

respected for his philanthropy, his willingness to devote countless hours to charitable endeavors and for his passion for the advancement of education, both on a statewide and national level. Because of his commitment to his community, he was elected mayor of the City of Wilson from 1986 to the present.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Michael Evans Wilson. He was an incredible person who made a difference in the lives of so many Arkansans. He will be remembered as a great friend and will be missed by all who knew him.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN T.
KILBANE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of John T. Kilbane. John has transformed his Cleveland union into an educated workforce prepared for the challenges of a global economy.

Since 1974, when he emigrated to the United States, John has put in many years of dedicated work. Whether working the front lines of the Ford plant or managing important projects for a west coast-based company, in his years of hard work, John has held numerous important positions within the Local #310 union.

John was instrumental in introducing apprenticeship programs that teach laborers to do things they never did before. John established the first Construction Craft Laborers Apprenticeship Program in Ohio. He is also responsible for the construction of his Local 310's new Training Center, which welcomed its first class in 2005.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognizing John T. Kilbane, an innovative leader in Cleveland, for his commitment to his brothers and sisters. May future generations of laborers draw inspiration from his efforts.

AMENDMENT TO THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT TO PROVIDE LAND RIGHTS FOR THE 13TH REGIONAL CORPORATION

HON. DON YOUNG
OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2008

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, there have been many items of unfinished business which flowed from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, ANCSA, which was originally enacted on December 18, 1971. A number of these issues have been resolved over the years. Few of those unfinished items, however, stand out in my mind as much as the need to provide land selection rights to the members of the 13th Regional Corporation, which was formed by ANSCA primarily to represent Alaska Natives residing outside of Alaska at that time. Today, with the 13th Regional Corporation Land Entitlement Act, I address that objective. I am pleased to be joined in this

sponsorship by my friend and colleague from Washington State, Congressman NORM DICKS. For me, both of us, this completes a significant goal of the original Act. Let me give you the background of this issue and the story of the 13th Region.

In 1971, after years of debate, Congress enacted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, 43 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq., "the Settlement Act", extinguishing claims by Native Alaskans based on aboriginal land rights. The Act divided the State into 12 geographical Regions which were to be composed as far as practicable of Natives having a common heritage and sharing common interests. In addition, non-resident Natives were given the option either to enroll in one of the 12 Regional Corporations established for each region or to elect, by majority vote, to form a separate 13th Regional Corporation to represent the interests of non-resident Alaskan Natives.

Provision for the 13th was focused upon serving the interests of non-resident Alaska Natives while affording them their fair share of the settlement. Some non-resident Natives had been dislocated during and after World War II, others left their homes to serve in the Armed Forces, many left to attend high schools and colleges in other States, and still others, for economic reasons, migrated south in the hope of attaining employment. Information about the Settlement Act and its implications for non-resident Natives was difficult to obtain, spotty and inconsistent in character, and generally insufficient to enable individual non-resident Natives to make reasoned decisions. In this situation, a majority of non-resident Alaska Natives felt that their interests could best be protected by forming the non-resident 13th to better control and direct their own affairs. Ultimately approximately 4,500 Alaska Natives chose to enroll in the new 13th. Wherever they resided then, or now, however, they were and are Alaska Natives, and we honor them.

In opting to join the 13th, however, these non-resident Natives were deprived of the ability to fully participate in the settlement of their claims as that settlement was generally provided by the Act. Let me be specific. Monetary payments under the Settlement Act were made through the Alaska Native Fund, and distributed among all 13 Regional Corporations on a per capita basis, but land was distributed only among the 12 resident Regional Corporations and the Village Corporations within those regions. No additional money, however, was provided to the 13th to compensate for the absence of land. The Settlement Act also provided that the 12 Regional Corporations would share among themselves some of the revenues from all natural resource development occurring on the lands conveyed to them. The 13th did not receive this right.

In sum, Alaska Natives enrolled in the 13th did not receive any land, and did not receive additional money in lieu of land, and did not get any right to participate in distributions from the pool of natural resource revenue funds in which the other Regional Corporations shared. The 13th, being comprised of non-resident Alaska Natives, was thus denied full participation in the settlement provided by the Settlement Act. While some will claim that this was their choice, it seems clear that it was an inadequately informed choice, and resulted in depriving over 4,500 members of the 13th of two

of the three major benefits of this Act. This bill seeks to resolve at least the absence of an entitlement to land.

Over the years, the effect of this inequity in the Act has been to substantially disadvantage the shareholders of the 13th as they tried to build an economically successful corporation and to deny them the benefits of land ownership in Alaska. As an example, the 13th received its pro rata share of the monetary payments under the Act but was obligated to distribute 50 percent of those proceeds immediately to shareholders as they were received over a number of years. The remaining 50 percent provide the only capitalization for the small corporation with many scattered shareholders. Without a land base or resources to develop, the 13th did not have the economic base, nor the crucial development alternatives afforded other Regional Corporations. The corporation did not receive revenues from the development of resources, such as timber harvest which was accomplished in several regions, or a share of Sec. 7(i) revenues, including petroleum revenues, which were a source of income for the 12 Regional Corporations. The 13th has survived but with some difficulty, and it is time to provide a fairer share of the settlement to them for their future.

To correct the inequity caused by the Settlement Act's failure to equally compensate non-resident Natives for the extinguishment of their aboriginal land claims, the 13th Regional Corporation Land Entitlement Act will place the shareholders of the 13th on a better footing with shareholders of the other Alaska Native Regional Corporations, at least as far as land is concerned.

The proposal authorizes the 13th to select land from the excess lands previously withdrawn by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior on behalf of other Regional Corporations. The proposed legislation gives absolute priority to land selections by the State of Alaska and other Native Corporations, regional and village, and prohibits the selection of lands from within conservation system units, as defined in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The 13th may not select from the National Petroleum Reserve, the Tongass or Chugach National Forests and other sensitive areas. In other words, the 13th is at the very end of the line for its land selections. This is nonetheless far more equitable for the 13th than the present situation.

In proposing this legislation, the shareholders of the 13th are seeking equity by being placed on a stronger and more equal footing with respect to the Native shareholders of the other 12 Native Regional Corporations. This is supported by the Alaska Native community. This proposal has been endorsed by the Alaska Federation of Natives and by the Association of Regional Corporation Presidents, and it has been thoroughly considered by the Alaska delegation.

My first term in Congress was the one immediately following the enactment of ANSCA in late 1971. I can tell you that neither the Act nor its implementation focused much attention on the 13th. They were not fully represented, so members of the Washington State delegation like the late Congressman Lloyd Meeds and Senator Henry Jackson took their side but were not able to accomplish land rights for the 13th, or a monetary settlement in its stead. Congressman Meeds believed throughout his life that this was a matter that required resolution.

What the 13th will receive under the new bill is, with one major exception, the same per capita land right that all other regional corporations received, no more and no less. The number of acres is arrived at by taking the total number of acres conveyed to the other Regional Corporations pursuant to Section 12(c) of ANSCA, 15,769,600 acres, and after subtracting Sealaska's shareholders, Sealaska received a separate entitlement, and the shareholders of the 13th, which received no land, dividing this 15,769,600 acres by 60,026, the number of original Native shareholders enrolled to the other 11 Native Regional Corporations. On a per capita basis, the shareholders of the other 11 Regional Corporations received approximately 262.7 acres per original shareholder. This per capita number multiplied by the 4,426 original shareholders of the 13th results in the 1,162,710 acres.

The bill gives absolute priority to land selections of other Native Corporations and the State of Alaska. Additionally, the bill prohibits the 13th from making selections within conservation system units, the Tongass and Chugach National Forests, the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska, and other potentially sensitive public lands.

All other interests, from the State to other Native corporations and the conservation community, were able to make their land selections or designate large areas for protection and special management. All of these groups won congressional approval, and were able to secure their preferences, when the land eligible for selection was prime and high on the list of priorities. The 13th comes behind all other priorities, including State and Native selections, national conservation lands, and others. The intent is that the land of the 13th will be selected in a cooperative process with other land owners and can be complementary to those selections, by other regions or villages, the State or other public purposes. I believe this is not only fair but good policy as Alaska moves forward. It is simply time to resolve this long-standing inequity, and to provide the 13th Native Region with the right to a limited land base just as all other Native regions. I urge my colleagues to join with me in achieving this goal this year.

HONORING THE 99TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAACP

HON. JOE SESTAK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2008

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Speaker, for nearly a century, the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, has been fighting for the civil rights and dignity of people of color. As a result of their efforts, our great nation today can boast of a society more diverse, productive, prosperous and hopeful than any in history.

However, today's hope is a far cry from the violence, segregation and discrimination that inspired Mary White Ovington, William English Walling and Dr. Henry Moskowitz to meet in a little room of a New York apartment and commit the fledgling NAACP to the most important social movement in our national history. Today, the spirit of those brave and patriotic founders' lives on in leaders like Dr. Joan

Duval-Flynn, President of the Media, Pennsylvania NAACP Chapter. I rise today to congratulate Dr. Duval-Flynn for her vision, intelligence and dedication. She leads a chapter of the NAACP borne of a violent act in the early 1920's and committed to making Delaware County, Pennsylvania a 21st century community where people of all colors and creeds live together as neighbors, friends and first class citizens.

In my first year representing the 7th District of Pennsylvania, the NAACP's magazine, *The Crisis*, featured an article titled "Women Warriors, Female Combatants Sacrifice Lives for Country." That article gave me cause to consider all of the extraordinary women and men of color I had the privilege of serving with during more than thirty years in our Armed Forces.

For that privilege and honor, I owe—and our Nation owes—a personal debt of gratitude to Dr. Duval-Flynn, Mary White Ovington and countless other leaders and members of the NAACP. As W.E.B. Du Bois wrote in his first editorial page of *The Crisis*, in 1910, that voice of the NAACP "will stand for the right of men, irrespective of color or race, for the highest ideals of American democracy, and for the reasonable but earnest and persistent attempt to gain these rights and realize these ideals." Dr. Duval-Flynn has continued that tradition. I am proud to know and work with this remarkable leader, Dr. Joan Duval-Flynn, and with the NAACP who gave us leaders such as Dr. Joan Duval-Flynn.

Founded on February 12, 1909, the NAACP is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization. It has worked successfully with allies of all races who believe in, and stand for, the principles of civil rights on which the organization was founded.

The NAACP's legacy includes historic events as well as distinguished leaders, such as W.E.B. Dubois and other civil rights luminaries such Rosa Parks, Medgar Evers, and Thurgood Marshall, who served as special counsel for the NAACP when he argued the historic U.S. Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, a landmark victory for equality that outlawed segregation in schools.

Our obligation to African Americans and all Americans is to honor the accomplishments of the past by acting in a substantive manner to improve lives for tomorrow. Thank you, NAACP, and thank you, Dr. Joan Duval-Flynn.

TRIBUTE TO CORPORAL THOMAS
JAMES HERRERA

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2008

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cpl. Thomas Herrera, who enlisted in the United States Army on September 12, 2007. Cpl. Herrera's notable career spans 18 years, and his record of achievements during this period reflects greatly upon himself and upon the organizations with which he has served.

A native of Austin, Texas, Cpl. Herrera has followed a diverse career path of increasing responsibility culminating in his enlistment into the U.S. Army. Mr. Herrera is currently serving as Corporal at Fort Lee, Virginia. Previously,

Cpl. Herrera served in the Army National Guard in the States of Massachusetts and Nevada from 2006–2007, when he began active Federal service. From 1987–1990, he served in the U.S. Air Force.

From 1990–1991, Cpl. Herrera worked for the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census as a Computer Operator. Following this, he took a position as Human Resource Assistant for the Governor of Texas from 1991–1996. Cpl. Herrera left government service in 1996 to begin a near ten-year journey in academia, earning commendable credentials that prepared him for his future military and government service.

In May 2001, Cpl. Herrera graduated from the University of Texas at Dallas with a BA in Government Politics. In May 2002, he graduated from the Southern Methodist University with a MLA in Liberal Arts/History. Finally, in December 2005, Cpl. Herrera concluded his academic journey with an MA in Criminology & Criminal Justice from the University of Texas at Arlington.

Cpl. Herrera has also taken it upon himself to become fluent in Spanish, French, Italian, German, and Russian. Additionally, he has a working knowledge of Mandarin Chinese, Korean, and Japanese.

Cpl. Herrera is married to the former Kasi Ann Roberts of Jacksonville, North Carolina. They were married on March 10, 2006 and have one daughter, Emma Belen Herrera, born on February 2, 2006. Mrs. Herrera's parents reside in Sherman, Texas. Although Cpl. Herrera's parents are deceased, he has close family that reside in Austin and Dallas, Texas.

Throughout his life, Cpl. Herrera has overcome poverty and hardship in an effort to meet incredible personal goals and objectives.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring Corporal Thomas James Herrera, for his commitment to academic and professional success. He is a remarkable public servant who has served our Nation and epitomized the dedication and professionalism that make our military all over the world.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE NASA
GLENN RESEARCH CENTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the NASA Glenn Research Center. The NASA Glenn Research Center will be receiving its one-hundredth R&D 100 Award from R&D Magazine. R&D 100 award winners are chosen by the editors of the magazine as well as an external panel of experts in recognition of their contributions in developing the top 100 most technologically significant products of the year.

NASA Glenn Research Center's one-hundredth R&D 100 Award signifies the excellence of the Glenn Center's staff and the Center's significant contributions to NASA's mission. The Glenn Research Center and its staff have been included in these awards for over 41 years. Consisting of almost three-thousand civil service employees, The Glenn team has consistently strived for technical excellence in order to expand the boundaries of space, science and aeronautics technology.