

wellness programs and performing arts as well as mathematics, sciences, social studies, English and technology. The vast range of curriculum in the school follows from the goal of the school, to help the students achieve the highest standards of academic excellence.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me recognition of Saint Angela Merici School, a 2011 National Blue Ribbon School.

RECOGNIZING THE MORRIS FAMILY AS THE 2011 WASHINGTON COUNTY OUTSTANDING FARM FAMILY OF THE YEAR

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to rise today to recognize the Jerry Morris family for being selected as the 2011 Washington County, Florida Outstanding Farm Family of the Year.

Jerry, son of Arvel and Ethel Morris and one of nine children, is a fourth generation farmer. He found his passion for love and farming in the middle of cotton country of Cherokee County in northeast Alabama along the Coosa River. In 1981, Jerry moved to Florida and bought a farm south of Chipley. It was here, where he found his second and most important love, Lynell Kellum, a local farm girl from Jackson County who he married in 1989.

Just north of Chipley, Lynell grew up and learned to drive a tractor pulling watermelon wagons through the field and fed the family's livestock. After working at the Bank of Jackson County for 39 years, she now enjoys farming with Jerry full time, along with cooking and canning, making jelly and sewing.

Jerry and Lynell both work hard to embrace new technologies, new varieties and better production practices. After becoming interested in no-till planting, they bought a rip-strip planter. It proved to be successful for planting corn and soybeans. This method prevented erosion and left ground cover to hold moisture. They started planting twin-row peanuts 10 years ago and made better production. They found this to be successful and implemented planting his soybeans in twin-rows.

Just this year, they planted 239 acres of peanuts, 128 acres of corn, and 234 acres of soybeans. Jerry has become known as one of the top corn producers in Washington County.

Aside from the farm and their love for the outdoors, Jerry and Lynell are members of the Washington and Florida Cattlemen's Association, Florida Peanut Producers Association, and enjoy spending time singing in the choir at Piney Grove Freewill Baptist Church and spending time with their family. Jerry and Lynell have four gown children and five grandchildren: Alan Kellum and wife Diane, who have two sons live in Nicholasville, Kentucky; Amy Hatcher, husband, Clint, and son, Logan, of Wicksburg, Alabama; Ladonna Kellum of Graceville, Florida; and Saranda Headland and husband, Austin, who have two daughters and live in Dothan, Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, our great nation was built by farmers and their families. The Washington County Outstanding Farm Family of the Year award is a reflection of the Morris family's tireless work and love of farming. On behalf of

the United States Congress, I would like to offer my congratulations to the Morris family for this great accomplishment. My wife Vicki and I wish them the best for continued success.

HUIZENGA AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2838

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express concerns with the Huizenga amendment to H.R. 2838 and my fear that it could result in great damage to the efforts underway here in Congress to protect the Great Lakes from the many threats it faces, including invasive species and pollution.

There is no question that addressing the invasive species in ballast water is needed to protect the Great Lakes and other water bodies from these aggressive nonnative species that can destroy the natural ecosystem. Once these species are introduced, the costs to the environment and taxpayers only grow. Just look at the costs to the Great Lake states and the federal government to fight the sea lamprey and the current battle to keep the Asian Carp out of the Great Lakes. A strong federal ballast water treatment standard protects both the environment and the taxpayer.

We know ballast water is a primary vector for the introduction of invasive species. The bill before us would set a needed national ballast water treatment standard to protect our nation's waters. However, the Huizenga amendment would create one large loophole that would allow "historic" vessels to be excluded from complying with the new standards.

No science has been put forward to this body showing that these vessels—because of their historic nature—are not an avenue of introduction for aquatic invasive species. We should be less concerned about the historic nature of the vessel and more about the potential menace caused by hitchhikers in their ballast water. I don't have a problem with recognizing history or historic vessels. I just have a problem with absolving them from making efforts to prevent a historic invasion of non-native species.

Invasive species do not care about the character of the vessel through which they are brought into the Great Lakes and neither should any national ballast water treatment standard. I note the recent editorial by the Chicago Tribune about the failings of this amendment.

I urge my colleagues to work to make sure that this amendment is not included in a final bill as it would undermine long needed efforts to create a strong and effective national ballast water standard and ensure strong protections for our nation's bodies of water, including the Great Lakes.

[From chicagotribune.com, Nov. 15, 2011]

SINK THE BADGER (PROPOSAL)

Every day from May to October, the SS Badger, the last coal-powered steamship on the Great Lakes, ferries cars and tourists across Lake Michigan on a picturesque four-hour journey from Manitowoc, Wis. to Ludington, Mich.

Along the way, it leaves a souvenir in the lake: a total of about 509 tons of toxic coal ash, laced with arsenic, lead and mercury over a 134-day operating schedule. That's far more pollution than all the other 125 freighters plying the Great Lakes collectively leave in a full year, according to Coast Guard records.

In 2008, the U.S. EPA set a four-year deadline for the Badger's owners to sharply limit its pollution, the Tribune's Michael Hawthorne recently reported. Didn't happen. Instead, the Badger now is one step away from being protected—in all its polluting glory,—as a National Historic Landmark. Interior Secretary Ken Salazar must decide.

Hmmm. Let's see here. The Badger had four years to clean up. It failed to secure a \$14 million federal grant to convert its engines to diesel. Now it argues that those engines are a "historic propulsion system," so precious as artifacts that they should be protected from the EPA.

The 410-foot ferry wants to join the rarefied world of protected nautical national treasures, joining The Potomac, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's yacht, and the Nautilus, the world's first atomic-powered submarine.

We say, sure, drape the Badger in the cloak of treasured icons—provided it becomes a museum for tourists to tromp through, docked forever in a harbor.

"We cannot let Historic Landmark status be used to evade the federal regulations we rely on to protect public health and the environment," U.S. Sen. Dick Durbin recently wrote to Salazar. "This Great Lake cannot take any more toxic dumping, no matter how historic or quaint the source may be."

Exactly right.

The Badger pollutes the lake every time it makes the 60-mile crossing. A Badger spokesman tells us the ship's owners are exploring the possibility of converting its engines to run on cleaner natural gas. That would be an excellent move, but it is far from certain.

Republican U.S. Reps. Bill Huizenga and Dan Benishek, of Michigan, and Tom Petri, of Wisconsin, recently added an amendment to the Coast Guard budget that would prevent the EPA from imposing more stringent pollution limits on any ship that is "on, or nominated for inclusion on" the list of national landmarks. Guess how many ships fit that criteria? Just one. This is classic special-interest legislation that benefits a few at the expense of everyone else.

The answer here can't be a shrug over polluting the lake, the region's most precious natural resource. That was the way of the world in the early 1950s, when the Badger first started sailing Lake Michigan. That's not acceptable now.

The Badger, as Durbin says, was "quaint" back then. Today, it just fouls the water.

IN HONOR OF MRS. RUBY L. TERRY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mrs. Ruby L. Terry as she retires from the United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland, Inc. (UBF) where she served as the Executive Director for 19 years.

Established in 1981, by George W. White, the United Black Fund was the result of the merger of the Negro Community Federation and Blacks Organized for Social Services. The

UBF is a non-profit charitable organization that funds more than 80 non-profits annually that serve thousands of poor, Black and other minority children, families and seniors. In addition to funding, UBF provides free of charge of grantsmanship, workshops, and informational forums to the public. The mission statement of the UBF is to acquire, accumulate, and allocate funds to not-for-profits to alleviate suffering, poverty and illiteracy; strengthen the tradition and ethic of giving among African Americans to promote economic self-sufficiency; empower the African American Community through education to reach its highest potential; educate the African American Community to understand the value of re-directing income to build wealth within the African American Community.

Prior to becoming UBF's Executive Director in 1992, Mrs. Terry served as the UBF's Board Chair for 15 years. Under her direction, the UBF underwent several changes to become a stronger organization. She created a new board of directors, implemented the first Strategic Plan, and organized new events to increase funds. She began the UBF's annual Anniversary Gala and the UBF/Cleveland Browns Alumni Celebrity Golf Tournament. Additionally, she formed partnerships with many Cleveland organizations including the Cleveland Indians. It was also under Mrs. Terry's leadership that the UBF obtained Federation status with United Way Services of Greater Cleveland, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, join me in honoring Mrs. Ruby L. Terry and congratulate her on retiring after decades of serving the African American community of Greater Cleveland.

ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SHARING AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY WITH CHINA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2011

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share testimony that I gave earlier this month to the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations regarding the economic, security and moral consequences of sharing advanced technology with China.

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE—"EFFORTS TO TRANSFER AMERICA'S LEADING EDGE SCIENCE TO CHINA"—TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK R. WOLF (R-VA), WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2010

Thank you Chairman Rohrabacher for calling this important hearing on China's espionage and the violation of the law by the director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

I have been very troubled by this administration's apparent eagerness to work with China on its space program and willingness to share other sensitive technologies. I want to be clear: the United States has no business cooperating with the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) to help develop its space program. We should also be wary of any agreements that involve the transfer of technology or sensitive information to Chinese institutions or companies—many of which are controlled by the government and the PLA.

Space is the ultimate "high ground" that has provided the U.S. with countless security

and economic advantages over the last 40 years. As the victor of the Cold War "space race" with the Soviet Union, the U.S. has held an enormous advantage in space technology, defense capabilities, and advanced sciences—generating entirely new sectors of our economy and creating thousands of private sector jobs.

China has developed its own space program at a surprising pace, having gone from launching their first manned spacecraft to launching components for an advanced space station in just ten years.

But the Chinese space program is being led by the People's Liberation Army (PLA)—and to state the obvious, the PLA is not our friend as evidenced by their recent military posture and aggressive espionage against U.S. agencies and firms.

That is why I was troubled to learn from the press last fall about NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden's imminent departure for a weeklong visit to China to discuss areas of cooperation between NASA and the PLA space program. I was equally concerned to learn that Dr. John Holdren, head of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), had spent 21 days in China on 3 separate trips in one year—more than any other country. Very little information about these cooperative agreements with China were being provided to Congress and the American people.

So, I included language in section 1340 of the Fiscal Year 2011 Continuing Resolution preventing NASA and OSTP from using federal funds "to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company."

The provision in the omnibus appropriations bill was agreed to by Republican and Democrat conferees. It passed both houses with bipartisan support and was signed into law by President Obama in April. The provision was clear, unambiguous and non-controversial.

However, less than one month after its enactment, I learned that Dr. Holdren and OSTP had defied the provision. Even more troubling is that he withheld information about his intention to do so during his appearance before the House Commerce-Justice Science Appropriations Subcommittee when we discussed, among other things, the implementation of section 1340, and Dr. Holdren's participation in the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, from May 6-10.

That is why I asked the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to investigate this violation and issue an opinion. I also asked GAO to determine whether the Office of Legal Counsel opinion provided by the Justice Department to justify this violation was legitimate.

In its October 11 opinion, GAO found, "The plain meaning of section 1340 is clear. OSTP may not use its appropriations to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned companies."

Further, GAO found that, "OSTP's participation in the Innovation Dialogue and S&ED contravened the appropriations restriction," and added that, "OSTP does not deny that it engaged in activities prohibited by section 1340."

The GAO finding also rebuts a September 19 memorandum prepared by the Justice Department's OLC on the constitutionality of the provision. GAO stated, "In our view, legislation that was passed by Congress and signed by the President, thereby satisfying the Constitution's bicameralism and presentment requirements, is entitled to a heavy presumption in favor of constitutionality."

GAO continued, "Determining the constitutionality of legislation is a province of the courts,"—not, I would add, the White House counsel's office or the Department of Justice.

Finally, the GAO finding clearly notes, "As a consequence of using its appropriations in violation of section 1340, OSTP violated the Antideficiency Act. . . . By using its fiscal year 2011 appropriation in a manner specifically prohibited, OSTP violated the Antideficiency Act. Accordingly, OSTP should report the violation as required by the act."

I also wrote Attorney General Eric Holder asking him to hold Dr. Holdren to full account for his violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act by ensuring that he complies with all reporting requirements and other provisions of that law.

I take the GAO findings very seriously. Following the law is not voluntary for Administration officials. That is why Dr. Holdren should commit today to full compliance with section 1340 and publicly acknowledge his error in participating in the bilateral conference with the Chinese government.

Now I'd like to take a few minutes to put the administration's posture toward China in the broader context of the Chinese government's grave human rights abuses, espionage efforts and detrimental economic policies.

In June 1989 peaceful pro-democracy demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square. They were met with a brutal crackdown. As events unfolded, the world was captivated with the now famous image of the "Tank Man" . . . a lone student protestor who stood his ground in the face of an advancing Chinese tank. To this day his fate is unknown.

During my first trip to China in 1991, with Congressman Chris Smith, we visited Beijing Prison Number One where authorities informed us that approximately 40 Tiananmen Square protestors were behind bars. We left with a pair of socks, made by the prisoners, for export to the West.

Tellingly, the image of the "Tank Man", while famous around the globe, is virtually unknown within China thanks to the Great Firewall which censors so-called "offensive" speech. It is estimated that China employs between 30,000 and 50,000 special Internet police.

Shockingly, the country has a thriving business of harvesting and selling for transplant kidneys, corneas and other human organs from executed prisoners. An August 27, 2009 Los Angeles Times article reported, "In a rare acknowledgment of a practice that has until recently been shrouded in secrecy, the state-run newspaper said 65% of organ donors were executed prisoners . . ." The image here, from a 1994 BBC story, is of PLA officers preparing to execute prisoners—China leads the world in executions. Later footage from the same story captures an unmarked van driving toward the prison to harvest the organs from the executed prisoners and transport them to a local hospital.

Like many repressive regimes throughout history, the Chinese government maintains a brutal system of labor camps. The State Department's annual human rights report found that, "Forced labor remained a serious problem . . ."

Famed Chinese dissident Harry Wu spent nearly 20 years in Chinese gulags. In Congressional testimony earlier this year, Wu said, "When I finally came to the U.S. in 1985, although I was already 48 years old, that was the first time in my life that I felt truly free." He concluded by urging "President Obama and the U.S. Congress to be bold and take a firm stand against China's human rights abuses."