

constant threat of the war, witnessing their friends injured or killed. Brave medics in the field and the doctors, nurses and corps men at hospitals worked tirelessly and risked their lives to save countless soldiers. There was little time to mourn those that died because no one knew what tomorrow would bring. How bravely they answered the call only to be scorned by many of their fellow countrymen and women when they returned home.

Now fifty years later, we have a better understanding of the extraordinary sacrifice made by this generation of patriots. We question, how then could we as a nation fail to understand that the soldier follows the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. To disagree is our given right but to fail to support our troops who are sent to battle should never happen again. Over 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam; 14,095 were just 20 years of age and several of them were my college classmates. Those men and women had their dreams and names forever etched in stone as a reminder that their sacrifice was their life. Even those that survived did not return unscathed. Many returned home with physical and emotional pains of war to a country that had turned a deaf ear to their needs. Those Vietnam Veterans, like the generation before, came home to raise their families and continued to contribute to our country. Many have passed away, but all have left their imprint on their families and our nation.

For those families still waiting for the return of their soldiers, it has been a long, mournful time. Recently John Adam was returned home after missing for 41 years. On May 22, 1968, twenty-year-old Air Force, Senior Master Sergeant John Adam disappeared while serving in Vietnam. His remains were located near Laos and identified through DNA. Now one family has closure; however, many of our veterans remain missing and the prayers continue.

So, on September 12, 2009, fifty years after the first casualty in Vietnam I, as the United States Representative of Missouri's 5th District, will host a Town Hall event at the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, to honor the men and women who courageously served in that war—to finally give them the respect and honor they deserve as heroes of our country. Madam Speaker, please join me in thanking and appreciating the sacrifices of a great generation of American Patriots, our Vietnam Veterans.

TEXAS H. CON. RES. 120

HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, at the request of the Secretary of State of the State of Texas, I am officially entering House Concurrent Resolution 120, as passed by the 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009 of the State of Texas, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas, South Texas is on the front line of the battle against the fever tick, a pest that threatens to inflict catastrophic losses on the beef industry should it continue to spread beyond a permanent quarantine zone established along the Rio Grande in 1943; and

Whereas, Historically, the fever tick ranged across the entire southeastern United States, reaching as far north as Maryland and Pennsylvania; the tick can carry and transmit a parasite that causes cattle tick fever, which kills up to 90 percent of infected cattle; in 1893, the Texas Animal Health Commission was founded to fight this scourge, and in 1907 the United States Department of Agriculture established the National Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program; by then, the tick had already caused direct and indirect economic losses estimated to equal more than \$1 billion in today's dollars; and

Whereas, The eradication program had successfully contained the fever tick to an 852-square-mile quarantine zone by 1943; the tick was never eliminated in Mexico, however, and personnel from the USDA Tick Force have maintained a high level of vigilance to fight continuous reintroduction; after the pest was detected beyond the zone in 2007, five temporary preventive quarantine areas were established, covering more than one million acres in Starr, Zapata, Jim Hogg, Maverick, Dimmit, and Webb Counties; and

Whereas, In March 2008, the Texas Department of Agriculture requested some \$13 million to fight the spread of fever ticks; the USDA released \$5.2 million, and in January 2009 it committed another \$4.9 million in emergency funds, but sustained funding over the long term is essential; moreover, the National Fever Tick Eradication Strategic Plan, developed and approved by the USDA in 2006, has never been implemented and funded, and Dr. Bob Hillman, the state veterinarian and executive director of the Texas Animal Health Commission, has warned that fever ticks are a national livestock threat that requires an all-out assault; and

Whereas, The fever tick has gained substantial ground in this state, but the Texas Department of Agriculture, the Texas Animal Health Commission, and the USDA Tick Force continue working diligently with cattle owners to save a key component of the Lone Star State's agricultural economy and prevent the battlefield from extending to other states; if the fever tick is not contained, the cost to the cattle industry could easily approach \$1 billion a year and lead to rising food costs for consumers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 81st Legislature of the State of Texas hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to make eradication of the fever tick in South Texas a priority and continue to provide appropriate funding and resources for this effort; and be it further

Resolved, That the Texas secretary of state forward official copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate of the United States Congress, and to all members of the Texas delegation to Congress with the request that this resolution H.C.R. No. 120 be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

GUILLEN GONZALEZ
TOUREILLES LEIBOWITZ,
King of Zavala.

DAVID DEWHURST,
President of the Senate.

JOE STRAUS,
Speaker of the House.

ROBERT HANEY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that H.C.R. No. 120 was adopted by the Senate on May 27, 2009, by a viva-voce vote.

PATSY SPAU,
Secretary of the Senate.

APPROVED: June 19, 2009. Rick Perry,
Governor.

FOOD SAFETY ENHANCEMENT ACT
OF 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 30, 2009

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Food Safety Enhancement Act (H.R. 2749), and to commend the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce for their hard work in crafting the bill.

According to a 2005 study by the Centers for Disease Control, each year 76 million people (25 percent of the population) become sick, 325,000 are hospitalized and 5,000 die from foodborne illnesses in the United States. In recent years, the United States has experienced many incidents of food contamination, caused by biological and man-made toxins. For example, in 2000, various brands of taco shells were found to be contaminated with genetically modified corn meant only for animal feed. In the fall of 2006, spinach contaminated with *E. coli* bacteria resulted in more than 200 confirmed illnesses and at least three deaths. In 2007, various products imported from China were found to contain wheat gluten contaminated with the industrial chemical melamine, which killed more than a dozen house pets. And recently, people across the country were infected with *Salmonella* bacteria from eating peanut products from a processing plant in Georgia. Even contaminated cookie dough has ended up in the food supply.

Therefore I commend my colleagues Chairman Emeritus DINGELL, Chairman WAXMAN, Mr. PALLONE and Mr. STUPAK for their firm and comprehensive response to this torrent of food contamination incidents, and for crafting the bill before us today. In addition, I want to acknowledge my colleague Ms. DELAURO for her own substantial efforts to improve food safety, and her contributions to this bill. It would make many important improvements to our food safety regulations, including creating an up-to-date registry of all food facilities serving American consumers, requiring foreign and domestic food facilities to have safety plans in place to identify and mitigate hazards, and require high-risk food facilities to be inspected every 12 months, and low-risk facilities to be inspected every 18 months. It also requires the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, to develop a system which would expedite import processing for importers who agree to adhere to enhanced safety and security guidelines, and expands FDA trace-back capabilities in the event of a foodborne illness.

In particular, I want to thank the Committees for responding to many of the concerns raised by the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition and constituents from my district that the bill would negatively impact small, family-owned, and organic farms. For example, the bill before us today provides an exemption from traceability and registration for direct farmer-to-consumer marketing, an exemption for food, facilities and farms that are already regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and an exemption for grain and hay farmers from full-scale electronic traceability

requirements. In all these cases the regulations would be unnecessary and wasteful.

However, a number of the concerns they raised have not been addressed, and I look forward to working with my colleagues in both Chambers to ensure that those matters are addressed as the bill moves through the process. Most importantly, it will be critical to assure that none of the new safety standards weaken the standards under the National Organic Program. In addition, it will be important that we facilitate and enhance the role of conservation and sustainability practices to address food safety issues. And we must ensure that the fee structure in the bill does not disproportionately impact small agricultural producers.

I thank my colleagues again for their leadership and prompt action on this matter, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and to work to fine-tune it as it moves through the legislative process.

CRITICAL ISSUES FACING SUDAN

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, Sudan has been ravaged by intermittent civil war for four decades. Over the last 20 years, more than two million people have died in Southern Sudan due to war-related causes and famine, and millions more have been displaced from their homes. In January 2005, after two and a half years of negotiations, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) of the South and the Government of Sudan signed a final peace agreement known as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). According to the United Nations, U.S. officials and Sudan observers, the implementation of the CPA has been selective and at times deliberately slow. With national elections scheduled for April 2010, the implementation of the CPA is critical.

Yesterday, on Thursday, July 30, 2009, the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission held a hearing on "Ensuring the Human Rights of the People of Sudan: Implementation of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement." The distinguished witnesses testifying before the Commission were Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth, Head of Mission, Government of South Sudan Mission in the United States; Roger Winter, former Special Representative on Sudan, Department of State; John Norris, Executive Director, the ENOUGH Project; and Amir Osman, Senior Director of Policy and Government Relations, Save Darfur Coalition.

Mr. Osman, a native of Sudan, fled his home country in 2003 because his work on human rights had put his life at risk. He was resettled in the United States in 2006 through the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, moved to Washington, D.C., and joined the Save Darfur Coalition. It is my privilege to share his testimony with my colleagues.

SAVE DARFUR COALITION—TESTIMONY OF AMIR OSMAN

Good afternoon. Chairman McGovern, Chairman Wolf, thank you very much for inviting me to testify today on this very important issue before this very important commission. I appreciate the opportunity to talk about the critical issues currently facing my home country of Sudan.

It was a difficult decision for me to flee Sudan in 2003. I left because my work on human rights had put my life at risk. As a refugee living in Egypt, I continued to advocate for peace, justice, and democracy in Sudan at the American University in Cairo and the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies. I specifically focused on the genocide in Darfur during those years.

After being resettled to the United States in 2006 through the UNHCR, I moved here to Washington and joined the Save Darfur Coalition to aid its international advocacy efforts. As co-senior director of policy and government relations, I help design and implement the coalition's international policy, advocacy and outreach to foreign governments, and international partner organizations in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. I also focus on the human rights situation in Sudan and the peace processes in Darfur and South Sudan.

During the past decade, President Omar al-Bashir and his inner circle have transitioned from an ideologically driven regime to one whose primary aim is self-preservation. The regime now makes human rights compromises when it feels compelled to do so. The regime's continued abuses have been well-documented by human rights organizations. Regular warnings have been issued about illegal detentions, unfair trials, press censorship, and the routine harassment of journalists. In addition, current laws do little to protect victims of gender-based crimes.

The most urgent human rights challenge in Sudan today, however, continues to be the crisis in Darfur. Three million displaced civilians continue to suffer as a result of the genocide that began in 2003. While the systematic destruction of villages has largely ended, the people of Darfur continue to live in a lawless, dangerous environment, where rape continues to be a daily terror.

On March 4th, the Sudanese government demonstrated its ability to cut off humanitarian aid at any moment from the 4.7 million Darfuris who depend on it.

The mass violence committed by the Sudanese government several years ago has been replaced with the harassment, detention, torture, and murder of Sudanese civil society leaders. This violence led a significant number of the Sudanese human rights defenders to flee the country shortly after March 4th. Such abuses must be stopped.

The suffering in Darfur resembles in many ways the war in Southern Sudan. Both Darfuris and Southern Sudanese have experienced the bombing of villages and mass civilian displacement. The Sudanese government's use of humanitarian aid as a weapon of war and its divide and rule tactics amongst Southern rebels have also been repeated in Darfur.

At the same time the Sudanese government was launching its genocidal campaign in Darfur, it was negotiating with the SPLM an end to the conflict in the south. Bashir made the calculation that the international community would turn a blind eye to Darfur in the effort to get the CPA signed. His calculation turned out to be largely correct.

Bashir's favorite tactic is to delay true reforms by creating crises that distract the international community, allowing Bashir to never actually fulfill any of his promises. The international community enables Bashir by focusing on the crisis of the moment rather than a comprehensive solution. The NCP is using cooperation on the implementation of the CPA as leverage to resist international pressure on Darfur. And it is working.

The United States and the international community have failed to develop policies suited for dealing with a regime which lacks

a fundamental willingness to transform into the democratic state envisioned by the CPA. Sudan issues will not be resolved satisfactorily between just the NCP and SPLM or the NCP and the Darfuri rebels. All of Sudanese civil society must be empowered to participate in these processes.

The United States must understand that Sudan's crises cannot be managed forever or resolved individually. Only when the international community demands serious judicial and democratic reforms will there ever be a chance to resolve South Sudan and Darfur and move towards lasting peace. Policymakers have too often focused on the South to the detriment of Darfur, or Darfur to the detriment of the South. But Darfur and South Sudan are not separate problems; they are the result of a single problem: the undemocratic, centralized, and abusive nature of the ruling regime. Only when this problem is addressed will peace be forthcoming.

There is an urgent need for a coherent and comprehensive strategy to guide Sudan to a more democratic and peaceful future. Such a strategy requires that important and difficult choices be presented to the NCP. The Sudanese government must be forced to choose between cooperation and confrontation.

If they cooperate by ending the violence in Darfur, ensuring accountability through cooperation with the ICC, and fully implement the CPA, they may be allowed to reap the benefits of becoming a responsible member of the international community. If they continue to delay implementation of the CPA and continue to attempt to divert and distract the international community by using one conflict as leverage against the other, they must face real consequences.

While we here in Washington sit and debate policy, the people of Sudan continue to suffer. This policy debate should not be complicated. The United States and its allies must force Sudan's hand and then commit to seeing this through. We have played Bashir's game too long to be fooled any longer.

MINNESOTA HEALTH CARE

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, on July 20th, I held a health care hearing in the Minnesota State Capitol to discuss the challenges and opportunities for health care reform presents for Minnesota. Representatives from patient advocate groups, health plans, hospitals, health plans, County Commissioners, and State House Representatives were in attendance. The speakers discussed the need to expand preventative care, to end the practice of denying coverage for pre-existing conditions, and to improve access to quality, affordable care.

In the hearing, I heard over and over again that the current flawed Medicare reimbursement formula is harming Minnesota. The people of Minnesota want health care reform that addresses the three major challenges in health care reform—cost, quality, and access—none of which can be addressed without fixing the Medicare reimbursement formula. I support moving towards a system that ensures that all patients will receive evidence-based, quality care as the standard.

I would like to enter the testimony from the hearing witnesses from this event into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.