

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 Ortwain 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

below the national average and among the lowest of all states. He pared the expanding welfare rolls by more than 100,000 while creating jobs for those Pennsylvanians.

The Scranton years turned Pennsylvania into one of the most progressive states in the nation: It boasted the biggest highway construction program to date; the creation of the state Department of Community Affairs, first of its kind in the nation; and an assistance program for victims of "Black Lung" disease, the model for the federal program.

After that successful first term, Governor Scranton decided to leave the public arena and spend more time with Mary and their children. It was in those post-gubernatorial years that William Scranton dedicated so much of his time, effort and wealth to the community.

He served as a delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention from 1967 to 1968 and helped bring the law of the Keystone State into the 20th Century.

Author James A. Michener, also a delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, credited the success of the convention to "the sagacious leadership given by Bill Scranton, as fine a politician as I would ever know."

Governor Scranton held leadership positions in many community organizations including the Boys Club of Scranton, the University of Scranton's President's Council, the Scranton Chamber of Commerce, and the Geisinger Health System.

Gov. and Mrs. Scranton donated Marworth, their spacious stone estate in the Scranton area, to Geisinger for the establishment of a residential alcohol and chemical addiction treatment center.

After turning down several proposals to run again for public office, Governor Scranton accepted the appointment of his old fraternity brother, President Gerald Ford, in 1976 to serve as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. His ability to promote diplomacy and genuine interest in human rights earned him favor with many nations and promoted a positive world view of the United States.

As a native Pennsylvanian and an elected official who knows all too well how difficult the world of politics and public service can be, I applaud Governor Scranton for his unwavering integrity, and his ability to bridge gaps and find common-sense solutions to pressing problems.

Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale University, best described Gov. Scranton when he said: "A man for all seasons and for all people."

Mr. Speaker, today, in the winter of his life, Governor Scranton still embodies the traits, ideals, and values which many of us strive to achieve, and I am honored to congratulate him on his many years of dedicated civic service to the community of northeastern Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth, and the country.

IN MEMORY OF ASSOCIATE
JUSTICE EDWIN FERNANDO BEACH

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of my good friend, Edwin Fernando Beach, who passed away on the Fourth of July at the age of 88.

Ed was a Renaissance man. He was a jurist—retiring as an Associate Justice of California's Second District Court of Appeal—an avid horseman, a gymnast, an artist, an aspiring musician, and a mason. He was very active in his adopted hometown of Santa Paula, California. But most of all, he was a devoted husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

Justice Beach was born in Peru and moved to California with his mother and sister in 1930. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, where he began his love of horses and riding. After the war, he met his first wife, Janet, while they were students at the University of Southern California. After graduating from USC's School of Law in 1950, they moved to the Ventura County community of Santa Paula, where they raised seven children and lived the rest of their lives.

Ed maintained a private practice in Santa Paula until he was elected to the Ventura County Municipal Court. Before he could take his seat at the bench, however, Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him to the county Superior Court. Then, in 1973, Governor Reagan appointed him to the Second District Court of Appeal, which he served until 1987, occasionally also serving the California Supreme Court as a pro-tem.

Janet died in 2000. They had been married 51 years.

During their lives together, Ed was honored by the Ventura County Bar Association in 1989 as the first recipient of the Ben E. Nordman Humanitarian Award, and at various times he served on the boards of trustees of the Santa Paula Memorial Hospital, the Blanchard Community Library, the Santa Paula Historical Society, and the founding boards of the Ventura County Symphony and Santa Clara Valley Bank. He was a member of the Santa Paula Rotary Club, becoming an honorary member on his appointment to the Appellate Court. He frequently rode his chestnut mare, Bonnie, in local parades, often in a Spanish riding costume. His children, all riders, many times accompanied him on their own horses or driving their pony cart.

Ed and Janet were jointly awarded the Santa Paula Chamber of Commerce's Citizen of the Year award. Their home was the site for countless fundraisers, parties, and concerts for local community groups.

In 2001, he married fellow Rotarian Barbara Robinson. Ed's 11 years with Barbara were spent traveling, gardening, and enjoying music and friends. She was at his side when he died at home.

Mr. Speaker, Justice Edwin Fernando Beach was a man of extraordinary integrity, kindness, generosity, friendliness, intellect, and humility. I know my colleagues join me in remembering his great contributions to American society and jurisprudence, and in extending our condolences to his family and many friends.

HONORING G. TORRIE
JACKSON, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. G. Torrie Jackson,

Jr. He is a native of Jackson, Mississippi, and was born on October 11, 1968 to George T. Jackson, Sr. and the late Emma J. McDonald Jackson.

Mr. Jackson holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and Master's Degree in Education Administration from Jackson State University. Currently, Mr. Jackson is pursuing a Doctoral Degree in Elementary, Middle, and Secondary Education Administration from Mississippi State University.

As an educator, Mr. Jackson taught social studies and coached for 8 years prior to moving on to the Mississippi Department of Education where he worked as an Education Specialist Senior in the Bureau of Evaluation and Enhancement. Administratively, Mr. Jackson served 3 years as Assistant Principal in the Canton Public School District, 2 years as Principal in the Holmes County School District, and 4 years in the Copiah County School District where he currently serves as principal of Crystal Springs High School.

Mr. Jackson's passion for education comes from his parents and grandparents. His parents have dedicated over 60 years to the educational system in their community. Mr. Jackson's motto is, "Education First! Students Always!" His desire is that all students perform to their highest potential and become productive members of society.

He is married to Dr. Debra Mays-Jackson, principal of Forest Hill High School. They live together in Terry, MS, along with their two sons Cameron, 14 years of age and Kendall, 11 years of age. Mr. Jackson has a strong Christian faith and seeks the Lord's guidance in every facet of his life. He believes that if it's God's will anything is possible.

Mr. Jackson is a 24-year member of the U.S. Army Reserve/Mississippi Army National Guard, veteran of Operation Iraq Freedom, and also currently serves as the Executive Officer of the 8th/108th Transportation Battalion in Jackson, Mississippi where he holds the rank of Major. His Civic/Professional Organizations and Honors include: National Association Secondary School Principals, Mississippi Professional Educators, United States Army Officer Association, U.S. Army Commendation Medal, Global War on Terrorism Medal, and the U.S. Army Achievement Medal of Meritorious Service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. G. Torrie Jackson, Jr. for his unwavering dedication to our country and the children of the State of Mississippi.

HONORING GYS JANSEN VAN BEEK

HON. RAÚL R. LABRADOR

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing my constituent, Gys Jansen van Beek for his heroism and service to the United States of America during World War II. Mr. van Beek emigrated from the Netherlands in 1948 and has been a resident in my state of Idaho since 1954.

I pay tribute to those resistance fighters that are now, or have, worked and served in harm's way seeking liberty and freedom. Many men and women have aided the United States