

and an international array of food, shopping and festivities spread across the 3-day extravaganza.

Although the Monterey Jazz Festival is mostly recognized for its importance to the legacy of jazz, it is also devoted to keeping jazz alive in future generations and has donated its proceeds to musical education since its beginning. In fact, every spring, the Monterey Jazz Festival holds the "Next Generation Festival" which invites top student bands from across the country to compete in several music competitions, attend clinics and concerts, and even audition for the Next Generation Jazz Orchestra. By conferring so many educational scholarships to deserving students, the Monterey Jazz Festival displays its commitment to music and education. After 50 years of incredible jazz performances, the Monterey Jazz Festival continues to keep the tradition alive.

Madam Speaker, it is an honor to recognize an organization that is so deeply devoted to the perpetuation and education of jazz. I am excited for this year's celebration and look forward to many more years of jazz in the Monterey Peninsula.

TRIBUTE TO THE MERCHANT MARINES

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Ms. WOOLSEY, Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the great forgotten heroes of our country, the United States merchant marines who bravely served our Nation during World War II. For too long, these servicemen have been denied the recognition they deserve and the benefits they have earned, and I am proud to support H.R. 23, the Belated Thank You to the Merchant Mariners of World War II Act, which rights this historic wrong.

During World War II, civilians and merchant seamen served alongside our Armed Forces in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans to bring vital goods, materials, and manpower to the theaters of combat. Many former merchant seamen returned to serve during the war while others left school to volunteer in the merchant marine. At the end of the war, the merchant mariners were instrumental in safely transporting millions of members of the Armed Forces back home to the U.S. Although these men were not considered part of our Nation's "active duty" military service, their missions were characterized by more than 9,000 casualties as a result of attacks from enemy forces, the highest of any branch of armed service.

As a grateful nation, we cannot deny the heavy sacrifices endured by these important members of the greatest generation. The merchant mariners deserve compensation for having been refused access to G.I. bill benefits at the conclusion of World War II and a pension as a reward for their service. H.R. 23 will establish Merchant Mariner Equity Compensation Fund to provide monthly payments of \$1,000 to eligible members of the merchant marine or their survivors who served during World War II. We can no longer ignore our responsibility to repay those who have defended and preserved our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud that the House passed H.R. 23 and sent the bold message

that we will support all of America's veterans. We owe the merchant mariners so much, and it's about time we give them the thank you they deserve.

IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996 AMENDMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 30, 2007

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following letters on the bill H.R. 957 from the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs be included during the debate on H.R. 957.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, July 13, 2007.

Hon. TOM LANTOS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 957, to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to expand and clarify the entities against which sanctions may be imposed. This bill was introduced on February 8, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition, to this Committee, among others. The bill has been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

There have been some very productive conversations between the staffs of our committees, during which we have proposed some changes to H.R. 957 that we believe help clarify the intent and scope of the measure. My understanding is that there is an agreement with regard to these changes, and so in order to expedite floor consideration, I agree to forego further consideration by the Committee on Financial Services. I do so with the understanding that this decision will not prejudice this Committee with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation. I request your support for the appointment of conferees from this Committee should this bill be the subject of a House-Senate conference.

Please place this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when this bill is considered by the House. I look forward to the bill's consideration and hope that it will command the broadest possible support.

BARNEY FRANK,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2007.

Hon. TOM LANTOS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing regarding H.R. 957—to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, to expand and clarify the entities against which sanctions may be imposed—which was reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 22, 2007, and is expected to be on the suspension calendar next week.

As you know, the Committee on Ways & Means has jurisdiction over import matters, such as the import ban and restrictions on imports imposed by the Iran Sanctions Act and the International Emergency Powers Act. Accordingly, the provisions of H.R. 957 fall under the Committee's jurisdiction.

There have been some very productive conversations between the staffs of our committees, during which we have proposed some changes to H.R. 957 that I believe help clarify

the intent and scope of the measure. My understanding is that there is an agreement with regard to these changes.

In order to expedite this legislation for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action on this bill and will not oppose its consideration on the suspension calendar. This is done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this, or similar legislation in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming our understanding with respect to H.R. 957, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the RECORD.

I look forward to the bill's consideration on the floor and hope that it will command the broadest possible support.

Sincerely,

CHARLES B. RANGEL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2007.

Hon. CHARLES B. RANGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 957, which amends the Iran Sanctions Act to expand and clarify the entities against which sanctions may be imposed, and for other purposes.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation and the mutually agreed upon text that is being presented to the House. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. I agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation in the future.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Cordially,

TOM LANTOS,
Chairman.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF PAUL CULLINAN

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin and I would like to gratefully acknowledge the expert assistance that the U.S. Congress has received from Paul Cullinan at the Congressional Budget Office. Paul is retiring from congressional service in August, and this institution will sorely miss him.

Dr. Cullinan arrived at CBO in 1981, and has contributed to a vast range of policy analyses, budget projections, and legislative cost estimates over the past 26 years. But more important than the amount and variety of such work is the consistently high quality of that work and Paul's continual dedication to providing the Congress with thorough and timely analysis.

For the past 13 years, Paul Cullinan has served as the Manager of CBO's Human Resources Cost Estimates Unit, a role in which he has excelled and one that has allowed CBO to provide critical support to the consideration of numerous and varied pieces of legislation including efforts to reauthorize and extend higher education programs and the Food

Stamps program, potential changes to Social Security, proposals to reform U.S. immigration policies, and changes, both big and small, to a large host of income security programs. Moreover, Paul has been a key contributor and coordinator of CBO work on long-term budget projections, which we have come to increasingly consider as we move towards the pending retirement of the baby-boom generation.

In addition to his superb analysis of legislative proposals, Paul has provided valued support to the House and Senate Budget Committees on a bipartisan and bicameral basis. In short, Paul Cullinan ranks among the top budget experts here on Capitol Hill, and we will miss his input, careful judgment, and dedication to providing the best budgetary information possible for congressional consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3235, THE
NANOTECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT
AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES
ACT

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today upon the introduction of H.R. 3235, the Nanotechnology Advancement and New Opportunities (NANO) Act.

The NANO Act is comprehensive bill to promote the development and responsible stewardship of nanotechnology in the United States. The legislation draws upon the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Nanotechnology, a panel of California nanotechnology experts with backgrounds in established industry, startup companies, consulting groups, non-profits, academia, government, medical research, and venture capital that I convened with then-California State Controller Steve Westly during 2005.

Nanotechnology has the potential to create entirely new industries and radically transform the basis of competition in other fields, and I am proud of my work with former Science Committee Chairman Sherwood Boehlert on the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act of 2003 to foster research in this area.

But one of the things policymakers have heard from experts is that while the United States is a leader in nanotechnology research, our foreign competitors are focusing more resources and effort on the commercialization of those research results than we are.

In its report Thinking Big About Thinking Small, which can be found on my website, the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Nanotechnology made a series of recommendations for ways that the Nation can promote the development and commercialization of nanotechnology, a number of which are included in H.R. 3235.

In addition, the bill addresses concerns that have been raised in recent months about whether the Federal Government is doing enough to address potential health and safety risks associated with nanotechnology. The NANO Act requires the development of a nanotechnology research strategy that establishes research priorities for the Federal Government and industry that will ensure the development and responsible stewardship of

nanotechnology. This strategy will help to resolve the uncertainty that is one of the major obstacles to the commercialization of nanotechnology—uncertainty about what the risks might be and uncertainty about how the Federal Government might regulate nanotechnology in the future.

H.R. 3235 includes a number of provisions to create partnerships, raise awareness, and implement strategic policies to resolve obstacles and promote nanotechnology. It will: create a public-private investment partnership to address the nanotechnology commercialization gap; establish a tax credit for investment in nanotechnology firms; authorize a grant program to support the establishment and development of nanotechnology incubators; establish a Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center for “nano-CAD” tools; establish grant programs for nanotechnology research to address specific challenges in the areas of energy, environment, homeland security, and health; establish a tax credit for nanotechnology education and training program expenses; establish a grant program to support the development of curriculum materials for interdisciplinary nanotechnology courses at higher education institutions; direct NSF to establish a program to encourage manufacturing companies to enter into partnerships with occupational training centers for the development of training to support nanotechnology manufacturing; and call for the development of a strategy for increasing interaction on nanotechnology interests between DOE national labs and the informal science education community.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Science and Technology Committee to incorporate these provisions as we work to reauthorize the Nation’s nanotechnology research and development program.

STATEMENT ON THE ELECTION OF
PRATIBHA PATIL

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate president Pratibha Patil on her historic election.

On July 19, 2007, delegates from the Indian Parliament and various State legislatures elected Pratibha Patil the new president of India. She is the first female elected to the office of the presidency since India gained independence from the British in 1947. This is a monumental achievement for this emerging democracy, and it demonstrates the progressive ideals and forward-thinking ways of the people of India.

President Patil represents the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), the present coalition of ruling political parties that has had a strong and lasting presence in the Government of India since 2004, and she is a member of the Indian National Congress, which led the nation to Independence.

She won by nearly two-thirds of votes cast by the election body, representing the overwhelming support that President Patil has garnered while being a member of the UAP.

She has had a long history in elected office, her first victory coming in 1962 when she was

elected the state of Maharashtra’s legislature. Since then, she has demonstrated great skill in governing on both the state and national level. The turning point in her political career came in 2004 when she was elected the first female governor to the state of Rajasthan.

As President, Patil will not only serve as the First Citizen and Head of State of India, but she will be the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army and hold all executive powers of the Central Government.

The election of President Patil represents the merger of diversity and equality within the Government of India. She is not only the first woman president elected in the country, but also the first Maharashtrian to hold the position.

As a strong advocate of India-U.S. relations, I believe the election of President Patil signifies the pluralism that drives and provides efficient functioning of democratic systems.

I wish President Patil great success. She is a role model for all women around the world, and I hope her presidency helps to diminish some of the lingering discrimination against women in India. I also look forward to working with her and the Indian government on further developing a strong and lasting relationship between our two great democracies.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, on July 30, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed several votes.

Rollcall No. 758, H.R. 2750, NASA Coin Act, “yea”;

Rollcall No. 759, previous question, H. Res. 580, “yea”;

Rollcall No. 760, H. Res. 580, “yea”;

Rollcall No. 761, previous question, H. Res. 579, “yea”; and

Rollcall No. 762, H. Res. 579, “yea.”

INTRODUCING THE TEDDY ROOSEVELT
BRING BACK OUR PUBLIC LANDS ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, in 1909, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed the last piece of legislation successfully creating over 42 million acres of national forest, the American outdoorsman came into his own. Our great “outdoor President,” with a stroke of his pen, dedicated more land to American citizens for hunting and fishing than all the royal estates of Europe combined.

From the Adirondacks and the Blue Ridge of the East to the Sierra Nevada of California, every outdoorsman could now be the master of enormous sporting opportunities. The only price was a stretch of the legs and an investment of time and a modicum of woodsman-ship.

Because of Teddy Roosevelt’s leadership and efforts, the public land of the Federal