

and will compete for the top award of \$100,000. While in D.C., he will display his work to the public as well as meet with notable scientists and the other 39 Intel STS Finalists. Being recognized as a Finalist is an extraordinary honor and I know Jonathan will be successful in his future endeavors.

I also want to recognize the Intel STS Semifinalists from my district. Long Island is fortunate to have so many quality schools with dedicated teachers who guide talented students to success. The following students were chosen from among 1,744 entrants to receive a \$1,000 award for their outstanding research. In addition, their schools receive \$1,000 to further excellence in scientific education. I am impressed not just by their scientific knowledge but also by their superior commitment to the scientific process. These young students represent the bright future of American innovation, science and research and I look forward to hearing more from them in the future:

Kendra Comejo, Norman Cao, and Sharon Mary Varghese of Brentwood High School; Arpon Paul Raksit and Marni Jordyn Wasserman of Commack High School; Rachel Paula Gerber of Half Hollow Hills High School East and Dianna Hu of Half Hollow Hills High School West, both in Dix Hills; Jonathan Michael Nachman of Plainview who attends North Shore Hebrew Academy High School in Great Neck; Pamela Anne Wax of Harborfields High School in Greenlawn; Ishwarya Ananthabhotla of Kings Park High School; Adam Joshua Getzler, Jonathan Aaron Goldman, Jonathan Abraham Goldman, and Alexander Herbert Kusher of Plainview-Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School; and Gary Scott Rosenblatt, Karen Sikka, Harris Jacob Weber, and Deanna Ruxi Zhu of Syosset High School.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present to cast my vote on one amendment to H.R. 1. I wish the RECORD to reflect my intention had I been able to vote.

Had I been present for rollcall No. 125, I would have voted "aye."

HONORING JOHN FEASTER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Alfred Feaster as he celebrates his 80th birthday. A celebration will be held in Burton Michigan on March 19th in honor of the occasion.

John Alfred Feaster graduated from Arkansas A&M College in 1954 with a degree in economics. He served in the U.S. military during the Korean War and was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal in 1956. A year later he married the former Lillian Battle in Flint Michigan. Mr. Feaster worked at AC Spark Plug retiring in 1991 and he is a member of UAW Local 651.

As an active member of Quinn Chapel AME Church, Mr. Feaster has served as President of the Laymen Organization, on the Steward Board, on the Trustee Board, in the Men's Fellowship, in the Men's Choir, and the Chancel Choir. He was initiated into Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity on December 17, 1952 and is a lifetime member. He is currently active with the Epsilon Upsilon Lambda (Flint Grad) chapter of the Fraternity. Mr. Feaster is also a lifetime member of the Flint Chapter of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating John Alfred Feaster as he celebrates his 80th birthday. I would like to extend to him my best wishes for a delightful day and may the coming year be filled with happiness and good health.

"DON'T CUT GLOBAL HEALTH CARE"

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Ellen Chadwick, a pediatric infectious disease specialist from Wilmette Illinois, warned about the severe consequences that would arise from cuts in critical global health initiatives, especially those that protect the lives and well-being of children. In her letter to the editor, which appeared on February 24 in the Chicago Tribune, she lays out the many reasons why we need to continue our modest contributions to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

As Dr. Chadwick points out, the United States spends less than one quarter of one percent of our budget on global health assistance, but the benefits we obtain are enormous. She writes that our funding "saves lives, preserves families and communities, and builds extraordinary good will toward America." It is also an investment in global and national security, since global health crises such as the AIDS epidemic can destabilize entire regions.

Like Dr. Chadwick, I believe that we can achieve our fiscal goals without jeopardizing the lives of children around the world and without creating global insecurity. As a member of the President's National Commission on Fiscal Reform and Responsibility, I put forward my own plan to achieve deficit reduction. My plan maintains global health funding and protects the middle-class and the poor here at home. Instead, it reduces the deficit by restoring economic prosperity, cutting unnecessary weapons systems and wasteful spending in the Department of Defense, raising revenues from those who can afford to pay more, and eliminating waste and other inefficiencies in government.

I hope that my colleagues will take a moment to read Dr. Chadwick's letter and, after doing so, will reject the harsh cuts to global health included in H.R. 1.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 24, 2011]

"DON'T CUT GLOBAL HEALTH CARE"

(By Dr. Ellen Chadwick)

As a pediatric infectious diseases specialist, I am gravely concerned about federal budget cuts passed by the House that will

have a devastating impact on a group that cannot speak for themselves in the halls of Congress—poor children in sub-Saharan Africa. The House version of the annual federal funding bill ravages global health programs, reducing their funding by more than \$1 billion, with most cuts targeting the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. Other programs that contribute to maternal and child health in developing countries are also affected. Cutting these precious resources will be measured in lives lost, as cuts will mean fewer HIV-infected pregnant women tested and treated for HIV, fewer infants treated to prevent HIV and more HIV-infected children without access to care, support and education. Finally, these cuts will result in growth of the population of children orphaned by AIDS, already estimated to be 16 million globally. Meanwhile, these cuts will make little difference in our budget deficit.

The investments Americans make in global health see incredible, tangible results measured in lives saved. In 2010 alone, the PEPFAR program provided more than 600,000 HIV-positive pregnant women with antiretroviral treatment, allowing more than 114,000 babies to be born HIV-free. The Global Fund has provided this treatment to an additional 1 million mothers, and HIV treatment to more than 3 million HIV-infected people around the world. What is more, for every dollar we invest in the Global Fund, our international neighbors contribute an additional two, making our leadership that much more important and rewarding. After 30 years of AIDS, we are finally beginning to believe in the promise of an AIDS free generation in the hardest hit regions of the world.

The House's proposed funding cuts stand to decimate these important programs, with deadly consequences. According to PEPFAR estimates, 400,000 men, women and children would be dropped from lifesaving treatment. Another 414,000 supported by the Global Fund would be without medicines, representatives there estimate. More than 32,000 babies could be infected with HIV every year due to reduction in services to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Without treatment, one-half of these HIV-infected infants will not live to see their second birthday.

Even without these cuts, the unmet need is already great. Children in sub-Saharan Africa lack the same access to treatment that adults get—for example, in Uganda 43 percent of infected adults have access to medication while only 18 percent of infected children have access. Children with HIV are also especially vulnerable to tuberculosis, making treatment of both infections particularly difficult.

Over the past several years, I have conducted clinical research and provided training to clinicians in Africa to increase capacity to care for kids. I have cared for many infants and children with HIV/AIDS. With antiretroviral treatment, I watch these children quickly spring back to life. Even more rewarding is the satisfaction of the new mother who is told that her child is not HIV-infected because treatment from pregnancy through the breastfeeding period has protected her child. U.S. support for global health—only one quarter of 1 percent of our federal budget—saves lives, preserves families and communities, and builds extraordinary good will toward America.

The House of Representatives will not have the final word on cuts to global health. The Senate will take up the budget next, and can and must refuse to embrace these draconian cuts. I hope that Illinois' two distinguished senators will lead the charge in protecting the mothers and children in Africa whose well-being depends upon their actions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 18, 2011, during consideration of H.R. 1, the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2011, I recorded an erroneous vote on amendment number 569, offered by Mr. ISSA of California. I intended to vote “no” on rollcall vote number 133.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. CAROLE
KENDRICK SPIVEY THOMAS

HON. PAUL C. BROUN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a powerful and effective teacher, Mrs. Carole Kendrick Spivey Thomas, of Eatonton, Georgia.

Mrs. Thomas, married to David H. Thomas and a mother of four, graduated from Mercer University with a degree in English. After graduation, she began a teaching career at her alma mater, Putnam County High School. In 1971 she moved to Gatewood Schools, where she has continued as an excellent educator for the past 40 years. She earned a Specialist Degree and life teaching certificate in Library Education from the University of Georgia and has also served as the school librarian.

Since 1985, Mrs. Thomas has led the middle school trip to Washington, D.C., giving students the opportunity to explore the sights of our Nation’s capital and learn about the representative democracy in the United States. She has made the trip a memorable experience for the students, providing them the opportunity to see firsthand the landmarks and places they previously had only read about in books.

In Mrs. Thomas’ teaching career, more than half a century teaching career, she has consistently shown her students how much she cares about their education and self-improvement. Whether she is analyzing literature, reviewing projects for her students, or organizing literary competitions, Mrs. Thomas’ dedication to her students and enthusiasm for her work are evident and to be highly commended.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Carole Thomas’ service and dedication to the students of my district and congratulate her on celebrating over 50 years of teaching excellence.

CELEBRATING TEXAS’
INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 2011

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Texas’ Independence Day which occurred 175 years ago and to commemorate the occasion I would like to

share with the House, the Texas Declaration of Independence signed on this day in the year 1836.

The Unanimous Declaration of Independence made by the Delegates of the People of Texas in General Convention at the town of Washington on the 2nd day of March 1836

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people, from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression.

When the Federal Republican Constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but that of the army and the priesthood, both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, the everready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants.

When, long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation is at length so far lost by those in power, that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms themselves of the constitution discontinued, and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons, and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet.

When, in consequence of such acts of malfeasance and abdication on the part of the government, anarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements. In such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation, the inherent and inalienable rights of the people to appeal to first principles, and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases, enjoins it as a right towards themselves, and a sacred obligation to their posterity, to abolish such government, and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous but unavoidable step now taken, of severing our political connection with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America.

In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers us the cruel alternative, either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed through a jealous and

partial course of legislation, carried on at a far distant seat of government, by a hostile majority, in an unknown tongue, and this too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for the establishment of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general Congress a republican constitution, which was, without just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution, and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure, on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury, that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources, (the public domain,) and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self government.

It has suffered the military commandants, stationed among us, to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny, thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizens, and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved, by force of arms, the state Congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government, thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the Interior for trial, in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce, by commissioning foreign desperadoes, and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our own conscience, by the support of a national religion, calculated to promote the temporal interest of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defence, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country both by sea and by land, with intent to lay waste our territory, and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing, to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

It hath been, during the whole time of our connection with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions, and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt, and tyrannical government.

These, and other grievances, were patiently borne by the people of Texas, until they reached that point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defence of the national constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain. Though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the Interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion, that the Mexican