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TRIBUTE TO HARRY EISEN

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a dear friend of mine, Harry Eisen. Harry passed away on Thursday, July 19, 2012 in Norco, California. A Holocaust survivor and longtime businessman in Norco, he was a pillar of the community and will be deeply missed.

Harry was born in May 1917 in Izbica Kujawska, Poland, the son of Yechezkel and Mindel Eisen. His entrepreneurial spirit emerged at the age of 15, when he and a partner ran a meat production plant in Warsaw. He was conscripted as an officer in the Polish cavalry in September 1939 and served honorably as an officer, but was captured by the Nazis in World War II. He worked in a labor camp coal mine before his transfer to the Auschwitz death camp in 1942.

Harry's experiences as a prisoner at Auschwitz were nothing short of horrifying. Harry and his wife Hilda, a Jewish classmate hailing from the same village in Poland, seldom spoke of their imprisonment, but following the opening of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. and the growing number of Holocaust deniers, they felt it was their duty to tell their story. Harry described the Holocaust as "going through hell." Every day he saw men, women and children die of starvation and other atrocities committed by Nazi soldiers, and he marched with other prisoners through the woods with rags instead of shoes. Thankfully, he managed to escape as Nazis set fire to the camp in 1944, but not without a reminder of his time there: a tattoo of his prisoner number on his left arm.

After fleeing to the United States in 1948, the Eisens established themselves in Los Angeles despite being penniless and unable to speak English. Harry began working in a butcher shop to save money and purchased his first 100 chickens in Arcadia. He was often seen riding his bicycle around the city selling eggs. Eventually he outgrew the facility in Los Angeles and moved his wife and four children to Norco to establish Norco Egg Ranch, employing over 400 people and owning millions of chickens. It eventually became a major supplier of eggs in North America. Harry sold his business in 2000 to Land-o-Lakes, but continued to work as a consultant while managing his properties in California, Arizona, and Nevada.

According to his daughter Mary Cramer, Harry often said, "There is no place like America." His strength in the face of adversity and his modesty serve as an inspiration to those who believe in the value of hard work and determination. Harry's incredible success from humble beginnings and overcoming the horrors of Nazi occupation is the personification of the American Dream. Harry is survived by

his wife of over 60 years Hilda, four children, and eight grandchildren.

Harry will always be remembered for his incredible work ethic, generosity, contributions to the community and love of family. His dedication to his family, work and community is a testament to a life lived well and a legacy that will continue. I extend my condolences to Harry's family and friends; although Harry may be gone, the light and goodness he brought to the world remain and will never be forgotten.

THE XIX INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome the XIX International AIDS Conference, AIDS 2012, to Washington, DC this week. This year, for the first time since 1990, the XIX International AIDS Conference is being held in the United States. This conference gives those living with the disease, scientists, doctors, advocates, policy-makers and government officials an opportunity to collaborate and share information regarding the various scientific advances in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. This year's theme, "Turning the Tide Together," was selected to emphasize "how a global and decisive commitment is crucial to change the course of the epidemic now that science is presenting promising results in HIV treatment and biomedical prevention."

Empirical data indicates over 34 million individuals worldwide have HIV/AIDS. In the United States alone, there are approximately 1.2 million people infected with HIV/AIDS. Of the 1.2 million, approximately half are African-American and only about 13 percent of the United States population.

"Turning the Tide Together" is a call to action. One of the issues that will be addressed at the conference is the racial disparities of the disease. Specifically, conferees will discuss "strengthening the responses to HIV among the diverse populations and communities affected by this disease, to advance the knowledge, implementation and scale up of evidence-informed HIV and AIDS strategies and programs." As of June 2011, there are over 27,000 people living with HIV or AIDS in my congressional district, which is located in central Brooklyn. Of that 27,000, close to 60 percent are Black Americans. Unfortunately, my district has the highest number of newly diagnosed cases in New York City and for a variety of reasons, one of which is lack of access to healthcare. We have the worst post-diagnosis outcomes in New York City.

Given the numbers from my district, I am thrilled that this year's conference is about action. It is about mobilizing everyone and taking decisive measures—whether it is on a specific health policy or making sure prescription drugs are affordable and accessible to those who need it. Though the HIV/AIDS community still has a long way to go, we have come so far since the beginning of the epidemic in the 1980s. We are at the crossroads of HIV detection and treatment, and at the threshold of preventive measures. Given the emerging scientific breakthroughs, I firmly believe that we

will eradicate the HIV/AIDS pandemic through advances in medicine, technology and scientific research—if we work collectively. This international conference is a great stepping stone, providing an opportunity for some of the world's greatest minds to exchange ideas and work towards "turning the tide together."

A TRIBUTE TO HONOR STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S WOMEN'S WATER POLO TEAM

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Stanford University Women's Water Polo Team on winning back-to-back NCAA Women's Division I Water Polo Championships in 2011 and 2012.

The Stanford University Women's Water Polo Team has combined talent and competitive spirit with the highest ideals of good sportsmanship to establish itself as a truly exceptional group. With admirable dedication, the Cardinals worked diligently to achieve the ultimate proficiency in water polo, and as a result, ended their season with a 6-4 victory over the University of Southern California Trojans to earn their second consecutive and third overall NCAA Championship.

The Cardinals went into the tournament after falling 8-7 in overtime to UCLA in the Mountain Pacific Sports Federation tournament championship match. Stanford led UCLA 3-2 after the first quarter and carried a 5-4 advantage at halftime. The team used the loss to rally going into the NCAA tournament, blowing past their competition with a 17-5 victory over Pomona-Pitzer, and a 12-3 victory over UC Irvine in the initial tournament games.

Stanford held a lead over USC throughout most of the championship game 3-2. Neither team led by more than a single goal, and USC's only advantage came when they scored the opening goal. Kaley Dodson and Pallavi Menon both contributed a pair of goals while Kiley Neushul and Kaitlyn Lo are credited with a goal each. More impressively, Menon played with a torn ligament in her elbow. Cardinal Goalie, Kate Baldoni, achieved the high honor of Most Valuable Player of the NCAA tournament. With 15 saves in the championship game and 29 saves in the tournament, Baldoni allowed only 9 goals within the 3 games. This victory marked Stanford's 103rd NCAA championship trophy overall and third in women's water polo.

Going into the season, Stanford was ranked the No. 1 team in both the Collegiate Water Polo Association Varsity Top 20 Preseason Poll and the MPSR's Preseason Coaches Poll. The Cardinals did not disappoint, finishing the season with a 26-2 record despite the absence of two key players. Both Annika Dries and Melissa Seidemann redshirted this year in order to train for the 2012 Summer Olympics with the U.S. National Team. As both young women return to the team next season, their U.S. National Team teammate Maggie Stefens will join them at Stanford, where the future for this team is exceptionally bright.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Coach Josh Tanner, seniors Pallavi Menon,

Alyssa Lo, Cassie Churnside, and Monica Coughlan; their teammates Kate Baldoni, Jillian Garton, Alexis Lee, Victoria Kennedy, Kaitlyn Lo, Lexie Ross, Kelsey Suggs, Lizzie Peiros, Kaley Dodson, Emily Dorst, Kiley Neushul, Catherine Carpenter, Cory Dodson, and Ashley Grossman; coaches Susan Orwein and Kyle Utsumi; and Stanford fans everywhere. Bravo to the Cardinals for a thrilling season, and for demonstrating the highest standards of teamwork and sportsmanship. They have brought added distinction to California's 14th Congressional District and stand out as the best in America.

INDIAN TRIBAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2012

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2362, the Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act of 2011. My reasons for opposing this ill-conceived and unnecessary legislation are spelled out in a dear colleague I issued with several of my colleagues, and which I submit for the record. I urge all of my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2362.

VOTE NO ON H.R. 2362

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We urge you to oppose H.R. 2362, the Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act of 2011, when it is considered on the House floor today. This bill provides for investment activities by WTO member nations in a select number of Indian tribal lands, with implied special consideration for Turkish businesses. Although the bill ostensibly applies equally to all WTO member nations, its Findings section exclusively discusses Turkey's relations with Native Americans, alleging that Turkey has "demonstrated a unique interest in bolstering cultural, political, and economic relationships with Indian tribes and tribal members"—without explaining the nature of this "unique interest." Moreover, in both the operative and non-operative sections of the bill, the concept of "all WTO member nations" is expressed as "Turkey and other World Trade Organization member nations"—an odd description that, if adopted by Congress, would suggest that the United States, for no apparent reason, prefers Turkish investment in tribal areas over that from other WTO member nations.

Turkey is an important NATO ally, but we are concerned about the prospect of singling out Turkey for special consideration at a time when Ankara is pursuing so many objectionable policies. For example:

Turkey recognizes the terrorist Hamas government in Gaza and even received its leader in the Turkish parliament earlier this year—disturbing hypocrisy from a state that receives U.S. support for its own fight against terrorism. Turkey also demands that Israel end its naval blockade of Gaza, despite the deadly security threat Hamas poses to Israel. Turkey's repeated, flagrant criticism of Israel is particularly troubling and potentially destabilizing.

As a member of the UN Security Council two years ago, Turkey voted against sanctions on Iran.

For 38 years, Turkey has illegally occupied the northern third of the island Republic of

Cyprus, a member of the European Union. More recently, Turkey has threatened the use of force to stop Texas-based Noble Energy from drilling for oil and gas off the shores of EU-member Cyprus and to blacklist any businesses that work with Cyprus for natural resource extraction.

Turkey continues to deny the Armenian Genocide during which 1.5 million Armenians perished and has threatened punitive measures against the United States if Congress recognizes this tragic event. Since 1993 Turkey has maintained a destabilizing blockade of Armenia.

On July 19, Congress sent H.R. 205 to the President for signature into law. That bill, known as the HEARTH Act, provides that all Native American tribes, not just a few, would have the right to lease tribal lands for economic development purposes to any party, domestic or foreign—not just to Turkish parties. H.R. 205 would also maintain traditional federal government oversight of economic use of tribal lands; in contrast, H.R. 2362 would limit that oversight for the tribal lands to which it would apply. But, even at it is best, H.R. 2362—with its focus on only a few tribal areas and its implied preference for Turkish investment—is redundant and an unusual, unprecedented, and unnecessary endorsement of a state that, though an ally, continues to pursue problematic policies.

We encourage you to vote no on H.R. 2362.

HOWARD L. BERMAN.

GARY ACKERMAN.

ELIOT ENGEL.

SHELLEY BERKLEY.

THE 21ST CENTURY POSTAL SERVICE ACT

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it has now been nearly three months since the Senate passed its comprehensive postal reform legislation in an effort to address the mounting financial woes of the United States Postal Service. The 21st Century Postal Service Act, as it is known, would allow the USPS to address the growing demands of a modern age of technology, and grant the agency the authority it needs to avoid insolvency without unnecessary cuts to labor.

Yet, the Republican-controlled House still refuses to consider the Senate bill despite this very serious threat to millions of businesses and residential neighborhoods across the country. The Postal Service processed over 167 billion mail pieces in 2011 alone. Further, there are nearly 8.4 million jobs and over \$1 trillion in revenue attributed to the mailing industry. Sitting back idly, or blindly mandating drastic and indiscriminate cuts to essential services, will cause immeasurable harm to our economic recovery.

That is why I have joined my Democratic colleagues in cosponsoring sensible reform in Congress to bolster the Postal Service's operations, and to clear the path for thoughtful ways to restore the USPS to its former prosperity. When there is so much at stake, this is simply not a time to politicize these issues. Sadly, that is what my Republican colleagues in Congress are doing, and that is the cause of this delay.

Mr. Speaker, the Postal Service is an American institution that unites our Nation and pro-

vides reliable and inexpensive services to businesses and residents alike. We must recognize the Postal Service as the American institution that it is, and act swiftly and appropriately to address this issue while there is still time.

FORMER PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR WILLIAM WARREN SCRANTON

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former Pennsylvania Governor William Warren Scranton on the occasion of his 95th birthday.

Born July 19, 1917, in Madison, Conn., William Scranton comes from a long line of public servants, business leaders and philanthropists in northeastern Pennsylvania. The city of Scranton—where his ancestors established companies and served as elected officials—was named in honor of his family.

Governor Scranton and his wife, the former Mary Lowe Chamberlin, recently celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary. The couple raised four children including William Worthington Scranton, who went on to serve as Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

After graduating from Yale University in 1939, Governor Scranton enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps where he served as a pilot during World War II, flying combat supplies to North Africa. After he graduated from Yale Law School, he returned to Scranton, launched a successful legal career and began to make his mark on the community through many civic endeavors. One of his pet projects was turning the Community Chest, forerunner to the United Way, into a countywide organization in Lackawanna County.

His esteemed public service began in 1959 when he was appointed special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. A year later he beat the political odds and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania's 10th District in a win that President John F. Kennedy called "the political miracle of 1960."

As a freshman member, he emerged as a crusader for the civil rights movement and worked tirelessly for his constituents. He served only one term in Congress because he answered his party's call once again: In 1962 Republican leaders across the Commonwealth urged him to run for governor.

He won the 1962 gubernatorial race, defeating then-Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth. During his four years in office, Governor Scranton advocated for a strong educational system, continued industrial development in the United States and abroad, and for fiscal responsibility.

Numerous programs were launched under the Scranton administration as the new governor set out to tackle the nation's second-highest unemployment rate, poorly managed state funds, and the decline of the rail, coal and textile industries. He founded a state student loan program for education, instituted the community college system and increased the number of vocational-technical schools.

When he left the Governor's mansion in 1967, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was