

Timothy James, Kemp Jr. Leroy Percy, (Lee), Kennedy, Bruce Graham, Kent, Elizabeth Cryer, Kent, Jeff, Keough, William Tyrone, Kertson, Scott Michael, Kiesling, Stephen Howard, Kimball, Richard John, Kimes, David W., King, Paula Girven, Kinkhead, Elizabeth, Kirchner, Kris, Klaja, Luke David, Kline, Beth, Koopman, Amy Richelle, Korzeniowski, Krzysztosf (Kris), Laberge, Karin Anne, Lacy, Steven M., Lane, Kim Thomas, Larriue Smith, Francie Ann, Larson, David Erwin, Larson-Mason, Christine, Lattany, Melvin, Lawson, Adolphus (Doc), Le Goff, Jack Louis, Le Mond, Greg, Lee, David Kenneth, Lekach, Stanley V., Leusenkamp, Carl Adrian, Lewis, Bradley Alan, Lewis, Carol L., Lewis, Frederick C., Lewis, Randall Scott, Lindgren, Kenneth Edward, Lindroth, Eric Emil, Linehan, Kimberly Ann, Lippe, Nancy White.

Seek, Steven E., Seidler, Maren Elizabeth, Selinger, Arie, Setterberg, Kurt Nils, Shapiro, Douglas Craig, Shelton, Karen C., Shmock, Peter Carlton, Sholtis, Christina Seufert, Siman, John O'Connell, Simons Jr., John N., Sims, David Edward, Slaney, Mary Decker, Smith III, Willie J., Smith, Karin Kiefer, Smith, Mark Jeffrey, Sokolitz, Karen, Somerville, Kurt, Stayer, Julia Ann, Stekl, Phil W., Sterkel, Jill Ann, Stetina, Dale Emery, Stetina, Wayne Douglas, Stewart, Randy W., Stives, Karen Elizabeth, Stock, Thomas David, Stockebrand, Gwen Elaine, Stockwell, Tracy Anne, Storrs, Nancy Hitchcock, Strong, Judith Ann, Svendsen, Jon Howard, Swain, Michael Lee, Talavera, Tracee A., Taylor, Frederick G., Taylor, Melanie Smith, Tellez, Tom, Temple, Edward S., Terwilliger, John Richard, Thayer, Susan Stuart, Thompson Bruce Jerome, Thornton, Richard Walker, Tippett, Cathleen Thaxton, Trevelyan, Edward Norman, Tudela, Miguel Angel, Tully, Michael Scott, Van Beaumont, Will, Van Blom, Joan Lind, Van Blom, John, Van Breggen, Melle Roelof Fra, Van Der Beck, Perry J., Van Haute, Daniel Frank.

Di Bernardo, Angelo, Dicken, Amy McGrath, Dietz, James W., Dixon, Fred, Djerassi, Boris Dov, Donaghy, Bruce M., Donovan, Anne Theresa, Dorst, Christopher Taylor, Dorst, Marybeth Linzmeier, Dougherty, Thomas Neil, Dowdell, Patricia T., Drewsen, Karla Hull, Dryke, Matthew Alexander, Duane III, John Marshall, Durden, Benji Ray, Durkin, Michael Kevin, Dzedzic, Stanley Joseph, Ebert, Donald, Edmondson, Martin Dewayne, Elkins, Stephanie Wynn, Elthes, Csaba, Emery, Brent Robert, Epke, Bruce Edward, Ernst, Robert Gardner II, Espeseth Jr., Robert Douglas, Etem, Patricia Spratlen, Everett, John G., Evoniuk, Marco Ray, Ewaliko, Rod J., Feuerbach, Allan Dean, Fields III, Benjamin F. (Benn), Figueroa, Gary Lee, Fitzgerald, John David, Fitz-Randolph Jr., Roderick M., Flanagan, Jeanne Ann, Float, Jeffrey James, Floyd, Stanley, Foreman, Kenneth Everett, Forrester Jr., William Ronald, Fowler, Neal Lawrence, Franke, Nikki Valeria, Frazier, Herman Ronald, Frederick, Marcia Jean, Fredericks, Gregory Lynn.

Loeb, Michael Leshine, Losonczy, Thomas John, Louganis, Gregory Efthimios, Lubsen, Jr., Walter Harry (Chip), Lundquist, Stephen K., Machemer, Kevin Scott, Maclellan, Gay K., Marcellus, Susan, Marden, Anne R., Marquez, Pamela Spencer, Marsh, Henry D., Martin, Tommy Gerard, Maruyama, Paul Kuniaki, Marx, Michael Anthony, Massialas, Gregory David D., Matthews, John Kelly, McArdle, John E., McChesney, William Edward, Mccoy, Walter Lee, McDonald, Andrew John (Drew), McGrath, Barbara Weinstein, McKeon, William (Bill), McKibbin, Thomas Douglas, McMillan, Kathy Laverne, McNamara, Julianne Lyn, Meade, William Thurbon, Meislahn, Findley, Mello, Daniel

Alan, Mills, Gene, Mills, Glenn D., Milne, Leslie W., Mims, Madeline Manning, Minkel, Thomas Austin, Mitchell, Kelly Rickon, Moffet, John C., Morehead, Brenda Louise, Morett, Charlene F., Morrone, Joseph (Joe), Moses, Edwin Corley, Mosley, Benita Fitzgerald, Moyer, Diane M., Myricks, Larry Ellwyne, Nakasone, Keith, Nanchoff, Louis.

Vargas, Joseph Michael, Vassallo, Jesus D. (Jesse), Ventura, Vincent James, Vespoli, Michael Louis, Vespoli, Nancy Parssinen, Vidmar, Peter Glen, Villa, Greg, Virgin, Craig Steven, Walker, James Andre, Walker, Larry A., Walsh, Susan, Waltman, Linda C., Ward, Valerie McClain, Warner, Anne Elizabeth, Watkins, Torrance, Weaver, Andrew Telsler, Weaver, Ernestine Jean, Weaver, Robert Brooks, Wells, Christopher, Westbrook, Peter Jonathan, Wigger Jr., Lones Wesley, Wilcox, Marlene R., Wiley, Clifford A., Wilkins, Mac Maurice, Williams, Barton, Williams, Diane, Williams, Randy Lavelle, Williams, Willie, Wilson, Michael Gower, Wilson, Randy Byron, Winnett Jr., John, Winfield, Wofford, James Cunningham, Wojciechowski, Gregory Martin, Wood, Christopher R., Woodard, Lynette, Woodhead, Cynthia Lee (Sippy), Woodman, Thomas H., Woodstra, Susan Jean, Yagla, Charles E., Yonezuka, Nicholas K. (Nicky), Yoshida, Toshi, Young-Sanders, Candy, Zang, Linda Louise, Ziert, Paul Frank.

REGINA ROGERS, LADY OF
SOUTHEAST TEXAS

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to recognize attorney and philanthropist Regina Rogers. She graduated magna cum laude, and Phi Beta Kappa with a Bachelor of Arts in psychology, and a magna cum laude with a Doctor of Jurisprudence.

Ms. Rogers has earned many honors, including distinguished woman of Northwood University; Distinguished Alumna of the University of Houston; Child Advocate of the Year by CASA of Southeast Texas; Pacesetter of the Year by the Cancer League; Woman of Distinction by KTRK/Channel 13 in Houston; recipient of the Cherish Our Children Award from the Child Abuse Prevention Network in Houston; the Press Club's 2002 Southeast Texas Newsmaker of the Year; and recipient of the 2003 Humanitarian Award from Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Beaumont.

She was the first female regent of Lamar University and served as member of the Texas College and University System Coordinating Board as Chair of the Educational Opportunity Planning Committee for Minority Education in Texas, which implemented programs to increase admissions and retention of minority students, and hiring of minority faculty in colleges and universities throughout Texas.

Ms. Rogers is the co-founder and Executive Director of the Ben Rogers "I Have A Dream" program, which provided mentors and \$2000.00 scholarships to several hundred economically disadvantaged 8th through 11th grade students. She is President of Joe Louis International Sports Foundation; and Member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. She is on the Children's Defense Fund Texas Advisory Board, Babe Didrikson Zaharias Foundation, Holocaust Museum of Houston, and the Pauline Sterne Wolff Memorial Foundation.

Ms. Rogers established the Julie Rogers "Gift of Life" program, which has provided over 13,000 free mammograms and more than 4,500 free prostate cancer screenings for the medically underserved in southeast Texas, and over 400 educational outreach programs for thousands more.

While chair of the Southwest Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League in 1994, Rogers helped found the Coalition for Mutual Respect, a group of religious and lay leaders whose purpose is to promote positive intergroup relations by encouraging understanding and respect among Houston's diverse population.

Ms. Rogers established Inspire, Encourage, and Achieve, a program designed to perpetuate her father's legacy of helping young people achieve dignity and respect through knowledge, compassion, understanding, and love. The organization provides workshops on positive life skills, anger management, conflict resolution, literacy instruction, and substance abuse counseling for young people who are incarcerated in the Minnie Rogers Juvenile Justice Center in Jefferson County.

Following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, Ms. Rogers co-founded the Southeast Texas Emergency Relief Fund (SETERF) that provided several million dollars in funds and gift cards to social service agencies, grants to faith-based organizations to assist with home repairs, and loans to small businesses affected by the storms.

Regina Rogers is a lady with a heart as big as Texas. She learned the importance of public service from her parents. She spends much of her life in service of others, and has carried on her parents' legacy by being a tireless advocate for those in need. Through her personal involvement in, and financial contributions to, countless organizations, she has left an indelible mark on southeast Texas, and our community is better because of her compassion and generosity. I am honored to call her my friend.

And that's just the way it is.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 1155 on Over-the-Road Bus Transportation Accessibility Act I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE
HONORABLE HENRY HYDE

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great leader, a great man, and a truly great American, the Honorable Henry Hyde.

Known throughout Congress as a man of strong character and humility, Chairman Hyde served the people of the 6th District of Illinois

with decency and grace. From his service in the Navy during World War II and throughout his career in the U.S. House of Representatives, Henry Hyde devoted his life to public service.

In the House, he rose to the chairmanship of two committees, Judiciary and International Relations. To say that Chairman Hyde was an eloquent orator would be an understatement. He spoke with dignity, conviction, principle, and eloquence; he was a true statesman by any measure. As President George W. Bush said last month, "the background noise would stop when Henry Hyde had the floor."

In service to the people of Illinois for over 40 years, Chairman Hyde was a champion of the rights of the unborn. He will probably be most remembered for his amendment that prohibited the use of federal funds for abortions—a measure that became known as the "Hyde amendment."

Just last month, President Bush bestowed upon Representative Hyde the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor. The medal is designed to recognize great contributions to national security, the cause of peace and freedom, science, the arts, literature, and many other fields; I can think of few individuals more deserving of this high honor.

Madam Speaker, our country and this great institution have been blessed to share in the life of Chairman Henry Hyde. May we never forget the leadership he displayed or the lessons he taught us. May we continue to keep the entire Hyde family in our thoughts and prayers.

INTRODUCING THE FREE
COMPETITION IN CURRENCY ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise to introduce the Free Competition in Currency Act. This act would eliminate two sections of U.S. Code that, although ostensibly intended to punish counterfeiters, have instead been used by the Government to shut down private mints. As anticounterfeiting measures, these sections are superfluous, as 18 U.S.C. 485, 490, and 491 already grant sufficient authority to punish counterfeiters.

The two sections this bill repeals, 18 U.S.C. 486 and 489, are so broadly written as to effectively restrict any form of private coinage from competing with the products of the United States Mint. Allowing such statutes to remain in force as a catch-all provision merely encourages prosecutorial abuse. One particular egregious recent example is that of the Liberty Dollar, in which Federal agents seized millions of dollars worth of private currency held by a private mint on behalf of thousands of people across the country.

Due to nearly a century of inflationary monetary policy on the part of the Federal Reserve, the U.S. dollar stands at historically low levels. Investors around the world are shunning the dollar, and millions of Americans see their salaries, savings accounts, and pensions eroded away by rising inflation. We stand on the precipice of an unprecedented monetary collapse, and as a result many people have begun to look for alternatives to the dollar.

As a proponent of competition in currencies, I believe that the American people should be free to choose the type of currency they prefer to use. The ability of consumers to adopt alternative currencies can help to keep the Government and the Federal Reserve honest, as the threat that further inflation will cause more and more people to opt out of using the dollar may restrain the government from debasing the currency. As monopolists, however, the Federal Reserve and the Mint fear competition, and would rather force competitors out using the federal court system and the threat of asset forfeiture than compete in the market.

A free society should shun this type of strong-arm action, and the Free Competition in Currency Act would take the necessary first steps to freeing the market for competing currencies. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

INTRODUCTION OF END RACIAL
PROFILING ACT OF 2007

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the End Racial Profiling Act of 2007, along with additional bipartisan cosponsors. As a product of years of extensive consultation with both the law enforcement and civil rights communities, this legislation represents the most comprehensive Federal commitment to healing the rift caused by racial profiling and restoring public confidence in the criminal justice system at large. The introduction of this legislation is a critical step in what should be a nationwide, bipartisan effort to end this divisive practice.

Before September 11, 2001, there was wide agreement among Americans, including President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft, that racial profiling is wrong and should end. Many in the law enforcement community also acknowledged that singling out people for heightened scrutiny based on their race, ethnicity or national origin has eroded the trust in law enforcement necessary to appropriately serve and protect our communities. What was true before September 11, is even more true today: racial profiling is inappropriate and ineffective as a law enforcement tactic.

While the Department of Justice promulgated a series of guidelines in 2003 which were designed to end the practice of racial profiling by Federal law enforcement agencies, these measures do not reach the vast majority of racial profiling complaints arising from the routine activities of State and local law enforcement agencies. The guidelines provide no enforcement mechanism or methods for identifying law enforcement agencies not in compliance and, therefore, fail to resolve the racial profiling problem nationwide. In this instance, there is no substitute for comprehensive Federal anti-profiling legislation.

Our legislation is designed to eliminate racial, ethnic, religious, and national origin profiling that is well documented. While the majority of law enforcement officers perform their duties professionally and without bias, and we value their service highly, we believe that enough evidence has been presented to warrant federal action. For example, an April

2005 Bureau of Justice Statistics report showed that African Americans and Hispanics experience physical searches and vehicle searches by police significantly more than whites. This is especially disturbing given the fact that in only 3.3 percent of cases for blacks, and 13 percent of cases for Latinos, did they possess criminal evidence, compared to 14.5 percent of cases for whites.

The report also revealed a new troubling trend: While the rate of encounters between police and civilians did not change between the 1999 and 2002 survey, the police dramatically increased their use of force and threat of force overall, from less than 1 percent in 1999 to 1.5 percent in 2002. In addition, law enforcement officials disproportionately used force or threatened to use force against blacks and Latinos, at rates roughly three times more than against whites.

The End Racial Profiling Act is designed to track and eradicate racial profiling by changing the policies and procedures underlying the practice. First, the bill provides a prohibition on racial profiling, enforceable by injunctive relief. Second, the receipt of Federal law enforcement funding that goes to State and local governments is conditioned on their adoption of effective policies that prohibit racial profiling.

Third, the Justice Department is authorized to provide grants for the development and implementation of best policing practices, such as early warning systems, technology integration, and other management protocols that discourage profiling. Finally, the Attorney General is required to provide periodic reports to assess the nature of any ongoing discriminatory profiling practices.

Racial profiling is a divisive practice that strikes at the very foundation of our democracy. When law-abiding citizens are treated differently by those who enforce the law simply because of their race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin, they are denied the basic respect and equal treatment that is the right of every American. Decades ago, with the passage of sweeping civil rights legislation, this country made clear that race should not affect the treatment of individual Americans under the law. The practice of using race as a criterion in law enforcement undermines the progress we have made toward racial equality.

With the cooperation of the administration, we have the opportunity to move bipartisan legislation and end the practice of racial profiling. I hope that we do not miss a historic opportunity to heal the rift caused by racial profiling and restore community confidence in law enforcement.

HONORING RETIRING WEST SEN-
ECA TOWN SUPERVISOR PAUL T.
CLARK

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2007

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Supervisor of the Town of West Seneca, New York, a friend and governmental colleague of the highest caliber—my friend, West Seneca Town Supervisor Paul Clark.

For sixteen years, Paul Clark served as the highest elective officer for the Town of West Seneca, and under his stewardship the town