

Last month, the Special Counsel issued a report highly critical of Lurita Doan, the GSA Administrator. The Special Counsel found that during a briefing for certain GSA employees by the White House Deputy Director of Political Affairs, the Administrator encouraged her subordinates to engage in partisan political activity.

Here's what the Republican-appointed Special Counsel had to say about this incident: The GSA Administrator displayed no reservations in her willingness to commit GSA resources, including its human capital, to the Republican Party. Her actions, to be certain, constitute an obvious misuse of her official authority and were made for the purpose of affecting the result of an election. One can imagine no greater violation of the Hatch Act than to invoke the machinery of an agency, with all its contracts and buildings, in the service of a partisan campaign to retake Congress and the Governors' mansions.

Currently, the Special Counsel is investigating whether Karl Rove and other White House officials violated the Hatch Act by holding numerous other political presentations at over 20 Federal agencies across government.

Now, this amendment would take \$1,000,000 from the Office of the Special Counsel. I have had serious disagreements with the Special Counsel in the past, but I have never proposed cutting the budget of this small agency. The Office only has a budget of about \$16 million, so a cut of this magnitude could have a devastating effect.

We need more enforcement of the Hatch Act and more protection of Federal whistleblowers—not less.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the Davis amendment.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2007*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, on June 25, 2007, I missed rollcall votes numbered 549, a Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a "Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day" should be established and 550, a Resolution to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Asheville, North Carolina, as the "Charles George Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center."

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes numbered 549 and 550.

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#### HONORING ST. SYMPHOROSA PARISH ON ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2007*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor St. Symphorosa Parish in Chicago, IL. Two weeks ago, I had the privilege of participating in the 80th anniversary celebration mass at this distinguished parish, which has been a pillar of faith and service in Chicago since 1927. I am especially proud to thank St.

Symphorosa for providing me with a strong moral and academic education in church and at the parish grammar school.

The Archbishop of Chicago established St. Symphorosa to provide a multi-ethnic, American parish for the Clearing neighborhood on Chicago's southwest side. Under the leadership and guidance of Father J. Leo Sharp, the new parish celebrated its first Sunday Mass on June 19, 1927.

Without a church of its own, the parish initially met in the Clearing Town Hall until construction of a new church could be completed in September 1928. Once the building complex was completed, St. Symphorosa School opened under the guidance of four Benedictine sisters. The parish and school have since changed locations, but the school remains open, educating and serving the community's youth.

The parish rendered noble service during the Great Depression. Although forced to sell some of the parish's land to keep the church open, Father Sharp and the Benedictine sisters ministered to needy families by collecting and distributing clothing. In 1943, the parish received a new pastor, Father Anthony Harte, who presided over the parish's expansion in the wake of World War II. By the time Father Harte retired in 1967, St. Symphorosa had added five buildings to the parish property, the parish population had tripled, and the school had over 1,600 students.

Father Francis Maniola became the parish's third pastor, and brought the changes of the Second Vatican Council to St. Symphorosa. To strengthen the parish's ability to serve its members and the community, Father Maniola added new programs to the parish that included the Super Club, the Altar & Rosary Sodality, and Widows and Widowers. His successors, Father John McNamara and Father Marc Pasciak, encouraged lay participation in the parish and established a parish council and staff.

Today, St. Symphorosa Parish is as vibrant as ever, and the parish continues to serve the worship needs of over 2,400 families in Clearing and surrounding communities. The St. Symphorosa Family Fest, its major celebratory event, has grown into one of the largest parish festivals in the Chicago Archdiocese.

It is my honor to recognize St. Symphorosa on the occasion of its 80th anniversary. The parish has fulfilled Father Sharp's vision of a proud community that works together, learns together, and worships together. With its legacy of remarkable pastors and committed parishioners, the parish has truly become a "Family Celebrating Faith."

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#### TIME TO FOSTER GREATER COLLABORATION FOR OUR REGIONAL SECURITY

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2007*

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Joint Statement issued by the Bush Administration and the Caribbean Heads of State at the conclusion of the CARICOM summit. I cannot underscore enough the importance of a consistent and progressive relationship between the United

States and the Caribbean. I am pleased with the success of the Conference on the Caribbean held in Washington DC, last week with the members of the Caribbean Community, CARICOM. To hold such a historic meeting during Caribbean-American Heritage Month speaks to the understanding of the administration to the importance of maintaining a fruitful partnership with our neighbors in the Caribbean.

During their visit to the United States the heads of states of CARICOM requested to meet with Members of the U.S. House of Representatives with whom they have worked on issues affecting the Caribbean and Members who sit on committees with jurisdiction over issues affecting the region. Fourteen members of the delegation, including the President of Guyana, Vice President of Suriname, Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Antigua & Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago met with members of the House Ways and Means Committee for an Executive Session that I organized. Among the topics we discussed during this executive session were the Caribbean trade preferences expiring next year and their possible extension, as well as the provision of enhanced assistance of the U.S. Government to the CARICOM Secretariat for capacity building to implement its single market.

In order to expand economic opportunities at home and in the Caribbean, there is a need to update and expand the Caribbean Basin Initiative. President Bush stated his intentions to work with Congress to extend the reach of the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act as well as the 1991 Trade and Investment Framework Agreement, TIFA.

Expanding the TIFA to include services benefits our Caribbean neighbors in light of services being the backbone of CARICOM economies. At the forefront of the services offered by many CARICOM countries are professional financial services. Our support for recognizing the regulatory and transparency compliance of CARICOM countries—10 of which are listed alongside 34 nations in current tax haven legislation—should be addressed. By investigating and recognizing the compliance of these nations, in line with the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD, definition of tax havens, legislators can remove their names from current bills that could prove detrimental to developing Caribbean economies if passed.

In addition to the House Committee on Ways and Means, the heads of states met with the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Congressional Black Caucus. During the meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus, House Speaker NANCY PELOSI reiterated the commitment of the House leadership to address the challenges facing the nation of Haiti.

Having shared values and interests in regional security, the Caribbean Community and the United States can best achieve democratic aims by fostering regional understanding and accountability. Greater support for regional security goes beyond sharing resources and ideas to protect our borders, but it also encompasses the threat of HIV/AIDS. After Sub-Saharan Africa, the largest population of HIV/AIDS infected individuals resides in the Caribbean. In Congress, we continue to provide funding to assist nations in the region address

this challenge. Haiti and Guyana are two of the nations that will benefit from the funding provided to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR; we are also pushing to include funding to expand this initiative to all Caribbean nations.

While the national security threats of our countries are different in terms of scale, we must work to ensure cooperation in the fight against drugs, small arms, and transnational crime, all which threaten the entire region. Rising crime rates in the Caribbean can be attributed to a deportation process that does not widely consider the negative impact on receiving countries. Criminal deportees sent to the Caribbean often have established themselves in the United States, and being sent to the Caribbean without financial or social support can foster poverty in the region. The situation of poverty, if left unaddressed, increases the transnational pressure to adopt extremist ideology. We must therefore be committed to decreasing the incidence of crimes leading to deportation through the sharing of resources and information. There must be a regional effort to address threats of terrorism in the United States and the Caribbean.

Supporting Haiti's reconstruction process should also be a priority of the U.S. government. As the second free-state in the Western Hemisphere, how we treat Haiti as a recovering democracy is how we treat ourselves. As Haiti makes efforts under the leadership of President Préval to rebuild, the U.S. can serve as an important bilateral partner. The need to grant temporary protected status (TPS) to Haitian nationals in the U.S. is urgent to ensure the protection of Haitians as well as remission preservation during the country's time of recovery. These remissions are crucial to the welfare and survival of Haiti from recent environmental and political difficulties.

As the cornerstone of development, educational collaboration should be sought in the Western Hemisphere to promote higher living standards and stronger democratic institutions. We must support increased exchanges between U.S. and Caribbean students. The Shirley A. Chisholm United States-Caribbean Educational Exchange Act of 2007 introduced by Congresswoman BARBARA LEE presents an opportunity to fund educational development and exchange programs between the U.S. and the Caribbean. I encourage my colleagues to support greater relationships with our friends in the Caribbean. The prosperity and security of our region depends on the decisions we make today to foster collaboration and effective communication between the U.S. and our CARICOM neighbors.

Overall, I believe that the members of CARICOM had very productive meetings in Washington, DC, and laid the foundation for future discussions and a commitment to help the CARICOM nations meet their 20/20 Vision.

JOINT STATEMENT: CONFERENCE ON THE  
CARIBBEAN

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the United States of America and of the Caribbean Community Nations of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, meeting in Washington DC, on June 20, 2007, reaffirm our unequivocal commitment to a secure and prosperous region and future for the benefit of all of our citizens.

2. Recalling our shared history of democracy, respect for human rights, social justice, and cultural and ethnic diversity, we highlight the value of our enduring friendship and recommit ourselves to enhancing our partnership to reinforce the development aspirations that guide our mutual priorities.

3. We pledge to continue promoting the consolidation of democratic norms, values, and institutions throughout the hemisphere and to enhance accountability and respect for individual rights.

4. We agree to take steps to expand economic opportunities for our people, to address the threats of terrorism and crime, and to provide the benefits of democracy to all members of our societies, recognizing that democracy will best flourish if our societies are stable and our economies are prosperous.

5. We recognize the establishment of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy as a critical element of the growth and development strategy of the Caribbean Community.

6. We are determined to strengthen our existing trade arrangements. We acknowledge President Bush's announcement to work with Congress to extend and update the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act and the 1991 Trade and Investment Framework Agreement. We further commit to the harmonization of customs procedures consistent with global standards and the advancement of technical trade cooperation.

7. We reiterate our support for Caribbean efforts to expand the services sector, and encourage a focus on the international financial services sector to facilitate a competitive means of economic diversification while remaining committed to the maintenance of appropriate regulatory and supervisory practices, consistent with the highest international standards.

8. Cognizant of the spread of HIV and AIDS and the impact on the economic and social development of our people, we pledge to deepen our cooperation in health and welcome the initiative to continue PEPFAR in the Caribbean.

9. Cognizant that more than 95 percent of CARICOM's energy needs are derived from fossil fuels, we pledge to increase cooperation in this area to achieve sustainable, secure, and affordable access to energy for all our citizens.

10. We agree to increase cooperation efforts in the field of education and workplace training. We commit to strengthen teacher training by expanding the Caribbean Centers for Excellence. We also commit to strengthen human capacity in the Caribbean to meet the demands of a 21st century employment environment through partnering with academic institutions and non-governmental groups as well as through skills training for youth via the Entra-21 program.

11. We declare our intention to negotiate an agreement on cooperation in Science and Technology including Information Communication Technologies.

12. We recommit to our ongoing efforts of cooperation in the area of disaster preparedness, mitigation, and recovery.

13. We acknowledge the multidimensional nature of the security threats and challenges faced by our countries and pledge to continue to work together in the fight against terrorism, trafficking in persons, drugs and small arms, and transnational crime.

14. We also acknowledge the successful security partnership developed to secure the CARICOM Region during its hosting of the Cricket World Cup 2007. To this end, we agree to continue strengthening the Region's security infrastructure.

15. We recognize the need to work more closely on immigration security issues in a manner respectful of national laws and government services capacity and sensitive to

the effects of human displacement. We will jointly work toward the expansion of the pilot reintegration program for deportees in Haiti to include other CARICOM member states. We will develop new ways to facilitate, coordinate, and communicate between our immigration services.

16. We are heartened by the substantial progress in Haiti made by the Government of President Préval, with the support of international partners. We recognize that Haiti will continue to require substantial regional and international support in the implementation of a consistent and long-term strategy of institution and capacity building, and pledge to work together with the three branches of the Haitian Government.

17. On the occasion of Caribbean-American Heritage Month, we pay tribute to the generations of Caribbean-Americans who have helped shape the spirit and character of the United States of America and who continue to contribute to the growth and development of the Caribbean.

HONORING JACK VALENTI

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVID DREIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2007

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, it took a larger-than-life man like Jack Valenti to bridge 2 larger-than-life worlds like Hollywood and Washington. It is fitting that this legendary character, whose own life was often like an epic film, would end up in the movie business.

From a very early age, the passion and drive that would motivate him for his 85 years were clearly evident. Lacking the money to go to college, Jack worked to put himself through school and eventually get his MBA at Harvard. During that time, he also joined the Army, flew 51 missions and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He got his first taste of politics in Houston, TX, when he met Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson, and he was hooked. He campaigned heavily for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960 and maintained the relationship with Lyndon Johnson through November 1963 when the Vice President asked for his help with a Presidential visit to Dallas. On that fateful day of November 22, Jack was just a few cars away from President Kennedy when the shots were fired.

Through that tumultuous time, Jack returned to DC with now President Johnson, and grew to be his close confidant and advisor. That solemn trip on Air Force One would be the trip to Washington from which Jack never really returned. As presidential advisor, and then President of the Motion Picture Association of America, Jack Valenti became one of those rare Washington denizens that shapes and defines a city that usually does the shaping and defining.

Through nearly 4 decades at MPAA, he shepherded the most powerful names in Hollywood around countless industry and political landmines. As the world grew flatter, technology grew smarter and politics remained as volatile as ever, Jack Valenti's vision helped the American movie business not only weather these challenges, but emerge bigger than ever.

He was an undeniable force felt on both coasts. And now his absence is also felt undeniably.