

state. If other states are to receive a portion of the tax payment, the Act provides that the states may enter into a compact or otherwise establish procedures to allocate among the states the premium taxes paid to an insured's "Home State."

Further, it is the intention that as a result of this Act, each State adopt nationwide uniform requirements, forms, and procedures—such as an interstate compact—that provides for the reporting, payment, collection, and allocation of all premium taxes for surplus lines insurance as well as all nonadmitted insurance in the insured's "home state". Uniformity in the taxation of surplus lines and nonadmitted insurance will be of great benefit to insurance consumers, brokers and the states.

In addition, under Section 522(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the placement of all nonadmitted insurance, including surplus lines insurance, shall be subject solely to the statutory and regulatory requirements imposed directly by the insured's "Home State" and no other state. It is the intention that surplus lines and nonadmitted insurance transactions, particularly when the insurance covers risks in more than one state, be within the sole province of the insured's "Home State."

A TRIBUTE TO ANN G.
HUTCHINSON

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ann G. Hutchinson, who has dedicated her career to the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

On July 30, 2010, Ms. Hutchinson will retire after over 30 years of dedicated service. She has been an asset to the Fort Knox community and has distinguished herself while serving in positions of increasing responsibility at the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC.)

In her latest role as the Deputy Protocol Officer, Ms. Hutchinson provided exceptional executive services to nine commanding generals. Her outstanding reputation with so many senior leaders is based on her attention to detail and her "can-do" attitude.

Ms. Hutchinson's unique abilities to manage competing requirements while maintaining the flexibility to respond to changes are unparalleled.

I know she means so much to her colleagues. Her hard work ethic, personal sacrifice and professionalism will be an example for so many others to follow.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ann G. Hutchinson for her commitment to the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, our Nation and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

HONORING THE CITY OF
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. BOB INGLIS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. INGLIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Simpsonville, South Carolina for being

named one of Family Circle Magazine's "10 Best Towns to Raise a Family" in 2010. Led by Mayor Dennis Waldrop's vision, Simpsonville was picked as one of the "perfect places to raise kids" because of its "affordable homes, green spaces, blue-ribbon schools and giving spirit."

The city hosts one of the top balloon festivals in the country annually in Freedom Weekend Aloft and features the Discovery Island Waterpark, Golden Strip YMCA and a new state-of-the-art IMAX movie theater.

The proximity to the mountains, coastal beaches and revitalized downtown Greenville make Simpsonville one of the Upstate's top destination cities for a family-friendly atmosphere.

I congratulate Simpsonville and Mayor Waldrop on their continuous strides in moving the community forward.

AMBASSADOR JOHN BOLTON'S ADDRESS TO THE PRO-DEMOCRACY
IRANIAN RALLY IN PARIS, JUNE
26, 2010

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, on 26 June 2010 tens of thousands of pro-democracy Iranians and hundreds of parliamentarians and dignitaries from Europe gathered in Paris (Taverny), France to express their support for the Iranian dissidents based in Camp Ashraf, as well as the uprising in Iran. Notable among prominent speakers was our former Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. John Bolton. I believe his speech provides very important guidelines beyond partisan politics, for any American policymaker who is genuinely concerned about Tehran's nuclear threat and is looking for potential options as the solution to the Iranian problem.

AMBASSADOR JOHN BOLTON'S ADDRESS BEFORE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF IRANIANS AND HUNDREDS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AND DIGNITARIES FROM EUROPE HELD ON 26 JUNE 2010 IN PARIS, FRANCE

Ambassador John Bolton: Thank you. Thank you very much. It's a great pleasure to be here today and to say thank you for the opportunity to address the free people of Iran. I would like you to know and all the people still inside Iran to know how many tens of millions of Americans believe that the policy of the United States government should be regime change in Iran.

I don't need to tell anybody here today how oppressive the regime is and the crimes it has committed against the people of Iran. This is not a government that is loyal to the people. This is a government that is loyal only to itself and keeping itself in power. What is important, I think, for the rest of the world to understand is how, in the past several years in particular, the regime has become increasingly a military dictatorship, and that this is an oppressive, in fact fascist, regime that controls Iran today.

The repression that followed last year's fraudulent June 12 presidential election was an eye opener for many people in the West and certainly in the United States. And this is because not simply that the election itself was fraudulent and not simply because of the brutality of the Pasdaran and the Bassiji against the people of Iran, but because the

entire sequence of events revealed just how basic are the flaws in the current regime and just how strong is the opposition of the people of Iran to the regime itself.

I must say, speaking as an American, that I found the US reaction to the repression after the June 12 election as very disappointing. I think that the administration did not want to speak the truth about what was going on inside Iran because it was still focused on the open hand that it had extended to the Iranian regime; an open hand for negotiations particularly over the nuclear weapons program. Now, I think, anyone familiar with the regime had to know at the beginning that the open hand would be rejected and that there would be no negotiation over the nuclear program and certainly no negotiations over the freedom of the Iranian people. It remains to this day a disappointment that the administration in Washington has not realized that yet.

But I do want to assure you that in the United States, among the people, in the Congress, in the media, and in academic circles, there is an increasing realization that the regime in Tehran is not a regime that we can negotiate with and that the open hand policy has failed.

This meeting today is a signal both to the people still trapped inside Iran and the democratic countries all around the world that the people of Iran seek to have control over their own government and to participate in democratic elections. It is a tragedy for Iran that its best friend and closest ally in the world is North Korea; North Korea, which has its own nuclear weapons, which pursues ballistic missile technology that threatens peace and security not only in Asia but in the Middle East as well, which, financed by the regime in Tehran, was building a nuclear reactor in Syria, and which partners with Iran on the nuclear program. It is a regime that is the most dictatorial on Earth today; North Korea is a prison camp. North Korea's people are on the verge of starving; and it still nonetheless pursues nuclear weapons and works with the government of Iran. This is a huge tragedy for the people of Iran. But what it reflects is the isolation of the regime from civilized governments all around the world. It is a fitting tribute to the free people of Iran that so many parliamentarians, from Europe, Canada, the United States, and around the world have begun to see the impact of the regime on the people of Iran.

It also has to be troubling that the regime's closest large friends around the world are Russia and China; China which has never had on the mainland true democratic institutions; and Russia which passed from authoritarianism into a period of democracy and may be passing right back into authoritarianism. This is not something that a free Iran would tolerate.

Moreover, the regime's support for international terrorism—some have described it as the central banker for international terrorism, supporting terrorist groups all around the world—have helped contribute to the isolation of Iran and the increasing difficulty imposed on the Iranian people. Now, I think that the United States' policy of regime change should be a very active policy. I think the first thing that we need to be clear on is that the United States will not stand in the way of legitimate opposition groups of Iranians who seek regime change in Iran.

As all of you know, in many European countries, the designation of the MEK as a terrorist organization has been lifted. That has not happened in the United States yet. But there are many members of Congress who have pressed Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, to have the State Department reevaluate that designation which after all was

first imposed in 1997 during the Clinton administration, many say as a favor to the regime in Tehran. That obviously has not produced anything in response. And I do think that it is incumbent on this administration to make it clear if it has evidence to bring it forward and if it does not have evidence to remove the designation.

U.S. opposition to international terrorism is unwavering but it is an opposition that has to be based on facts and not ideology and that is what we need to see. In the short term I believe the United States has a responsibility for the safety of people at Camp Ashraf. At an absolute minimum, the US presence inside Ashraf has to be continued and perhaps expanded back to something like its previous level. I think the UN mission inside Ashraf has to be extended and I think we need to make it clear to the government of Iraq that we will not tolerate interference in the camp and certainly not the kind of assaults that have occurred on the inhabitants of the camp before. This is again something, I think, of a very high priority in the American Congress.

I think going beyond simply getting out of the way of legitimate democratic opposition to the regime in Tehran that the United States should be prepared to provide assistance to the opposition; resources and information continuing and expanding, for example, the work of Radio Farda, and other ways to get information to the people still inside Iran. I think the utility of this kind of support has been demonstrated throughout history, such as Solidarity in Poland. Obviously we do not want to do anything that would give the regime the ability to say that the opposition was anything other than fully independent. But, I think our support and the support of other western democracies should go beyond the merely rhetorical.

In recent weeks we have seen the UN Security Council impose the fourth set of sanctions against the regime because of its nuclear weapons program. Sanctions are useful to put pressure on the regime and will bring us closer to the day when the regime will fall and there will actually be a democratic Iran. But I do not think that the sanctions unfortunately will be enough to stop the regime's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons. And I worry very much that the Obama administration and our western European friends believe that there is now nothing more that can be done to prevent the regime and the Revolutionary Guards from obtaining nuclear weapons. Their fallback position is that the mullahs and the Revolutionary Guard can be contained and deterred once they achieve a nuclear weapons capability. I think this is a huge mistake for the region and the world but mostly for the people of Iran. The fact is that once this regime gets nuclear weapons it will be immeasurably strengthened and the power of Revolutionary Guards, already considerable, will be strengthened even further. This regime with nuclear weapons is not simply an external threat to its neighbors and stability in the region and the world as a whole, but an even greater threat to the people of Iran. It is the trump card for the regime to stay in power.

I think it is very significant here that the position of the democratic opposition is that it does not want an Iran with nuclear weapons. Commentators in the West are continuously telling us that opposition to the nuclear program helps bring the people of Iran into closer support for the regime in Tehran. We know that that is simply not true and I think it is very important that in Maryam Rajavi's platform for the future Iran it says in point 10 very explicitly, (let me quote it so that the media can hear it, this is Mrs. Rajavi's own platform), "We want the free Iran of tomorrow to be devoid of nuclear

weapons and weapons of mass destruction." Mrs. Rajavi's position is exactly the right position, because an Iran with nuclear weapons will be a less secure Iran. If this regime gets nuclear weapons, you can count on Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey and perhaps others getting nuclear weapons. So in a very brief period of time, five to ten years, you can have a multi-polar nuclear Middle East that will make everybody less secure and particularly Iran. This is why it is so important that we support the democratic opposition in Iran to see regime change at the earliest possible date.

Now, some people in the West, although they do not like to put it this explicitly, basically do not think Iran is ready for democracy. I think they are flatly wrong. Iran is more than ready for democracy. This is something that we feel very deeply about in the United States.

I would offer to all of you the great insight of our President Abraham Lincoln, who gave us the inspiration that I hope will be of assistance to you, that what we want for the people of Iran is what Lincoln wanted for the people of the United States: government of the people, by the people and for the people.

APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT (H.J. RES. 83)

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H.J. Res. 83, a resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act (P.L. 108–61). I am proud to have once again introduced this legislation this year with the gentleman from New York, Mr. CROWLEY.

In 2003 Congress passed the Burmese Freedom & Democracy Act, legislation that I co-authored with my friend, the late Tom Lantos. President Bush signed this bill into law and we have reauthorized these import restrictions every year since. The legislation bans imports from Burma and the issuance of visas to those officials affiliated with the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), the military junta that rules Burma and brutally represses its people. This law also bans U.S. financial transactions that involve individuals or entities connected with the SPDC.

These sanctions are critically important to keeping the pressure on the Burmese junta. The government continues to have one of the worst human rights record in the world and routinely violates the rights of Burmese citizens, including the systematic use of rape as a weapon of war, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, as well as slave and child labor. The Burmese regime has destroyed more than 3,500 ethnic villages, displaced approximately 2,000,000 Burmese people, more than 500,000 of which are internally displaced, and arrested approximately 2,100 individuals for expressing critical opinions of the government. And it continues to detain Aung San Suu Kyi, the head of the National League for Democracy and the democratically elected leader of Burma.

We must continue to stand with the Burmese people and expose the despicable and

reprehensible actions of the SPDC. Sanctions are critical to putting pressure on the junta. In 2008, Congress passed and President Bush signed into law Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE Act (P.L. 110–286) which bans the importation of Burmese gems into the United States and freezes the assets of Burmese political and military leaders. But we still need others to follow ours and the EU's lead. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) must impose multilateral sanctions against Burma's military regime including a complete arms embargo.

Finally, it is my hope that the Obama Administration promptly implements all the provisions of the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE Act, appoints a Special Coordinator for Burma, and supports the establishment of UNSC Commission of Inquiry on Burma.

I urge adoption of the resolution.

CONGRATULATING DR. WILLIE WILSON ON 23 YEARS WITH SINGSATION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Dr. Willie Wilson is a successful entrepreneur, philanthropist and national gospel recording artist. He was born in Gilbert, Louisiana and overcame significant challenges to become a successful businessman and humanitarian. Every Sunday he can be found singing at someone's church and donating thousands of dollars to assist the kingdom of God.

Dr. Wilson owned five McDonald's Restaurants and received numerous awards for his commitment to the community. In 1987, Dr. Wilson founded Willie Wilson Productions, a television production company where he produced the nationally syndicated Gospel Show Singsation. Dr. Wilson's television show Singsation is viewed by more than 40 million homes nationally. He is the first African American to have a nationally syndicated Gospel show.

Dr. Wilson produced five national recordings entitled: I'm So Grateful, Lord Don't Let Me Fail, I'll Fly Away, Just a Closer Walk With Thee, and Through it All. He recently penned a book about his life story entitled "What Shall I Do Next, When I Don't Know Next What To Do?"

Dr. Wilson holds several Honorary Doctorate Degrees including and Honorary Doctorate in Divinity from Mt. Carmel Theological Seminary, a Doctor of Humane letters from Chicago Baptist Institute, and an Honorary Doctorate in Humanitarianism from Swisher Bible College.

Dr. Wilson started Omar Inc., in 1997, a company that is the seventh largest black-owned company in Illinois and ranks 96 nationally on the list compiled by Black Enterprise Magazine. The company grossed more than \$50 million last year.

In 2009 Dr. Wilson acquired Oak Gloves Manufacturing Plant in Tullahoma, Tennessee making him the first and only African American manufacturer of medical grade gloves in North America. Dr. Wilson's story reflects the American Dream—that hard work and persistence wins every time.