

technology or manufacturing companies locating or relocating to the United States.

**FLEXIBILITY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
FUNDING OF PROJECTS**

*Revolving Loan Funds and Construction  
Projects*

Provides EDA grant recipients with authority (pursuant to EDA approval) to redirect funds for new projects that meet EDA criteria.

*BRAC- and Department of Defense-Impacted  
Communities*

Authorizes EDA to consider "mission growth" of Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) or Department of Defense-impacted communities as a criterion for assistance, and allows EDA to consider economic opportunities and not simply economic injury as a basis for assistance to these communities.

*Declining Tax Revenue Communities*

Authorizes EDA to consider communities' declining tax revenues as the basis for increased Federal share of project costs or an eligibility determination, such as substantial home foreclosure rates creating economic conditions allowing grant assistance to particular communities or regions.

**DEFINED ROLE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DISTRICTS AND INCENTIVES FOR REGIONAL  
PLANNING**

*Role of EDDs*

Clearly defines the responsibilities of an EDD in statute to ensure that local communities have an established role in developing economic development projects.

*Multi-Regional Planning and Incentives*

Allows EDDs to consolidate without the current penalty of reduced EDD funding.

**IN CELEBRATION OF FIFTEEN  
YEARS OF U.S.-VIETNAM DIPLO-  
MATIC RELATIONS**

**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 28, 2010*

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of 15 years of U.S.-Vietnam diplomatic relations. On July 14, 2010, I joined former President Bill Clinton, Senator JOHN KERRY and Senator JOHN MCCAIN in offering remarks at an event hosted by Ambassador of Vietnam Le Cong Phung and Assistant Secretary of State Kurt Campbell in honor of this occasion.

While time will not permit me to elaborate about the competing interests of ridding the world of colonialism versus communism and America's decision to eventually intervene in Vietnam, the majority of the American people did not know of the complexities facing the countries of the Asia region.

Why, for example, did Ho Chi Minh and so many other Asian leaders become followers of socialist, Marxist, and communist ideologies? One obvious reason is that the worst examples of those who advocated freedom and democracy were those European countries that came and colonized so many of these Asian nations, including Vietnam.

For some 100 years, Vietnam was colonized and exploited by the French and, during President Dwight Eisenhower's Administration, the French government requested American military assistance to fight the Vietnamese who, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, were

struggling for independence from French colonial rule. President Eisenhower refused to help the French in Vietnam for the simple reason that French exploitation and colonial policies in the region went against the ideals upon which America was built.

Subsequently, in 1954, long before American intervention in Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh led his people to fight against French colonialism for which the famous battle of Dienbienphu was fought to liberate his country. While Ho Chi Minh's early intent was to get rid of 100 years of French colonialism and establish a better life for his own people, regrettably when the U.S. entered the fray in 1955 and by the time the Nixon administration withdrew U.S. troops forces in 1973, millions of U.S. troops had served in Vietnam, with more than 58,000 killed.

Three to four million Vietnamese were also killed, as were 1.5 to 2 million Laotians and Cambodians. For what, we ask? As a result of this horrific war, U.S.-Vietnam diplomatic and economic relations were virtually non-existent for more than 20 years following North Vietnam's victory in 1975—until President Bill Clinton announced the formal normalization of diplomatic relations with Vietnam on July 11, 1995.

Prior to this, President Clinton announced the end of the U.S. trade embargo in 1994 and, 2 months later, the U.S. Congress passed the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which contained a Sense of the Senate express the chamber's support for the normalization of relations with Vietnam.

In 1997, President Clinton appointed the first post-war ambassador to Vietnam and signed the landmark U.S.-Vietnam bilateral trade agreement, BTA, in 2000. Vietnam did its part, too, improving cooperation on POW/MIA and refugee issues and moving forward on its ongoing reform efforts.

In November 2000, President Clinton visited Vietnam, the first trip by a U.S. President since Richard Nixon went to Saigon in 1969. Tonight, we applaud former President Clinton for his visionary leadership which has led to this moment. I also commend Ambassador Le Cong Phung for the tremendous service he has rendered to his country.

Today, economic ties are the most mature aspect of our bilateral relationship with trade flows exceeding \$15 billion in 2009, more than ten times the level in 2001. But we can do better, and one area that must be addressed is our forgotten responsibility to the victims of Agent Orange because part of normalizing relations means coming to terms with our past.

As Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment, I have held a series of hearing about Agent Orange and our need to clean up the mess we left behind.

From 1961 to 1971, the U.S. military sprayed more than 11 million gallons of Agent Orange in Vietnam. Agent Orange was manufactured under Department of Defense, DOD, contracts by several companies including Dow Chemical and Monsanto. Dioxin, a toxic contaminant known to be one of the deadliest chemicals made by man, was an unwanted byproduct and is thought to be responsible for most of the medical problems associated with exposure to Agent Orange.

According to Hatfield Consultants, the U.S. Department of Defense as well as Dow Chemical and Monsanto knew as early as 1967 of

the potential long-term health risks, and sought to "censor" relevant news reports, "fearing a negative backlash from government and the public."

More than 30 years later, while research clearly shows that Agent Orange was much more hazardous than anyone would admit, U.S. and Vietnamese victims have not been adequately compensated, and Vietnam has not been cleaned-up. Ironically, Dow is now doing business in Vietnam but refuses to help the victims of Agent Orange, and this is not right.

In 2007, after 40 years, I, too, returned to Vietnam and, at a closing dinner hosted by the National Assembly of Ho Chi Minh City, I had long discussions with members of their Foreign Affairs Committee who had also served in the Vietnam War. Although we were once enemies, we embraced each other as friends who share the same hopes and dreams for our families and countries, and this is how it should be but full normalization will not be achieved until the Agent Orange issue is addressed. It is my sincere hope that we will come together and agree on a way to make this matter right.

Once more, I congratulate the government and people of Vietnam and applaud former President Bill Clinton, President George W. Bush, President George H.W. Bush, President Ronald Reagan, President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton for all they have done to get us where we are today.

**SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 2010**

**SPEECH OF**

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 2010*

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I have grave concerns about the legislation before the House to provide \$37.1 billion for ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Our total war spending in Iraq and Afghanistan including the funding provided by this bill will exceed \$1 trillion. Yet this spending comes without a viable exit strategy for the conflict in Afghanistan which is the longest war in our nation's history.

The recent publication of tens of thousands of leaked field reports on Afghanistan confirm what we already know: Our continued troop presence is alienating the local population, corruption is rampant in the Afghan government, the Taliban population is stronger than ever, and our Pakistani partners are unreliable at best.

Afghanistan is known as the graveyard of empires for a reason. No one since Ghengis Khan—not Alexander the Great, not the Persians, not the Ottomans, not the British, nor the Soviets—has been able to succeed in this troubled country. Some have said the definition of insanity is continuing to do the same thing over and over again and hoping for a different result. We should learn from those who came before us.

Madam Speaker, without an exit strategy, approving billions more of hard-earned taxpayer dollars for the war in Afghanistan is difficult enough to justify. But this cost pales in comparison to the loss of American lives. June

was the deadliest month in the war thus far, when 102 Americans made the ultimate sacrifice.

It is also hard to justify supporting this legislation with billions more for war when the Senate stripped out \$10 billion for an Education Jobs fund that the House provided to help our school districts retain and develop their teaching workforce. I cannot cast a vote for war funding when we can't find the resources to invest in our schools and students.

Most importantly, the President said our mission in Afghanistan must be definable and winnable. I believe it is neither, and I will vote against funding for it.

#### CONGRATULATING TEAM WASHINGTON AT LAST WEEK'S SPECIAL OLYMPICS IN LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

#### HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 28, 2010*

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Team Washington on an outstanding performance at last week's Special Olympic National Games in Lincoln, Nebraska.

I'm proud to say that Washington's team took home eleven gold, twenty-two silver and fifteen bronze medals. Two of these medalists are from my district: Jason Raymond from Spokane won one gold and three bronze medals in swimming, and Scott Tobin of Cheney brought home three gold and one silver medal in Track and Field.

Our athletes also won medals in bowling, weight-lifting, shot-put and aquatics—and they were extraordinarily successful in many other events, too.

So today I'd like to congratulate the twenty-seven talented, brave and hardworking athletes from my home State of Washington.

They have inspired us with their strength and determination—and are paving the way for a brighter future for my son Cole and all those with special needs.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, congratulations, Team Washington. Thank you for making us proud.

#### POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DOMESTIC AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

#### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 28, 2010*

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise to draw my colleagues' attention to recent positive developments in the domestic automobile industry. Two-and-a-half years ago, at the onset of the current recession, such good news would have seemed improbable, yet thanks to constructive engagement by the best workers in the world, reinvigorated management, attractive product design, and, in the case of Chrysler and General Motors, timely and thoughtful intervention by the federal government, the United States' automakers are back on track to become industry leaders.

Such leadership is already manifest in three measurable areas. First, after consistent losses for the past 5 years and record low levers of U.S. aggregate demand for the sale of light vehicles, Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors have all reported positive operating earnings and cash flow for the first quarter of 2010. Second, according to the 2009 Harbour Report, all three major U.S. automakers now match or exceed Toyota North America's labor productivity levels in major manufacturing operations in North America. Third and finally, according to the most recent JD Power Initial Quality Survey, the Ford Motor Company is now the highest quality mass production automaker based on consumer rankings, beating out Honda, Toyota, and Nissan.

Indeed, these accomplishments merit praise and confirm the wisdom of the Federal Government's role in nursing the domestic auto industry, whether through loans or tax credits, back to health. This in mind, however, we in Congress and the Administration must continue working together to protect the nascent recovery of Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors and the millions of American jobs they support. We must direct Federal support toward the manufacturing sector to rebuild our dwindling supply base. Further, we must enact initiatives to improve the flow of private credit to consumers, suppliers, and automakers alike, so that they can grow and put more Americans back to work. We must also stridently oppose lop-sided trade agreements and unfair foreign trade practices that put our domestic industries at a competitive disadvantage. Finally, we must ensure our automakers and suppliers have the requisite support to meet future technical challenges, for which foreign companies will surely receive state-financed aid.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the domestic automobile industry for its most recent achievements, wish it continued success, and help it compete in the future by creating a level playing field with our trade partners.

#### IN HONOR OF MAJOR GENERAL RUPERT H. BURRIS

#### HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 28, 2010*

Mr. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a fallen hero who was a respected and dedicated officer in the United States Air Force. On July 13, 2010, our State and Nation lost a great patriot when Maj. Gen. Rupert H. Burris of the U.S. Air Force, aged 84, passed away at his home in El Dorado.

General Burris was born in Whelan Springs, Arkansas, to his late parents Thomas and Estelle Burris and attended high school in El Dorado. General Burris graduated from Jackson College in Honolulu, Hawaii.

General Burris enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II and served as a crew member of a B-17 bomber in the European theater of operations. He completed more than 30 bombing missions over Germany and France, serving as an armorer and gunner.

Following the war, General Burris re-enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Forces in 1947, eventu-

ally entering Officer Candidate School in 1948. What followed was a long and distinguished military career. General Burris held numerous commands in the United States and overseas, becoming the first nonrated officer ever to head an Air Force major command.

During his highly decorated career, General Burris received many military awards and decorations, including the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster; Bronze Star Medal; Meritorious Service Medal; Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters; Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters; Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Ribbon with "V" device; Good Conduct Medal; Vietnamese Honor Medal, First Class; Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm; and the Republic of China Meritorious Service Medal, Class A, Second Degree.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his daughter and son-in-law Clarice and Chris Long; his brother, Thomas; sister, Jane; four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. I know I, along with all Arkansans, will sorely miss General Burris' presence and will try to find solace in the fact General Burris defined what it meant to be a true patriot—dedicating your life to the service of our great Nation and to leave your community better than you found it.

Our Nation is safer and stronger because of the men and women who have dedicated their lives to military service like General Burris. Today, I ask all members of Congress to join me as we honor the life of Maj. Gen. Rupert H. Burris and his legacy, as well as each man and woman in our Armed Forces who gives the ultimate sacrifice in service to our great country.

#### CONGRATULATING THE PATIENT ADVOCATE FOUNDATION ON THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW HEAD-QUARTERS IN HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

#### HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 28, 2010*

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I take great pride in the fact that Virginia is home to the Patient Advocate Foundation and that the Nation's most vulnerable citizens have such a great group of people working diligently on their behalf. I cannot mention health care in Virginia or the Patient Advocate Foundation without telling you how proud I am to know and have worked with its founder, Nancy Davenport-Ennis. Not only is she an incredible force for health care in Virginia and the Nation, she is also a constituent and a friend.

Nancy's efforts embody the struggle of her friend and mentor, Cheryl Grinnel. Cheryl's battle with cancer and her frustration with the insurance industry inspires Nancy and all of us to do what we can to correct the egregious context in which a patient has to operate in trying to obtain the level of medical care needed to address a serious health condition. Drawing on that inspiration, Nancy and her husband, John Ennis, founded the Patient Advocate Foundation. Nancy and John have worked tirelessly to get laws on the books in Virginia, and she is now at the forefront of the effort to close the health disparities gap and