mater, Rice University. In addition, she has received the McLean Chamber of Commerce President's Award as the Outstanding Chamber Member and she was awarded the Rabbi Richard Sternberger Social Justice Award for combating racism, bigotry and prejudice in Northern Virginia.

Mrs. Lodal is dedicated to all aspects of the county. She serves on the Board of Trustees of the Washington Opera and she is active in the American Boychoir School and Vinson Hall, a Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard retirement community. She lobbied for the renovation of McLean High School in the 1980s. She maintains a strong sense of duty to all students, as she will continue to fight for women's involvement in the math and sciences during her retirement.

Our students are our number one resource. Mrs. Lodal has dedicated her life to ensuring that they are given the opportunity to achieve success. Over the past 40 years in Fairfax County, she has made a lasting impact on thousands of students. She will continue her remarkable career by representing Virginia as a delegate to the Education Commission of the States.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Elizabeth Lodal and congratulating her retirement after a distinguished career.

RECOGNIZING BLAINE EVAN STECK FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2006

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Blaine Evan Steck, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 314, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Blaine has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Blaine has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Blaine Evan Steck for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AIDS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the issue of HIV/AIDS which remains a matter of global concern, even twenty-five years after the first case was diagnosed. June 5, 2006, as the world recognized the anniversary of AIDS, I am reminded that our duty as a world power is to ensure that this epidemic does not continue to devastate lives.

Present day AIDS education is lacking the appropriate resources to spread the message that this disease is preventable. Without these resources and advocates to stand for the cause, HIV/AIDS will continue to infect millions of people worldwide. It is critical that this country and its leaders begin to increase awareness nationwide so that our constituents will understand the causes as well as effects of AIDS while we continue to be outspoken in the fight to find a cure.

Furthermore, AIDS continues to ravage our communities due to the fact that there is not enough federal or state money placed into health initiatives to treat current patients or to find a cure. With the desperately needed funding for medical programs and treatment centers, many new cases can be prevented and persons who have the virus will receive affordable quality medication.

We all have a calling to service our communities by making policies that increase awareness and target funding towards HIV/AIDS. I will maintain my stance that HIV/AIDS affects us all regardless of class, race or sex. Therefore, we must present a united front in the effort to prevent this disease from spreading and remain committed to increasing appropriations for HIV/AIDS, education and treatment.

[From the Washington Post, June 2, 2006]

ANOTHER $10 BILLION

The Generals in the global battle against HIV-AIDS are meeting at the United Nations this week, five years after another U.N. summit promised an intensified push against the crisis. The target of mobilizing $7 billion to $10 billion per year has been met: Last year low- and middle-income countries spent $2.5 billion of their own money and an additional $5.8 billion from donors on AIDS treatment and prevention and the care of orphans. But that money has bought less than expected. Rather than hitting the ''three by five'' target of getting medicines to 3 million people by 2005, the world has put only about 1.4 million people on treatment—a big improvement on the 240,000 who were receiving drugs in 2001 but still well less than half of the number who need medicines immediately. Equally, better-financed prevention efforts have succeeded in driving down infection rates among young adults, notably in Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Haiti. But last year there were 4.1 million new infections worldwide. The plague is still advancing.

The summiteers in New York therefore confront a daunting problem. The latest U.N. estimate, which may prove as optimistic as the last one, is that fighting the disease will soon require $20 billion to $23 billion a year, more than twice the current spending. What's more, this is not a temporary commitment: Once people go on antiretroviral treatment, they need medicines for years; caring for orphans is also a long-term proposition. Assuming that some of the extra resources will be provided by middle-income countries, the rich world may need to reach into its taxpayers' pockets for an extra $10 billion a year. Official development assistance, which has already jumped by more than two-thirds in real terms between 2000 and 2005, would have to grow by a tenth or so.

Moreover, the effect of that money will be limited unless the world expands its commitment to other development efforts. Donor-financed AIDS programs can suck nurses and doctors out of the rest of the health system, so an increase in AIDS spending requires a parallel increase in general health investment. AIDS flourishes in poor societies because illiteracy and penury make people vulnerable; success against the virus depends partly on broader progress. As President Paul Kagame of Rwanda told The Post on Wednesday, there's no use in giving someone antiretroviral drugs if he has no food.

The imperative to raise extra money for AIDS and other development objectives raises an institutional issue. To carry out its commitments of five years ago, the world created the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which has raised and spent an impressive $5 billion; the question is whether this venture should be the vehicle for the next step-up in AIDS funding. The fund's critics, notably the Bush administration, rightly say that it has suffered from poor management, that it has occasionally given money on the basis of poor grant proposals and that it has indulged grantees whose performance should have led to a suspension of disbursements. But rather than snipe at the fund, the critics should work to improve it. The fund's structure provides a way of sharing the financial burden globally. The quality of its grants has recently gone up. And centralizing AIDS finance simplifies the administrative burden on stressed officials from poor countries. The fund's entrepreneurial leader, Richard Feachem, has announced that he will leave when his term expires this year. The priority should be to find a replacement who is pushy enough to raise extra money and sawy enough to solidify the institution's management.

AMERICAN-MADE ENERGY AND GOOD JOBS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to strongly oppose H.R. 5429, the so-called American-Made Energy and Good Jobs Act, which attempts to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to industrial development.

In March we were reminded of the potential environmental consequences of drilling in the refuge when an Alaskan pipeline leaked 200,000 gallons of crude oil onto the surrounding slope. This is the largest spill ever in the North Slope and a timely caution against opening the Arctic Refuge to drilling.

Because I have visited the Arctic Refuge and seen its unique wilderness first hand, such news strengthens my resolve to protect the refuge and press for real solutions to our country's energy challenges.

This bill would do nothing more than continue our pattern of unchecked consumption. It is another attempt to sell Americans the false promise of easy answers on energy policy.

Our energy situation will not change until Congress gets serious about tackling America's oil dependence. With the booming economies of China and India squeezing global oil supply, and political instability among key oil producing countries like Iran, Nigeria and Iraq, we should expect rising oil prices for some time to come.

This proposal to open ANWR is a short-sighted answer to a long-term problem. I urge my colleagues to vote against the rule and the underlying bill.