

Throughout his many years of drawing, Morrie had received no formal art training and so he sought advice and encouragement from other professional cartoonists. In that process, he began to question why there were no artists from communities of color working as professional cartoonists, particularly among those who were publishing national pieces. In response, his mentor Charles Schultz, creator of the infamous Peanuts strip, suggested that Morrie create one. In the early 1960s he did just that, creating Dinky Fellas, the strip that would later evolve into the hugely successful Wee Pals, a strip that takes place in a world without prejudice and that celebrated ethnic, racial, cultural and other differences in our society. In 1965, the series became the first multi-ethnic cartoon syndicated in the United States. Wee Pals went on to appear in over 100 newspapers worldwide, and has also featured a weekly additional panel called Soul Corner, in which the life of a famous person from a community of color is detailed.

Wee Pals also carries special significance in my district, because it later became the cornerstone of an Oakland Police Department crime prevention and safety program. Through this effort, Morrie's message of open mindedness, equality and cultural embrace was coupled with one of public safety and community service, thereby impacting the lives of countless young people and families in the 9th Congressional District and beyond.

Morrie's outstanding work in periodicals has been recognized by the public on numerous occasions, as have his published children's books, whose titles include *The Illustrated Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.* He was honored in 2000 by the Cartoonist Society with their Sparky Award, has been introduced into the California Public Education Hall of Fame and has also been recognized by Children's Fairyland in Oakland; he is also the subject of a film called *Keeping the Faith with Morrie*.

On May 31, 2006, the friends, family and colleagues of Morrie Turner will come together to celebrate the career and immeasurable contributions of Morrie Turner to our community. On this very special day, I join all of them in thanking and saluting Morrie for his invaluable service to our community, and for the profoundly positive impact his work has had on countless lives here in California's 9th U.S. Congressional District, across our country and throughout the world.

ENCOURAGING COMPREHENSIVE
INVESTIGATION INTO THE
HEALTH EFFECTS OF AGENT OR-
ANGE EXPOSURE

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4259. This important legislation would create the Veterans' Right to Know Commission, an investigative body comprised of distinguished veterans of the United States Armed Forces and honorable citizens of our great Nation. The Commission would be delegated the task of comprehensively investigating the usage of chemical and biological agents employed by the U.S. military during

wartime and their effect on the men and women of our Armed Services. I am a co-sponsor of this bill because I believe we require comprehensive knowledge regarding the health effects of various chemical and biological agents carried out under Project 112/SHAD, so that we can more fully understand what exposure to them means for our veterans.

The consequences of exposure to chemical and biological agents like Vx nerve gas, Sarin Nerve Gas and E. coli have long been debated by those in the scientific community. We already know that long-term exposure to Agent Orange, an herbicide used for 10 years during the Vietnam War to defoliate and destroy crops, increases the risk of cancer, and the Air Force and the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs now officially recognize that exposure to this chemical plays a role in the formation of diabetes. However, some 50 years following initial exposure, the specific health effects other chemical and biological agents have on the human body are not fully understood. It is imperative to determine whether exposure to those agents, tested on unknowing military personnel by the Department of Defense between 1962 and 1974, correlate with life threatening diseases. The American people deserve answers and this Commission will help provide those answers.

Thousands of brave veterans of foreign wars reside in my district, individuals who have put their very existence on the line to defend every right, ideal and freedom that this noble country exemplifies. We owe the passage of this legislation to these men and women and to all those who have been exposed to Agent Orange and to other destructive chemicals. Just last year, Western New York native and veteran Nelson C. Hughes passed away from cancer after being exposed to Agent Orange in Vietnam. He was one of the Nation's leading advocates of Vietnam veterans suffering from Agent Orange exposure. I am troubled that in this time of prolific medical advances we are still unable to understand how some chemicals used by our own government affect the human body. Mr. Speaker, I call on Congress to honor Mr. Hughes and all U.S. veterans by passing this bill. We have a duty to make every conceivable effort in the fight to understand and to treat their ailments, many of which may be directly or indirectly related to chemical exposure our government facilitated.

REGARDING THE 2006 LAUREATES
OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE'S
AWARDS PROGRAM

HON. CHAKA FATAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. FATAH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Nation, the 2006 Laureates of The Franklin Institute Awards Program. Ten brilliant individuals will be honored on April 27, 2006 in the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial at The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, for their outstanding achievements in science, technology, business, and philanthropy. Through the outstanding leadership of The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia's

great science museum, a 182-year tradition of recognizing brilliant achievement and promoting the pursuit of science and technology for the public good continues to inspire a passion for learning in millions of people each year.

The Franklin Institute Awards Program—considered by many as the American version of the Nobel Prize—is one of the oldest and most renowned science and technology awards programs in the world. The program's distinguished history dates back to 1824, when the Institute was founded by a group of leading Philadelphians to train artisans and mechanics. Philadelphia, then the largest city in the United States, was the Nation's innovation and manufacturing center. In 1824, the Institute arranged the first of what became a series of regular exhibitions of manufactured goods and inventions.

With these exhibitions came the presentation of awards—first certificates and later endowed medals—for scientific and technical achievement. Recipients are selected by the Institute's Committee on Science and the Arts, which was founded as the Committee on Inventions with the beginning of the program. Fields recognized today include Chemistry, Computer and Cognitive Science, Earth and Environmental Science, Engineering, Life Science and Physics. Through a rigorous and unique case-prosecution process, the Committee evaluates the work of nominated individuals whose uncommon insight, skill or creativity has influenced future research or applications to benefit the public.

The newest awards, the Bower Award for Business Leadership and the Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science, were made possible by a \$7.5 million bequest in 1988 from Henry Bower, a Philadelphia chemical manufacturer. The Bower Science Award carries a cash prize of \$250,000, one of the richest science prizes in America.

The list of Franklin Institute Laureates reads like a canon of 19th, 20th and 21st century scientific achievement. The honor roll includes Alexander Graham Bell, Marie Curie, Rudolph Diesel, Thomas Edison, Niels Bohr, Max Planck, Albert Einstein and, more recently Stephen Hawking, David Packard, Roy Vagelos, Jane Goodall, Herb Kelleher, and Gordon Moore—to name a few. To date, 105 Franklin Institute Laureates have also been honored with 107 Nobel Prizes.

I invite Congress and all citizens of these United States to join me in congratulating the newest names to be added to this roll call of genius:

The winner of the 2006 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Chemistry, Samuel J. Danishefsky, of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Columbia University, for his achievements in the art and science of synthetic organic chemistry, particularly for the development of strategies and methods for the preparation of complex natural products and related compounds, including oligosaccharide immunoconjugate vaccines, and their emerging applications in the field of cancer chemotherapy.

The winner of the 2006 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Computer & Cognitive Science, Donald A. Norman, of Northwestern University and Nielsen Norman Group, for his development of the field of user-centered design, which through the use of conceptual models, feedback, affordances, and constraints leads to the creation of interactive technologies which are easily employed by humans.

The winners of the 2006 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Earth & Environmental Science, Luna B. Leopold, of the University of California and M. Gordon Wolman, of The Johns Hopkins University, for advancing our understanding of how natural and human activities sculpt landscapes and influence landscape evolution. They developed the first comprehensive explanation of why rivers have different morphologies and how floodplains develop. Their contributions form the basis of process geomorphology, modern water resource management, and environmental assessment.

I regret to inform the Members that Dr. Leopold passed away in February. We express our sympathy to his family and join them in honoring his legacy.

Please also join me in honoring: The winner of the 2006 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science, Fernando Nottebohm, of The Rockefeller University, for his discovery of neuronal replacement in the adult vertebrate brain, and the elaboration of the mechanism and choreography of this phenomenon; and also for showing that neuronal stem cells are the responsible agents, thereby generating a completely new approach to the quest for cures for brain injury and degenerative disease.

The winner of the 2006 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Civil Engineering, Ray W. Clough, of the University of California, Berkeley, for revolutionizing engineering and scientific computation, and engineering design methods, through his contributions to the formulation and development of the finite element analysis method, and for his innovative leadership in establishing the field of earthquake engineering.

The winners of the 2006 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics, Giacinto Scoles, of Princeton University and Peter Toennies, of the Max Planck Institute, for the development of techniques to study molecules embedded in superfluid helium nanodroplets by high-resolution spectroscopy. These techniques allowed for the investigation of reactive and fragile molecules that could not be examined in other ways, and also enabled them to study superfluid helium with unprecedented precision, yielding insights into superfluidity at the nanoscale level.

Finally, we congratulate: The winner of the 2006 Bower Award and Prize for Scientific Achievement, Narain G. Hingorani, for the conceptualization and pioneering advancement of the Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) and Custom Power in electric power systems, and for outstanding technical contributions in High Voltage Direct Current Technology, which have enhanced the quality and security of the electric power system.

And, the Winner of the 2006 Bower Award for Business Leadership, Ted Turner, for his visionary leadership in the worlds of business and media, as well as his philanthropic commitment to the health of our planet and the well being of its people.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to honor these trailblazers. Their collective body of work has changed the course of modern progress and greatly improved the human condition. This year, as our Nation celebrates the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin and his legacy of industry, learning, patriotism and liberty, it is very fitting—in the spirit of Dr. Franklin—that we recognize the achievements of these individuals.

HONORING ASIAN PACIFIC
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month to recognize the proud past Asian Pacific Americans have woven into our history and the important contributions they offer our society today. I have the great honor of representing an incredibly diverse 12th Congressional district of California, where I am proud to say, we have the largest population of Filipinos outside the Philippines and one of the largest populations of Asian Pacific Americans in the entire United States.

We choose to recognize Asian Pacific Americans (APA) in May because of two anniversaries this month: the arrival in the United States of the first Japanese immigrants in 1843 and the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Both are landmark events that contributed greatly to the formation of our country and prosperity.

The APA Community is a modern example of the American dream. Arriving as immigrants, and overcoming adversity, years of discrimination and at times shocking treatment at the hands of government and citizens alike, they have become one of the most successful and educated minority populations. Their unique contribution to areas such as business, science, technology, art and entertainment are unrivaled.

With 15 million residents, they are also the fastest growing population in our country and are estimated to reach 33 million by 2050. This hard working community is responsible for much of the success and development of our great nation. In this age of immigration debate, the APA community reminds us that we are ourselves a country of immigrants and the APA community represents what is best about America with their dedication and loyalty to fighting for freedom. As we remember how they have helped to enhance the quality of our communities and country, we should also ask how we could help to fight the challenges they face.

Although APA's have a high percentage of college graduates for a minority population, at 50 percent, they still face growing poverty issues. Although the Asian Pacific American community has been very successful many still face unfair problems connected with its status as a minority. When budget cuts to education and health care are made, the Asian American community suffers greatly.

Fourteen percent of the APA community has incomes at or below the poverty line. With gas prices and college tuitions rising, the last five years has seen 28,000 Asian Americans fall into poverty. 1.1 million small businesses are owned by APAs and have been hurt by reductions in funding for small businesses.

312,000 Asian Pacific Americans are veterans. Having defended our country, they deserve benefits such as health care, which have been cut for the fourth year in a row. Last year, in the 108th session of Congress, I cosponsored legislation that gave Filipino American veterans who were a legal alien or citizen, the same health and pension benefits that our other veterans receive. I will continue to fight for equal treatment in the future.

Mr. Speaker, as we congratulate Asian Pacific Americans for their accomplishments, we also recognize their struggles. Asian Pacific Americans contribute so much to our nation and we must ensure that this community is treated with the great respect it richly deserves. I urge all my colleagues to join me in honoring Asian Pacific Americans.

HONORING CAPTAIN CURTIS A.
SPRINGER, UNITED STATES
COAST GUARD

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Captain Curtis A. Springer, Commander of Coast Guard Sector Baltimore, Maryland, since June 2003. As Commander, Captain Springer has worn many important hats. He is Captain of the Port for the Port of Baltimore, Officer in Charge of Marine Inspection, Federal On-Scene Coordinator, Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator, and Federal Maritime Security Coordinator for all Coast Guard operational missions performed in the Upper Chesapeake Bay and Washington, DC.

Despite this overwhelming portfolio of responsibilities, Captain Springer has served the citizens of Maryland and this Nation quietly, honorably, and exceptionally. Embodying all that the United States Coast Guard is, Captain Springer has accepted his many roles and worked with his team regardless of the resources provided. This is a man who has earned respect the old fashioned way, through hard work and a sense of duty.

Captain Springer and I have been through much together: from dealing with the impact of the storm surge to Hurricane Isabel, to the water taxi disaster in Baltimore's Inner Harbor to homeland security issues facing the Port of Baltimore. Through it all, Captain Springer has always ensured that the task at hand be completed at highest of standards.

Captain Springer is a unique leader with an innate sense of what needs to be done. As Captain of the Port, he is required to keep trouble away from our waterways before it arrives. It is critical to balance the economic realities of commerce and the impact on the private sector with the safety of the port. He has kept these often competing interests in delicate balance. Beyond his military and maritime duties, Captain Springer understands Baltimore is a working port. His wise decisions have positively affected the State of Maryland and the people who do business at the port.

Captain Springer received his commission from Officer Candidate School in 1982 after graduating from Methodist College in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where in 1980 he received a bachelors of arts degree in education. He received a master of public administration from Michigan State University and a master of business administration from the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Throughout his Coast Guard career, Captain Springer's assignments have included staff officer at Reserve Training Programs Division Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, DC; Deck Watch Officer and Operations Officer aboard the Coast Guard Cutter *Mallow* in Honolulu, HI; Operations Officer aboard the Coast