

am concerned that we have begun to lose sight of our priorities in recent years. Funding for essential programs like COPS has been declining, and even highly successful programs like the Byrne Grant are being threatened with elimination. I believe that we need to go back to the model that helped to radically reduce crime across this country in the Clinton years: funding to put cops on the streets, support for successful local programs, and federal commitment to initiatives, like communications interoperability, that help to make our first responders more effective.

This week should serve as a chance for us to renew our commitment to the men and women of the law enforcement community. Today, we have the chance to honor them with our words, through the excellent resolution that Mr. HEFLEY has introduced. For the rest of the year, let's make sure that we are honoring and supporting them through our priorities and our actions. It is the least we can do for the officers and families who do so much for us every day.

THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF JACKSON MEMORIAL TEMPLE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Jackson Memorial Temple Church of God in Christ as it celebrates 65 years of fellowship and worship in my hometown of Flint Michigan. Jackson Memorial will commemorate this event with two days of festivities on August 12 and 13.

Founded in December 1941 by Reverend Leo J. Jackson as the Pilgrim Temple Church of God in Christ, the first services were held on the same day Pearl Harbor was bombed. After Reverend Jackson passed away the church was re-named in his memory. Bishop H. J. Williams is the current pastor and along with First Lady, Mother Iola Williams, he provides the leadership, inspiration and example of a life in Christ to the congregation and community.

Dedicating their lives to Jesus Christ, the congregation is pledged to the following beliefs: That there is one God, eternally existent in three persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. In the Blessed Hope, which is the Rapture of the Church of God, which is in Christ, at His return. That the only means of being cleansed from sin is through repentance and faith in the precious blood of Jesus Christ. That regeneration by the Holy Ghost is absolutely essential for personal salvation. That the redemptive work of Christ on the cross provides healing for the human body, in answer to believing in prayer. That the baptism in the Holy Ghost according to Acts 2:4 is given to believers who ask for it. In the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, by whose indwelling the Christian is enabled to live a holy and separated life in this present world.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Jackson Memorial Temple Church of God in Christ as it celebrates their 65th anniversary. I commend them for 65 years of joyful

service to the community and pray they will continue to provide spiritual guidance to the residents of Flint for many years to come.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. ALLYSON Y. SCHWARTZ

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 376) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2007 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 through 2011:

Mrs. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, this chamber is in the final stages of the annual budget process—a process that provides an important opportunity to discuss the things we value as a Nation.

Before we cast our votes, each of us should consider the following:

1. Does the Republican budget value fiscal discipline and honest budgeting? And, did the Republican leadership make the tough choices needed to balance the budget and pay down the debt?

No. The Republican budget continues the majority party's borrow-and-spend policies. As a result, it not only fails to balance the Federal government's checkbook, but will actually run a deficit of \$348 billion for 2007—further increasing the mounting debt being, passed onto our children and grandchildren.

2. Does the Republican budget value our shared economic future? And, did the Republican majority make wise investments in education, workforce development and alternative fuels that will favorably position us in the highly competitive global marketplace?

No. The Republican budget cuts education funding by \$2.2 billion, reduces support for renewable energy and energy-efficiency initiatives, and impedes access to health care for women and children.

3. Does the Republican budget value enhanced security at home and a strong defense? And, did the Republican majority provide for the men and women who protect us, both while they are on the front lines and after they have fulfilled their duties and return home?

No. The Republican budget cuts funding for veterans' health care by \$6 billion, and will reduce our ability to maintain current homeland security efforts due to a lack of consistent and reliable funding.

4. Is the Republican budget based on sound, fair tax policies to recognize the priorities of everyday Americans?

No. The Republican budget has one purpose: to provide tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. In fact, this budget provides \$228 billion in new tax cuts—90 percent of which will go to the wealthiest ten percent of taxpayers.

This budget fails to meet sound fiscal principles, and it sets us on an irresponsible path for years to come—with mounting annual deficits, and an increasing national debt. In fact,

the Republican majority went to great lengths to mask the fact that their spending plan does not include some of our Nation's largest financial commitments—commitments that we must meet.

Their plan almost completely ignores the cost of ongoing military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, which according to the Congressional Budget Office will be at least \$298 over 10 years. Except for a one year fix, it does nothing to address the Alternative Minimum Tax, which will increase taxes for middle class families by an estimated \$844 billion over the next ten years.

Even with these cuts, omissions, and gimmicks, the majority's budget will add another \$2.3 trillion to our national debt by 2011—or nearly \$1 million of debt per minute. Under President Bush, and his Republican Congress, our Nation has incurred more debt than it did under the 42 presidents before him.

But there is a better way.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, I assisted Ranking Member SPRATT in the creation of a fiscal year 2007 budget that makes the necessary tough, fiscally disciplined choice. This Democratic alternative meets the basic budgetary principles of meeting our obligations, working within the resources we have, and making smart investments that will ensure the Nation's current and future fiscal well-being.

The Democratic budget will put our nation back on the right track by closing tax loopholes that provide incentives to companies to ship jobs overseas, by cracking down on tax cheats that avoid paying nearly \$350 billion a year in taxes, by rescinding the tax breaks and subsidies for the oil and gas industry, and by rolling back Medicare overpayments to HMOs. We would then reinvest these savings in the priorities that matter to most Americans: national and homeland security, energy independence, education, and health care. And, it will do so while balancing the Federal Government's budget within 6 years, and begin to pay down the debt by 2013.

Our plan would secure our homeland through investments in our military and defense networks. Our plan would ensure that we are prepared here at home, while also pursuing smart foreign policies that encourage stability in nations throughout the world. And, our plan would meet our obligations to the men and women who have fought to protect our Nation.

Second, our plan would help secure our economic future by educating our children for the twenty-first century economy, promoting the development and innovation of small businesses, upholding environmental protections, and advancing the production of alternative sources of energy to end our dependence on foreign oil.

And, third, our plan would expand access to affordable health care for all Americans and improve retirement security with particular attention to the dramatic and costly needs of the baby boomers who will begin to reach retirement in 2007.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we have a responsibility to meet our obligations and balance the budget. I am also well aware that the Federal Government's budgets have consequences. If the majority's budget passes, it will hurt State and local budgets by forcing them to cover the shortfalls—likely through increased local taxes. If the majority's budget

passes, small businesses will be on their own as they fight to compete in the global marketplace in the face of rising health care and energy costs. If the majority's budget passes, senior citizens will risk losing the benefits they have been promised.

Unless we change course, the negative consequences of the Republican budget will be felt by every American.

My colleagues, Americans are seeking to meet their obligations to their families, their communities and to the Nation. We must honor their commitment and we should not, and I cannot walk away from our obligations to them. Vote "no" on this irresponsible Republican budget, and support the Democratic alternative.

REMEMBERING A.M. 'ABE'
ROSENTHAL

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2006

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, last week the Nation lost a giant in the field of journalism when A.M. "Abe" Rosenthal passed away at age 84.

He was a Pulitzer Prize-winning foreign correspondent and executive editor of the New York Times. After his days directing the newsroom were over, he penned the op-ed column, "On My Mind," for the Times and later the New York Daily News, a forum from which he championed the cause of freedom and human rights.

As Nicholas Kristof, who won a Pulitzer Prize last month as a Times op-ed columnist, said at Mr. Rosenthal's funeral, Abe Rosenthal used his column to make matters like human rights violations in China and Sudan "recognizable as issues."

"Abe fought to cure our blind spots, and it worked," Mr. Kristof said. "He did indeed teach us to see."

Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD an obituary from The Washington Post and an op-ed column by Mr. Rosenthal's son Andrew, a New York Times deputy editorial page editor, remembering Abe Rosenthal.

[From the New York Times, May 17, 2006]

I NEVER WROTE FOR MY FATHER

(By Andrew Rosenthal)

Funerals have a way of reframing memories. After the burial of my father, A. M. Rosenthal, who ran The Times for nearly 20 years and wrote a column for 13 more, I recalled the day I met President George H. W. Bush, not long after I became a White House correspondent.

I was allowed to sit in on an interview that two of my colleagues, Maureen Dowd and Thomas L. Friedman, were doing for a magazine article. The White House told me not to ask questions, but after a while, Mr. Bush said to me, "You've been quiet." I said the interview was supposed to be strictly about the magazine article, but as long as he'd asked, what did he think about the latest development on Lithuania?

He was angry and would not answer. He said he was "not gonna be sandbagged in the Oval Office."

On the way out, Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Bush's spokesman, helpfully noted that my introduction to Mr. Bush had gone badly. He explained that Mr. Bush was unhappy with my father for writing in his column that Mr.

Bush had appeased the Communists on China and (oh, great!) on Lithuania. "The president doesn't differentiate between you and your father," he said.

I sputtered that the White House owed me for five years' psychotherapy. I'd only just begun convincing myself I was my own man in my father's field, and now I learned that The Leader of the Free World could not tell us apart?

It was naïve, of course, to think I could hide that little coincidence of a last name. Dad was not just seen as the embodiment of The Times; he saw himself that way. During the tumultuous year 1968, my father said I could not wear an Army fatigue jacket because anti-Vietnam protesters wore them. "When you go out," he said, not for the first or last time, "you're representing The Times." I was 12 years old at the time.

Still, I tried to walk around as if I were not really Abe's son, first at The Associated Press, where I was a national and foreign correspondent for nine years, and then at The Times. (I even left the middle initial, M., out of my byline because my father's initials were so famous.)

I started to get the point that hiding in plain sight was not working when I noticed that I hadn't received any checks from WQXR, the Times radio station, for a weekly radio spot. It turns out that WQXR was sending the \$70 checks to A. M. Rosenthal, instead of Andrew Rosenthal.

I called my father, outraged. He had been happily cashing the checks. He said he hadn't known why WQXR was paying him, but "when someone gives me a check, baby, I cash it."

I should have found the whole thing funny, but I didn't. Then about a year later, I got a check for a reprint of my father's classic 1958 essay, "There Is No News From Auschwitz." I sent him a copy of the check stub with a note: "When someone gives me a check, baby, I cash it."

Dad thought it was hilarious. And I've long since realized that I overreacted on the "Abe's kid" front. But since my father died, I've realized something else.

When I read his obituary to my children, their amazement at his accomplishments was matched by my amazement at how much I had forgotten, even discounted. Then colleagues began sharing their experiences of my father.

They said what I knew, that he could be stubborn, unreasonable and prone to anger. But what they held on to was how sure he was in his vision for the paper, how filled with exuberance and a certainty about journalism that he freely bestowed. I received dozens of stories about how he'd shaped a reporter's career, how he'd traveled around the world to get a correspondent out of trouble, how he'd stood up equally to K.G.B. generals and to U.S. officials, how he'd helped young people become better journalists, how he'd changed The Times and the newspaper business.

Jose Lopez, a photographer and photo editor, said the first time they met, Abe Rosenthal told him, "Always be the hawk; never be the blackbird that sits on the wire."

David Sanger said when he'd been a news clerk laboring to become a reporter, he'd come to his desk one day to find Champagne and a note: "For an explanation, see the executive editor." Abe had promoted David, and wanted to celebrate with him.

"I wouldn't argue that he was always the easiest boss," David wrote. But, he said, my father "knew how to infuse you with his sheer joy of reporting and experiencing the world."

Alan Cowell recalled how Abe Rosenthal flew to South Africa in 1986 to argue the authorities out of expelling him. John Burns,

whose courage is endless, said Abe "set the trajectory of my life." Maureen Dowd reminded me that her mother had kept letters from my father framed in her home until the day she died.

In an era when journalism is commoditized, digitized and endlessly televised, I feel the loss of that passion, drive, emotion and energy. I also feel regret—not for sometimes pushing my father away as I tried to be independent. I know I was right to wait until he'd retired as executive editor before joining The Times.

But I missed something big.
I never got to work for Abe.

[From washingtonpost.com, May 11, 2006]

NEW YORK TIMES EDITOR A.M. 'ABE'

ROSENTHAL

(By J.Y. Smith)

A.M. "Abe" Rosenthal, 84, a Pulitzer Prize-winning foreign correspondent who became chief editor of the New York Times and played a key role in modernizing the Gray Lady of American journalism for the new century, died May 10 at Mount Sinai medical center in Manhattan. He had a major stroke two weeks ago.

Mr. Rosenthal's career at the Times spanned 55 years, from 1944, when he began as a cub reporter, to 1999, when he retired as the writer of "On My Mind," a column on the op-ed page. When he left the Times, he took his column to the New York Daily News and continued there until 2004.

In 2002, President Bush conferred on him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, along with Katharine Graham, the late chairwoman of The Washington Post Co.

A passionate, driven man, Mr. Rosenthal was ruthless in his pursuit of perfection as he saw it and was never entirely satisfied with his own work or that of others. He was a brilliant and visceral judge of the news. He had boundless curiosity about the world. He often viewed it with a sense of outrage—at tyranny, at all forms of injustice and exploitation, at stupidity, incompetence and "unfairness."

His first big break came in 1946, when he got a two-week assignment to cover the United Nations. He stayed on the beat for eight years. His first foreign assignment was India, where he was posted in 1954. He later worked in Poland and Japan, but India retained a special fascination for him. He once traveled 1,500 rugged miles to have a dateline that read "At the Khyber Pass."

In 1958, he moved to Poland and the next year was expelled by the government for delving too deeply into its affairs. In 1960, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting for his dispatches from Poland. A story he wrote after visiting the site of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau in southern Poland has become a classic of journalism.

"The most terrible thing of all, somehow, was that at Brzezinka (the Polish name for Birkenau) the sun was bright and warm, the rows of graceful poplars were lovely to look upon and on the grass near the gates children played," he wrote.

"And so there is no news to report from Auschwitz. There is merely the compulsion to write something about it, a compulsion that grows out of a restless feeling that to have visited Auschwitz and then turned away without having said or written anything would be a most grievous act of discourtesy to those who died there."

In 1963, Mr. Rosenthal was summoned to New York from Tokyo to become metropolitan editor. By 1969, he had become managing editor, and in 1977 he was named executive editor. For 17 years, until 1987, when he became an op-ed columnist, he was responsible for the news operation at the Times.