

complete gambling prohibition that is “necessary to protect public morals,” a patchwork approach that legalizes most gambling and includes limited opt outs may be difficult to defend. Indeed, Antigua’s WTO counsel, emboldened by Antigua’s successful challenge to current U.S. laws that prohibit gambling, already has stated his belief that the opt out provisions in H.R. 2046 are inconsistent with the United States’ WTO commitments. Given Antigua’s past success in challenging U.S. anti-gambling statutes in the WTO and Antigua’s current demands for \$3.4 billion in compensation, the stakes are high. Passage of H.R. 2046 could well lead to further WTO litigation.

After losing the gambling dispute with Antigua, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) took the important step last May of notifying the WTO of its intent to modify its WTO commitments to explicitly exclude gambling and betting services. The USTR is now in the process of negotiating with eight WTO countries who claim that they are adversely affected by this withdrawal. These withdrawal negotiations should be brought to a conclusion before Congress passes any new gambling legislation. This is especially so since passage of H.R. 2046 would, for the first time, create a legal American market for Internet gambling, significantly complicating ongoing negotiations and making it much more costly to withdraw the U.S. commitment on gambling services.

Specifically, as part of the withdrawal negotiations, the United States has to make “compensatory adjustments,” i.e., further open the U.S. services market to foreign suppliers to compensate for the withdrawal of the gambling services commitment. Currently, given that remote gambling services are largely illegal in the United States, the access that foreigners will get to the U.S. market as a result of the gambling commitment withdrawal is minimal. Passage of H.R. 2046 will create a large, legal gambling market in the United States. Foreigners will then be able to demand far greater access to the U.S. market in the ongoing withdrawal negotiations. Greater market access demands could conceivably impact the U.S. financial services sector, the telecommunications sector, and others.

The negative impact of H.R. 2046 on U.S. industries and U.S. trade negotiations could be significant. This bill—and, in fact, any bill that authorizes Internet gambling of any kind—will greatly complicate the USTR’s efforts to withdraw the United States’ gambling commitment by providing foreign countries with leverage to demand greater access to the U.S. services market. Furthermore, under the current WTO rules, the bill’s opt out provisions for sports leagues and states could very likely be challenged in the WTO, potentially leading to a situation where foreign gambling companies could provide gambling services to Americans over the objections of the NFL, other sports leagues, and state governments. For all of these reasons, I urge you to oppose H.R. 2046 and any other proposals to legalize Internet gambling in the United States.

Sincerely,

STUART E. EIZENSTAT.

CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE
PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2007

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support the State Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization bill. At a time when there are over 46 million uninsured individuals in this country, and over 5 million uninsured people in Texas alone, it is time that Congress stepped up and improved access to healthcare for children—our most vulnerable population. This legislation will go a long way in providing care to children of low-income families, some of our most disadvantaged individuals.

Without this important legislation, SCHIP will expire at the end of the month. Since its inception ten years ago, SCHIP has been a highly successful program. There are currently 6.6 million children enrolled in SCHIP, but millions more are eligible for the program and continue to lack health insurance. Approximately two-thirds of uninsured children are eligible for SCHIP or Medicaid and it is our responsibility to ensure that these children receive health benefits. Without healthcare coverage under SCHIP many children of the working poor are forced to replace regular visits to primary care physicians with costly trips to the emergency room.

Today’s expansion will provide states with the resources to start covering more of these eligible children. This legislation will expand the Children’s Health Insurance Program by \$35 billion over the next 5 years, allowing states to cover an estimated 3.8 million more children. In Texas alone, an additional 440,000 children will receive coverage. Texas has the unpleasant distinction of being the state with the most uninsured residents. With 5 million uninsured Texans, providing healthcare coverage for another half million children is a critical first step for the state of Texas.

I am proud to support this important SCHIP expansion that will improve healthcare access for children in Texas and across the Nation.

COMMENDING WILLIE RUSHTON,
OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, FOR HIS
SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize Mr. Willie Rushton of Mobile, Alabama, for his courageous service during World War II. His heroic story, along with other Mobilians, is told in the Ken Burns’ documentary series “The War.”

Born in Nadawah, Alabama, Mr. Rushton grew up on a saw mill farm in Atmore. After graduating from high school, he moved to Mobile to work at the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. He was drafted in the spring of 1943, just a year after getting married.

He signed on with the Marines and was shipped to the Pacific in July 1943. His son

was born just 1 month later, a son he would not see for more than 2 years. Assigned to the 11th Depot Company, he served in the South Pacific from July 1943 until October 1944. He and his unit—a unit that sustained the highest casualty rate of any black Marine unit—took part in the invasion of Peleliu along with the 1st Marine Division.

Mr. Rushton himself was wounded in the leg by shrapnel from a mortar round while on the island. When he returned to Mobile following his discharge in November 1945, he was unable to return to his job at Coca-Cola. He worked at Sears, Brookley Field, and the United States Postal Service, where he stayed for 43 years.

Madam Speaker, the recognition of Mr. Willie Rushton in “The War” documentary is an appropriate time for us to pause and thank him—and all of the soldiers who fought in World War II. They personify the very best America has to offer. I urge my colleagues to take a moment to pay tribute to Mr. Rushton and his selfless devotion to our country and the freedom we enjoy.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
BURT SALTZMAN, CEO OF
DAVE’S SUPERMARKETS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Burt Saltzman, CEO of Dave’s Supermarkets, whose entire career has focused on serving the community. His kind and charitable demeanor has made him a well-known and widely embraced individual amongst the citizens of Cleveland, the supermarket employees, vendors, and community organizations alike.

Dave’s Supermarket is named after Mr. Saltzman’s father and employs over 1,500 associates. This year, the store celebrates 75 years of providing the people of the neighborhood with quality groceries at affordable prices, as well as an unmatched kind of customer service. Mr. Saltzman is one of few CEOs who will work alongside employees and help customers one-on-one.

Not only does he take time to show he cares for Dave’s associates, Mr. Saltzman is also very active in the community. He supplies food to soup kitchens, hunger centers, shelters, a day care, and supports the Cleveland Food Bank as well as Mental Health Services, Inc. Mr. Saltzman’s charitable efforts have not gone unrecognized; he is in the Grocer’s Hall of Fame and has received an “Others” award from the Salvation Army. The “Others” award is given in recognition of those who benefit the Salvation Army and/or the community as a whole.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in thanking and honoring Mr. Burt Saltzman for his enduring commitment to Northeast Ohio. His devotion and care are the epitome of civic engagement and community pride.

TMA, ABSTINENCE EDUCATION,
AND QI PROGRAMS EXTENSION
ACT OF 2007

SPEECH OF
HON. JAMES P. MORAN
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 26, 2007

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3668, but with a great sense of frustration. H.R. 3668 temporarily extends a number of expiring health programs which low-income individuals depend on. Unfortunately, these effective, important programs are held hostage through their attachment to the Title V Abstinence Education program, a program which is ineffective, which prizes ideology over science, and which harms our children through the provision of medically inaccurate information.

Mr. Speaker, teen pregnancy is a serious issue in this country. In the United States, three in ten girls become pregnant by age 20—nearly double the teen pregnancy rate in Great Britain, four times the rate in France and Germany, and nearly ten times the rate in Japan. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy estimates that teen pregnancies impose an additional \$9.1 billion in societal costs every year in the United States—and this is after teen pregnancy and birth rates declined by one-third in the past decade.

It should come as no great surprise that the costs of teen pregnancy are so high—pregnant teenagers are substantially less likely than their peers to finish high school, attend college, or go on to pursue professional careers. Pregnant teenagers are less likely to obtain prenatal care, exposing their babies to an increased risk of low birth weight and of being born prematurely. At the age of 2, they have significantly lower cognitive test scores. And because the majority of children from teen pregnancies are born to unmarried women, they are more likely to be poor, drop out of high school, and have poor grades and school attendance records. This is, of course, to say nothing of abortion—which is still a major consequence of teen and unintended pregnancy.

Teen pregnancy is a serious problem, and it demands a serious solution. Of course we should want to delay the onset of sexual activity in our children—what parent of a teenager wouldn't want that? But we cannot let that desire blind us to the very real fact that teenagers, despite our best intentions, will and do have sex, and that our wanting them not to does not absolve us of our obligation to protect them and keep them safe. Pretending that sexual activity among teenagers does not exist will not reduce the number of new sexually transmitted infections, it will not reduce the number of teenage girls who become pregnant, and it will not reduce the number of abortions performed every year.

We have both a practical and a moral obligation to ensure that American teenagers and their families have the resources and the knowledge to make the right decisions about how to prevent teen pregnancies and the spread of sexually transmitted infections. When the House passed the CHAMP Act in August, the bill included a reauthorization of the Title V Abstinence Education program that

would have ensured that when we teach children about the importance of abstaining from sexual activity, we do it in a way that is age-appropriate, medically accurate and science-based, and that we allow States the flexibility they need to respond to conditions in their schools in an appropriate way.

I commend Chairman DINGELL for including these improvements in the CHAMP Act, and I express my sincerest hope and conviction that any long-term reauthorization of Title V that passes this House this year will include similar language. Just this year, reports by the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, Mathematical Policy Research and the Government Accountability Office indicate that many of the programs funded through Title V contain staggering medical inaccuracies, and that students actually understand less about sexually transmitted diseases after having completed the programs than they did when they began. We have spent \$1.25 billion on these programs since Fiscal Year 2001, paying for teachers to tell children that “relying on condoms is like playing Russian Roulette,” and that “AIDS can be transmitted through skin-to-skin contact.” I believe we can and must do better, and I will continue to fight for responsible, science-based programs that will meaningfully protect our children.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS
OF MR. ALVIN BROOKS

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I proudly rise today in recognition of the achievements of Mr. Alvin Brooks, a pioneer for civil and human rights, and a resident of the Fifth District of Missouri which I am honored to represent. This week, Mr. Brooks will be inducted into the Missouri Walk of Fame during a reception as part of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference, an event held to honor the achievements of African-Americans who have made significant contributions to Missouri.

As a former Mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, I am well aware of the contributions Al has made to the landscape of Kansas City. Mr. Alvin Brooks' experience in City government spans over a quarter century. Alvin Brooks is the former Mayor Pro Tem and 6th District At-Large City Councilperson for the City of Kansas City, Missouri. He was first elected in 1999 and re-elected in 2003. After his first election, Brooks was appointed as Mayor Pro Tem by Mayor Kay Barnes. In addition to serving as Mayor Pro Tem, Brooks chaired the Public Safety Committee, the Police Capital Improvements Oversight Committee, the Police Site Selection Committee, and was vice-chair of the Aviation Committee and the Finance and Audit Committee. Brooks lost a bid for Mayor of Kansas City this past spring by a mere 851 votes.

While Kansas City's Mayor Pro Tem, Councilman Brooks served as a member of numerous committees and perhaps most visible through his work as President of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, which he founded in 1977. The Ad Hoc Group Against Crime is a broad-based, grass roots community organiza-

tion, which appointed him President/CEO of Ad Hoc in April of 1991. “I get my strength from my spirituality—from being spiritual and believing that one lightens his or her burden by helping people lighten their burden. People enter our space and you are energized by them,” said Mr. Brooks.

Brooks learned his philosophy on the street. As Kansas City police officer from 1954 to 1964, he held the rank of detective and worked with runaways and gang members. Shortly after the civil disorder of 1968, he organized the city's Human Relations Department and served as its first director until 1984. He was the first African-American to serve as a department head for the City of Kansas City, Mo. In 1999, he was first elected to serve as the Sixth District at-Large Councilman in 1999 and re-elected in 2003. Brooks was appointed as Mayor Pro Tem by Mayor Kay Barnes. In addition, to serving as Mayor Pro Tem, Councilman Brooks was a member of the Legislative, Rules, and Ethics Committee and the Aviation Committees. His dedication to Kansas City includes serving as an Assistant City Manager for 7 years.

Presently, Mr. Brooks is a consultant to many business executives in the area of diversity, minority and women matters. He has also been a motivational speaker and lecturer for various governmental agencies, colleges and universities, and the private sector. He has conducted hundreds of seminars and workshops on the subject of cultural/racial diversity, religious tolerance and civil rights. He has taught classes and conducted lectures and workshops on a multitude of subjects, including the criminal justice system, crime and violence prevention, community involvement and police-community relations. He is also a certified mediator, and has lobbied at the local, state and federal levels.

In 1989, Brooks received national attention from President George H.W. Bush in 1989 as he was recognized as one of “America's 1,000 points of light,” and was subsequently appointed to a 3-year term on the President's National Drug Advisory Council. This is but one of the many accolades Al has received over the years. The recipient of four honorary doctorate degrees from colleges and universities in metropolitan Kansas City and surrounding areas, Brooks has also received too numerous other accolades to mention. In all of his activities, he demonstrates his dedication and commitment to the greater good of others.

Al lives in South Kansas City, Missouri with his wife Carol, to whom he has been married for 57 years. Together they have raised six children—one son (deceased), and five daughters. They also have 17 grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Throughout his life, he has put his principles to practice, and the effects of his efforts have brought about a more diverse and concerned citizenry throughout the Kansas City metropolitan area. For these reasons and more, it is indeed an honor and privilege to recognize Mr. Alvin Brooks at the Missouri Walk of Fame reception, hosted by myself and fellow Missourian, U.S. Representative WILLIAM LACY CLAY of St. Louis.

Madam Speaker, please join me in expressing our appreciation to Mr. Alvin Brooks, not just to the Kansas City community, but to the entire country at large. He is a true role model, a person who has been dedicated with