

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION
AUXILIARY UNIT 278 OF OSAGE,
IOWA

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 278 of Osage, Iowa. The Unit facilitated the Veterans Inspiring Patriotism program as a part of the Joe Foss Institute, and I am honored to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following commentary from the program in Osage.

“Osage American Legion Post 278 Presents program at Sacred Heart School:

Betty McCarthy of Osage American Legion Auxiliary Unit 278 was the facilitator of the Joe Foss Institute’s program ‘Veterans Inspiring Patriotism’ for Sacred Heart students grades K–6th. Joe Foss achieved international fame as America’s top Marine fighter pilot in World War II with a record of more than 60 missions in the South Pacific and shooting down 26 Japanese Zeroes. His bravery in combat earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Joe’s many lifetime achievements are told in his autobiography ‘A Proud American.’

In 2001, he founded the Joe Foss Institute as a non-profit organization with its mission of promoting Patriotism, Public Service, Integrity and an Appreciation for America’s Freedoms. The ‘Veterans Inspiring Patriotism’ is designed for school children from grades K–12. Through this program, American Flags for the classroom and replicas of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights are made available at no cost to be presented along with the program.

An age appropriate video was part of the presentation which helped the students understand the freedoms established by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Following the video, John Ross, member of Osage Legion Post 278, told of his service in the military and what it means to be a patriot. This was followed by questions from the students.

The presentation ended with John Ross presenting American Flags as well as the laminated copies of the Constitution and Bill of Rights to 5 students, each of whom were wearing the uniforms of the 5 branches of the service. These uniforms were worn by veterans of World War II, Korea and Desert Storm.

McCarthy told of the final tribute, the military rites at the graveside of a veteran, the presentation of the American Flag under which they served and then TAPS was played by a 6th grade student. The program ended with the singing of God Bless America!

Osage American Legion Post 278 and Sacred Heart School are indebted to the Joe Foss Institute for making this program possible.”

INTRODUCTION OF THE JERU-
SALEM EMBASSY AND RECOGNITION
ACT OF 2009

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, forty-two years ago, during the Six Day War of 1967, Israeli troops reunified the city of Jerusalem. Since then, people of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city, and the rights of all faiths have been respected and protected.

In 1995, the U.S. Congress declared that it is the official position of the United States that Jerusalem is, and rightly ought to remain, the undivided capital of Israel. Since that time, the Congress has repeatedly and overwhelmingly adopted multiple resolutions reaffirming this commitment to Jerusalem’s continued status as a unified, undivided city. President Obama has also pledged his personal support for Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. On June 4, 2008, while still serving as a United States Senator, President Obama said that: “Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel, and it must remain undivided.”

Despite this apparent unanimity, however, the United States has inexplicably never acted to move the United States Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. United States officials do conduct diplomatic meetings and other business in the city of Jerusalem in de facto recognition of its status as the capital of Israel, but the Embassy remains firmly grounded in Tel Aviv.

Every sovereign country has the right to designate its own capital and the United States maintains its Embassy in the functioning capital of every country. The one exception is Israel, a great friend and ally to the United States. The President of Israel, the Knesset—Israel’s Parliament—and the Israeli Supreme Court are all located in Jerusalem; and that is where the Embassy of the United States rightfully should be as well.

I rise today to introduce the “Jerusalem Embassy and Recognition Act of 2009” which mandates the relocation of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, and reaffirms U.S. policy that Jerusalem must remain the undivided capital of Israel; for two reasons. First, passing this bill and immediately relocating the United States Embassy to Jerusalem will, in my opinion, send a strong message to the Iranian regime that the United States stands in strong solidarity with the people of Israel—we will not tolerate the mullahs’ constant threats against Israel, and we will not accommodate their pursuit of a nuclear bomb. Second, passing this bill will send a bipartisan message to the Administration that the United States Congress remains strongly committed to Jerusalem’s continued status as a unified, undivided city; a position that President Obama—despite his comments from June 4, 2008—appears to be backing away from.

For example, Presidential Determination 2009–19, which was transmitted by the Administration to Congress just a couple of months ago, renewed a legally required waiver which allows the Administration to continue to delay the May 31, 1999 deadline for moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. While the renewal of the waiver

was not unexpected or unusual, the actual text of the waiver message did contain a surprise. The Obama Administration neglected to include a key sentence that the previous Administration had included in previous determinations; specifically: “My Administration remains committed to beginning the process of moving our embassy to Jerusalem.”

Madam Speaker, I sincerely hope that the crucial omission in Presidential Determination 2009–19 was an inadvertent oversight. Even if it was, I believe it is well past time to revisit the Jerusalem Embassy Act and close, once and for all, the ludicrous waiver loophole that has continued to allow the diplomatic embarrassment of not having our Embassy located in the capital city of Israel to continue for ten years. I strongly urge my colleagues to demonstrate their support for the people of Israel by co-sponsoring this important bill.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican standards on member requests, I am submitting the following information regarding a congressionally directed appropriation project I sponsored as part of H.R. 3326, FY 2010 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

Agency/Account: Department of the Army—RDT&E

Amount: \$1,500,000

Requesting Entity: Texas Tech University, The Institute of Environmental and Human Health (TIEHH), 2500 Broadway, Lubbock, TX 79409

The funding for the Zumwalt National Program for Countermeasures to Biological and Chemical Threats is requested to further the understanding and ability of operational military forces to identify, prevent, and mitigate any threats war fighters may face from biological and chemical weapon agents in any environment at any time.

**INTRODUCING HOUSE RESOLUTION
TO RECOGNIZE THE DYKE
MARSH WILDLIFE PRESERVE AS
A UNIQUE AND PRECIOUS ECO-
SYSTEM**

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution recognizing one of the national capital area’s most unique and cherished wetland and wildlife preserves and to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the legislation that was enacted to ensure its survival.

In 1959, the U.S. Congress passed legislation designating Fairfax County’s Dyke Marsh as a protected ecosystem, for the purpose of promoting fish and wildlife development and preserving their natural habitat. Until that time, the Dyke Marsh, which is the largest remaining freshwater tidal marsh along the Potomac

River shoreline in this area, was in danger of disappearing as a result of commercial dredging and dumping operations.

One of the key driving forces behind this legislation was our very own Honorable JOHN DINGELL of Michigan. His leadership, determination, and dedication to conservation and habitat preservation were essential to ensuring that the Dyke Marsh was not destroyed at the expense of further dredging and filling activities. Representative DINGELL, along with the late Honorable John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania and the late Honorable Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, are to be commended on their efforts in championing this legislation 50 years ago, and one purpose of this resolution is to do just that.

The Dyke Marsh was formed over 5,000 years ago and today provides a delicate, yet critical, habitat for a diverse array of more than 6,500 species of plants and animals, including some that are threatened or endangered. Thanks to this insightful legislation and continued restoration efforts since that time, the value of Dyke Marsh today extends beyond its role as a preserve and protected ecosystem; it provides natural flood control, stemming of shoreline erosion, water quality enhancement, and aesthetic and recreational enjoyment for people of all ages.

Please join me in celebrating the 50th anniversary of this legislation, in recognizing the importance and significance of the local treasure that the legislation protects, in reaffirming our commitment to protecting our precious threatened wetlands, and in honoring three individuals whose leadership and commitment to environmental stewardship were instrumental in the Dyke Marsh's preservation.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

HONORING WOMEN AIRFORCE
SERVICE PILOTS FROM WORLD
WAR II

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) of World War II. They were the first women to fly military aircraft for the United States and deserve to be commended for their bravery.

From 1942 to 1944, these women flew in various non-combat missions, allowing male pilots to be deployed into combat. Their success in flying fighter, bomber, transport, and training aircraft eventually led to the integration of female pilots into the United States Armed Services.

There were 1,102 female WASP trained during World War II, and 300 survive today, two of whom currently reside in Virginia's 10th Congressional District. Joan Lemley of Purcellville and Barbara Ross of Warrenton are two of these brave pilots who served their country during World War II.

On July 1, President Obama signed S. 164 into law, which awards our nation's highest honor—the Congressional Gold Medal—to each of these women pioneers of World War II. They will finally receive the recognition they deserve for their wartime military service to

our country. I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of the House version of this measure, which was introduced by Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN.

I ask that my colleagues join me today in commending Barbara Ross, Joan Lemley and the other women pilots for serving their country in World War II.

TRIBUTE TO RYAN NOVAK

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Ryan Novak, a native of rural Decorah, Iowa and current University of Iowa student. Ryan is riding his bicycle across the United States this summer to raise money for people with disabilities.

Ryan is participating in the Journey of Hope, a 64-day, 4000-mile bicycle ride from San Francisco, California to Washington, DC to benefit Push America. Push America was founded in 1977 through Pi Kappa Phi as a way for undergraduate fraternity brothers to experience leadership development through serving people with disabilities.

During this bicycle ride, Ryan is not only raising money but educating people about the needs of those with disabilities. He is also stopping at local organizations and a variety of community events to meet people with disabilities and to tell his story and promote the cause.

I know that my colleagues in the United States Congress join me in commending Ryan Novak for his leadership and commitment to serving people with disabilities. I consider it an honor to represent Ryan in Congress, and I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, in accordance with the policies and standards put forth by the House Appropriations Committee and the GOP Leadership, I would like to list the congressionally-directed projects I have requested in my home State of Idaho that are contained in the report of H.R. 3326, the FY2010 House Defense Appropriations Bill.

Project Name: 3-D Technology for Advanced Sensor Systems

Amount Received: \$2,000,000

Account: Electronics Technology Account in the Department of Defense RDT&E

Recipient: Boise State University

Recipient's Street Address: 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725

Description: The 3-D packaging approach offers the promise of a dramatic decrease in the system weight and volume, together with increased system performance. This project will provide funding to continue to develop 3-D processing techniques on silicon and LTCC platforms. These include technologies for die and wafer-scale bonding and 3-D interconnects. These techniques will be applied to cre-

ate 3-D integration and packaging solutions applicable to a general category of high performance sensor systems. The military has a need for new three-dimensional (3-D) packaging of electronic systems, particularly sensor systems for portable (i.e., on-soldier) applications. 3-D integration and packaging of sensors will result in smaller electronics with expanded capability, allowing the soldier in the field to be more effective.

Project Name: Accelerator-Driven Non-Destructive Testing

Amount Received: \$2,000,000

Account: Support Systems Development Account in the Air Force RDT&E

Recipient: Idaho State University

Recipient's Street Address: 921 South 8th Avenue, Stop 8007, Pocatello, Idaho 83209

Description: The Idaho Accelerator Center (IAC) will develop a research, education and commercialization program that takes non-destructive testing techniques developed at the IAC and advances their development. The penetrating and non-destructive techniques that are under development include new techniques in positron annihilation spectroscopy with accelerator-based gammabeams, the use of mono-chromatic x-ray beams and the use of photon activation (via photonuclear reactions) for trace element analysis of materials and manufacturing processes. The development of practical non-destructive testing (NDT) techniques will help the U.S. Air Force reduce aircraft downtime necessary for inspection and enhance turn-around times by more quickly identifying needed repairs through spectroscopy and the use of x-ray. The development of practical NDT techniques will be of immense value to the armed forces in four critical areas: quicker return of aircraft to the line by reducing the tear-downs necessary for inspection; non-destructively addressing the enormous 'aging fleet' problem of the U.S.A.F. and the private sector; better economics by replacing parts on an on condition inspections basis instead of a 'life limited' basis; and the ability to successfully apply NDT techniques to composite materials. Currently, no commercialized NDT technique works on composite materials.

Project Name: Domestic Manufacturing of 45nm Electronics (DOME)

Amount Received: \$2,000,000

Account: Advanced Spacecraft Technology Account in the Air Force RDT&E

Recipient: American Semiconductor, Inc.

Recipient's Street Address: 3100 South Vista Avenue, Suite 230, Boise, Idaho 83705

Description: Funding for this program will deploy a new foundry capability to address the most critical electronics sourcing issue faced for secure supply of advanced DOD integrated circuits in 2012 and beyond. DOME is an AFRL-sponsored initiative to implement a 45nm state-of-the-art wafer fabrication capability to meet current and future system requirements for fabrication of specialized integrated circuits in a broadly available foundry capacity to serve DOD. Microelectronics capability for defense applications requires advancement of technology for each generation of new defense system. Defense system requirements are often highly specialized and include capability beyond that of standard commercial devices due to their unique operational environments. An advanced and sustainable defense microelectronics supply solution is required that can provide parts in low volume at