activities to supplement the education of its students. Alumni of the school have gone on to do great things, with many of them excelling in careers serving the United States government and Lebanese-American relations.

I would like to commend the American Community School's leadership for their innovative vision in implementing and carrying out the school's mission of providing quality American-style education. The school's teachers should be recognized for their consistent dedication and for inspiring their students to pursue a well-rounded, life-long education. Finally, past and present students of the school should be applauded for their success in such an independent, challenging environment.

The school is appreciative of the support of the United States Congress. America's direct

support of this and other educational institutions in the Middle East plays an important role in our public diplomacy efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to the American Community School at Beirut in this year of its Centennial Anniversary. I congratulate the school on its distinguished history and look forward to its promising future.

HONORING DON DEHART

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don DeHart, a compassionate and caring man who dedicated his life to helping those in need.

Don DeHart grew up in Indiana and quickly became an indispensable part of his father's construction business. He earned three engineering degrees and became the general manager of a successful road construction firm. Don also volunteered as a pastor in remote rural areas, but became restless because, as his wife Eva said, "he felt there was more to God's work than thicker cushions on pew seats."

Don and Eva began making mission trips to help impoverished Haitians in the late 1960s. They eventually co-founded "For Haiti With Love," a charity dedicated to providing much needed medical and other services to poor Haitians. The DeHarts eventually moved to Florida to be closer to their mission work.

The DeHarts built a small medical clinic which helped provide basic medical services to some of Haiti's neediest people. Though he was not trained as a medical doctor, Don quickly became an expert on treating burns, which are quite common in Haiti, saving many lives in the process. The DeHarts also helped nourish some of the country's poorest residents in Cap Haitien, Haiti's second-largest city.

Don befriended one of his patients, a young girl named Roseline, who had a crippling spinal condition. Don and Eva brought her to America for surgery, and when her mother died, adopted her. Roseline, now 22, graduated from one of the fine high schools in my congressional district and has taken over her adoptive father's mission.

Mr. Speaker, Don DeHart left this earthly life on April 15 after a long battle against cancer, a disease he had beaten several decades ago. Don lived a life of service and compassion, leaving no doubt that the world is a much better place for having had him in it. I hope his friends and family can take comfort knowing that his legacy will live on long after our warm words of remembrance are forgotten. May he rest in peace and may God watch over his family and those he dedicated his life to helping.

TRIBUTE TO EDNA EDWARDS PRITCHETT

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Edna Edwards Pritchett on the

occasion of her 90th birthday which will be celebrated on April 28, 2006.

Edna Pritchett has been a pillar in our community. She has lived her entire life in the First Congressional District of the Great State of Missouri. She is a 1934 graduate of the historic Sumner High School and was the second of three generations of her family to attend that landmark institution. During her outstanding career spanning 42 years, Mrs. Pritchett has served with distinction with the American Cancer Society and the Homer G. Phillips Hospital—another landmark institution in my congressional district. She also worked in several capacities with the St. Louis Board of Education.

In 1969, Mrs. Pritchett joined the Monsanto Company and retired from its International Division in 1979. But, her service to our community did not end at that point. She continued to be a conscientious citizen and a neighborhood beacon—serving in a number of capacities including Neighborhood Watch and First Night Programs which she continues to this very day.

Through the years, Mrs. Pritchett has given the full measure of her abilities, dedicated services and wise counsel to the St. Louis community. She gave tirelessly of her time as a Girl Scout Troup Leader at the All Saints Episcopal Church and later as a poll worker with the St. Louis County Board of Elections. She also volunteered with the University City Public Schools as a reading advocate for children and with other educational programs throughout the school district.

Edna Pritchett was the devoted wife for 43 years to Raymond W. Pritchett until his passing in 1985. She has been a dedicated homemaker, a loving, nurturing and caring mother to her four children, Mattelyn, Edna Jean, Harriet and Raymond, as well as a trusted confidant and friend to her late sister, Regina Edwards. Her shining personality and indomitable spirit has brought warmth and cheer to her family and into the lives of all who have had the opportunity to know her.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent such a respected and beloved constituent. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the great humanity and lifetime achievements of Mrs. Edna Edwards Pritchett and extend my very best wishes to her as she celebrates this great milestone with her family and friends.

A TRIBUTE TO VINCENT HO SANG

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Vincent HoSang, a distinguished member of the business 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. Speaker, Vincent HoSang was born in Springfield St. James, Jamaica WI to Mr. and Mrs. Henry HoSang who migrated from China in the early 1900s. He is the eighth child of ten, six boys and four girls. Mr. HoSang's parents operated a store, similar to a department store today, selling everything from groceries, hardware, and raw materials for making

clothes, to liquor. They also operated a bakery, which consisted of a brick-oven and a machine called a "doughbreak", everything else was done by hand; bear in mind that there was no electricity and no running water.

At the age of about 12 years, Mr. HoSang's parents sold the business and moved to Montego Bay where he went to live with an uncle. Mr. HoSang attended Cornwall College High School for three years and had the ambition of studying medicine; however, he had to leave school in fourth form to help his uncle in his grocery store. At age 19, Mr. HoSang rejoined his parents who had just started a grocery store in Kingston, at the same time; he also helped his cousin who operated a bakery nearby.

In February of 1968, Mr. HoSang migrated to the Bronx, New York. He got a job in a briefcase factory assembling attaché cases, where he received the minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour, taking home \$49 per week after taxes. Mr. HoSang stayed at that job for only a short time until he got a better job with Imperial Dairies on East 233rd Street in the Bronx, delivering milk to homes at night. In 1974, Mr. HoSang met his wife, Jeanette, who is from Spanish Town, Jamaica, and got married in August 1976 and started a family in April of 1977.

Mr. HoSang always wanted to have his own business ever since he came to the United States, but lack of capital, inexperience, and he admits, a bit of cowardice held him back just a bit. However, with the burning desire ever-present, Mr. HoSang waited until he saved some money and built up his courage to jump right in. In February 1978, Mr. HoSang and his wife bought a fast food store known as "Kingsbridge Delight" in the West Bronx, selling fried chicken, shrimp, ribs, and French fries. He knew the business was not making a profit but their goal was to introduce the Jamaican cuisine and patties. Jeanette was very instrumental in the development of the Jamaican dishes and after about six months, some long hours per day for seven days a week, and a lot of sacrifices, the business started to show a small profit. In 1980, Sunrise Bakery on Dyre Avenue, which was owned by another West Indian, became available. Mr. and Mrs. HoSang bought it in December 1980 with the intention of making it a full-fledged Jamaican bakery and changed its name to Royal Caribbean Bakery and operated as a retail bakery. In 1984, they expanded into a 15,000 sq. ft. facility on East 233rd street in the Bronx where Caribbean Food Delights was incorporated and became the frozen food division of Royal Caribbean Bakery. The company at this stage expanded into the wholesale trade. Three years later in 1987, both companies expanded into a 20,000 sq. ft. facility in Mount Vernon, New York.

The HoSangs took a big risk when they bought a 73,000 sq. ft. building on 10 acres of property in Tappan, New York in 1993 and named it Caribbean Food Delights. It produces a variety of Jamaican cuisine, including Jamaican style patties: beef, chicken, vegetable, soy and shrimp, which are oven-baked, unbaked, and microwaveable. New to their product line are jerk chicken and jerk fish patties. Today, the HoSangs own the largest Jamaican frozen food plant in the U.S. and the Mount Vernon plant continues to manufacture the bread, buns, cakes, and pastries.

The patties, which are in great demand, are available nationwide through retailers such as