

On the local level, we have Alhambra Mayor Stephen Sham; Alhambra City Council member Gary Yamauchi; Alhambra Unified School Board members Chester Chau and Robert "Bob" Gin; Garvey School Board members Janet Chin, Henry Lo, and John Yuen; Monterey Park Mayor Anthony Wong; Monterey Park Council members Mitchell Ing, David Lau, and Betty Tom Chu; San Gabriel Mayor Albert Huang; San Gabriel Unified School Board member Philip Hu; South Pasadena Council member Mike Ten; South Pasadena Unified School Board member Joseph Loo; Temple City Council member Vincent Yu; and Temple City Unified School Board member Janet Rhee.

The contribution of Asian Americans to our community, our State, and our Nation are not limited to these individuals. Our Nation has benefited from the contribution of Asian Americans for decades. The Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, commonly known as the "Go for Broke" regiments, courageously served our Nation during World War II and earned several awards for their distinctive service in combat. During this Congress I introduced legislation to pay tribute to the "Go for Broke" regiment by awarding them the Congressional Gold Medal, Congress' highest civilian honor. And continuing the spirit of service to our Nation, I am happy to announce that two of my service academy nominees who received appointments this year are Richard Hyun Kim, a resident of Temple City and student of Temple City High School, who will be attending the Military Academy at West Point this fall, and Marcus Nguyen, a San Gabriel High School student from the city of Alhambra, who received an appointment to the Naval Academy. We're so lucky to have these wonderful people in our community. As we celebrate Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, I urge all of us to reflect upon and celebrate the contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our history, our way of life and the future we will share as citizens of this great Nation.

ACTION NEEDED NOW AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, Mr. POE of Texas comes down here quite frequently and talks about the problems along the border between the United States and Mexico. Yesterday I received an email that I would like to read to my colleagues. The subject is "The Wild Southern Border." And it starts off, and it says, "A lesson: Don't leave your weapons in the car, don't turn your back on strangers who are somewhere they don't belong, use your cell phone with your off hand, not

your strong hand." And the reason they start off with that lesson is because of what is said in this email, and I would like to read it to you.

"As you know, one of the local ranchers was murdered in Douglas, Arizona, 2 weeks ago. I received three messages similar to the one below from different officers within the Rangers and law enforcement. Yesterday afternoon, I talked to another rancher near us who is a friend of ours and whose great grandfather started their ranch here in 1880. These are good people. He told me what really happened out at the Krentz ranch and what you won't read in the papers. The Border Patrol is afraid of starting a small war between civilians here and the drug cartels in Mexico.

"Bob Krentz was checking his water like he does every evening and came upon an illegal alien who was lying on the ground, telling him he was sick. Bob called the Border Patrol and asked for a medical helicopter to evacuate the gentleman. As he turned to go back to his ATV, he was shot in the side. The round came from down and angled up, so they know the shooter was on the ground. Bob's firearm was in the ATV, so he had no chance. Wounded, he called the Cochise County Sheriff and asked for help. Bleeding in the lungs, he called his brother, but the line was bad. So he called his wife, but again the line was bad. Several ranchers heard the radio call and drove to his location. Bob was dead by this time. The ranchers tracked the shooter 8 miles back towards Mexico and cornered him in a brushy draw. This was all at night.

"The sheriff and Border Patrol arrived and told him not to go down and engage the murderer. They went around to the back side, and if you can believe it, the assassin managed to get by a B.P. helicopter and a sheriff's posse and back into Mexico. So much for professional help when you need it."

And I would like to say that I think the Border Patrol and the sheriffs do a great job with what they have down there. Nevertheless, this is what he says in his email. "One week before the murder, Bob and his brother Phil, who I shoot with, hauled a huge quantity of drugs off the ranch that they found in trucks. One week before that, a rancher near Naco did the same thing. Two nights later, gangs broke into his ranch house and beat him and his wife and told them that if they ever touched any drugs they found, they would come back and kill them.

"The ranchers here deal with cut fences and haul drug deliveries off their ranches all the time. What ranchers think is that the drug cartels beat the one rancher and shot Bob because they wanted to send a message. Bob always gave food and water to illegals, and so they think they sent the assassin to pose as an illegal who was hungry and thirsty, knowing it would catch Bob off-guard. What is going on down here is not being reported. You need to tell the people how bad it is along the bor-

der. Texas is worse. Near El Paso, it's in a state of war; 5,000 people were killed in Ciudad Juarez last year, and it's over 2,000 so far this year. Gun sales down here are through the roof, and I get emails from people wanting firearms training. Something has to be done, but I don't hold out much hope. These gangs have groups in almost every city in the United States. Please read below. This is serious business. The Barrio Azteca and their subgangs are like Mexican corporations and organized extremely well. If this doesn't get dealt with down here, you guys"—meaning us up north—"will deal with it on your streets." And it's signed Bud.

All I can say is that Mr. POE and others have come down here day after day, week after week, month after month, talking about the horrible problems on the border, and this government, the Federal Government, is not doing anything about it. They're not approaching this as it should be approached. We need to send the National Guard down there. We need to continue with the border fencing and stop the illegal aliens from coming across, number one, and stop the drug traffic and the terrorists who are coming across. This is a war down there. We're fighting wars in other parts of the world. This is our border, and we need to address this problem.

THEY CARED FOR US: A TRIBUTE TO OUR LOCAL DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SABLON. Madam Speaker, in 1914, a young Chamorro by the name of Jose Diaz Torres began his training in medicine at a small hospital opened by the German colonial administration on the island of Saipan. Chamorro people had their own healing and medicinal traditions from ancient times, but Spanish colonizers introduced the indigenous people to Western medicine, and the Germans continued this practice upon taking control of the Northern Mariana Islands at the end of the 19th century. The Germans had a commitment to training local people, and Jose Torres, or Dr. Torres as he came to be called, thus became the islands' first local doctor. When Japan supplanted Germany, Dr. Torres continued his practice in a hospital the Japanese constructed. There too, the careers of Saipan's first Chamorro dentists, Dr. Manuel Manibusan Aldan and Dr. Juan Charfauros Reyes, began.

Victory over the Japanese in World War II brought the United States to control of the Northern Mariana Islands. After the war, the islands were administered under a United Nations trusteeship arrangement that required the United States to improve the standard of living. This responsibility

was carried out by the U.S. Department of the Navy during the 1950s. The Navy built temporary hospitals on Saipan for the treatment of both military and civilian personnel. In recognition that the local population needed access to permanent medical care, the Navy also expanded the colonial practice of training promising individuals in dentistry and medicine. The Navy sent Dr. Juan Charfauros Reyes for further education to the School of Dental Assistants, Navy Hospital, Guam. Doctors Jose Lujan Chong, Francisco Taman Palacios, Benusto Rogolifoi Kaipat, Jose Tenorio Villagomez, and Calistro Camacho Cabrera were sent for medical training first to the Naval Medical School on Guam and then to the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, in the early 1950s.

□ 2000

Dr. Carlos Sablan Camacho similarly trained in Fiji later in the decade and in Hawaii in the 1970s.

In 1962, two important events took place in the Northern Mariana Islands. First, the U.S. Department of the Interior took over the United States' trusteeship responsibilities from the Navy, inaugurating the establishment of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the capital of which was eventually located on Saipan. Second, the residents of Saipan witnessed the grand opening of a modern, civilian-staffed hospital built on As Terlaje hill, christened Dr. Torres Hospital in honor of Saipan's first local doctor.

The 1960s and 1970s brought opportunities for the aforementioned local doctors to obtain advanced training in Guam and in Hawaii. Joining the ranks of the Northern Marianas' first doctors and dentists in 1972 were Dr. Manuel Quitano Sablan and Dr. Helen Taro, who earned their degree in dentistry and medicine, respectively, from the Fiji School of Medicine. Like their faithful colleagues before them, Dr. Sablan and Dr. Taro returned after their schooling to be of service to the people of the Northern Marianas, taking care of the dental and medical needs of the island community.

The people of the Northern Mariana Islands have the deepest appreciation, admiration, and respect for our pioneer doctors and dentists—to those still living today and to the memory of those that have passed on. May their compassion and dedication always be an example and inspire more of our young people to pursue a career in health care.

AUDIT THE FED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise to call attention to my colleagues of a vote that occurred in the other body today. Senator VITTER from Louisiana offered an amendment to the financial

reform package in the Senate that was essentially—it was exactly the same as H.R. 1207, which is Audit the Fed bill. There was a vote on this, and unfortunately there were only 37 Senators that voted in favor of this Audit the Fed bill. This is rather sad because it is already in the House version of the financial reform bill, and in the House we have 319 cosponsors of this bill. So it is a very well-accepted bill by a broad spectrum of both Republicans and Democrats.

But the reason why this is so disturbing is because of the current events going on in the financial markets. Right now we are involved with bailing out Europe and especially bailing out Greece, and we are doing this through the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve does this with currency swaps. They do this by literally giving loans and guarantees to other central banks, and they can even give loans to governments. So this is placing the burden on the American taxpayers, not direct taxation, but by expanding the money supply, this is a tax on the American people because this will bring economic hardship to this country. And because we have been doing this for so many years, the economic hardship is already here. We have been suffering from it.

But the problem comes that once you have a system of money where you can create it out of thin air, there is no restraint on the spending in the Congress. And then the debt piles up, and then they get into debt problems as they are in Greece and other countries in Europe. And how do they want to bail them out? With more debt.

But what is so outrageous is that the Federal Reserve can literally deal in trillions of dollars. They don't get the money authorized. They don't get the money appropriated. They just create it, and they get involved in bailing out their friends, like they have been doing for the last 2 years, and now they are doing it in Europe.

So my contention is that they deserve oversight. Actually, they deserve to be reined in where they cannot do what they are doing. But initially, we need oversight, and that is why this vote of only 37 Senators willing to audit the Federal Reserve in a thorough manner and hold them in check, which means that there were 62 Senators that support the idea of maintaining a status quo with the Fed and that they will still be able to make these loans to these foreign central banks.

Now, what has this led to? It has led to tremendous pressure on the dollar. The dollar is the reserve currency of the world. We bail out all of the banks and all of the corporations. We have been doing this for the last couple of years to the tune of trillions of dollars, and even today it looks like the dollar is strong on the international exchange market. People are frightened about what is happening throughout the world, and they are buying Treasury

bills and they are buying dollars and holding dollars. But the real truth is the dollar is very, very weak, because the only true measurement of the value of currency is its relationship to gold. For 6,000 years, gold has been the best measurement of the value of a country's currency.

In the 1970s, we were very much aware of what was happening. Our dollar was depreciated to gold at 18 percent, and it ushered in a whole decade of inflation: prices going up 15 percent; interest rates up to 21 percent. In the last 10 years, our dollar has been devalued 80 percent in terms of gold. That means, literally, we have printed way too much money. Right now, we are just hanging on. The world is hanging on the fact that the dollar still is usable. But the whole problem is our financial situation is no better in this country than around the world. There is just a greater trust in our dollar because we have a military machine and we have economic growth in this country which is greater than others; but, quite frankly, it is quite weak.

So we face a very serious crisis. To me, it is very unfortunate that we are not going to have this Audit the Fed bill passed in the Senate. It has been passed in the House. Possibly we can salvage this in conference and make sure that this occurs. But since the Federal Reserve is responsible for the business cycle, for the inflation, and for all of the problems that we have, it is so vital that we stand up and say it is time for us to assume the responsibility, because it is the Congress, under the Constitution, which has been authorized to be responsible for the value of the currency.

As a matter of fact, the Constitution still says, it has not been amended or changed, but only gold and silver are supposed to be used as legal tender, not pieces of paper, not computer entries. This can't work. It is not working very well. The world is starting to recognize this, and I am really concerned about what is going to happen, because a currency crisis is much worse than a financial crisis. We have just been through the financial crisis. We are in the midst of it. But a currency crisis, which is on our doorstep, means that our dollar will be devalued.

PROTECTING PONZI SCHEME VICTIMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I spoke recently of the urgent need for certain amendments to the Securities Investor Protection Act, SIPA, in order to protect victims of Ponzi schemes.

Under no circumstances, except complicity with a crooked broker, should these investors be subject to clawback litigation. If necessary, I am prepared