

who keep our food safe; the individuals who helped get the intelligence to track down Osama bin Laden; and the individuals who keep our border safe, ensure Social Security payments arrive on time, and so many others who do the work of America.

All that is bad enough. At the same time, this bill does nothing to avoid the hit to the economy and jobs that will begin on March 1, just over two weeks from today.

I want everyone to remember two numbers. First, 750,000. That is the number of jobs that will be lost between March 1 and the end of the year if we don't stop the sequester. This number doesn't come from me; it comes from the nonpartisan, independent Congressional Budget Office, CBO.

That job loss is equal to wiping out all the job gains from October 1 of last year through last month—5 months—of job gains. Additionally, the sequester will cut economic growth this year one-third. So, we should prevent this needless action from taking place. And House Democrats have repeatedly offered a plan to do so.

The second number to remember is 4. That is the number of times Democrats have tried to get a vote on our plan to replace the sequester with the same amount of long term deficit reduction without hurting jobs or the economy. Our Republicans colleagues have not lifted a finger in the 113th Congress to prevent these impending job losses.

In fact, Tea Party Republicans like Senator RAND PAUL are cheering for this job cleaver to come down.

Our plan would replace the \$120 billion sequester for the remainder of the year, with an equal amount of long-term deficit reduction without harming jobs and disrupting the economy.

The key elements of our plan are as follows: cut direct payment subsidies to agribusiness by \$29 billion; cut Big Oil tax subsidies by \$38 billion; implement the Buffet Rule, which brings in \$54 billion in revenue. That totals \$121 billion of offsetting deficit reduction that won't hurt the economy or kill jobs.

So instead of penalizing hard working federal employees, let's focus on preventing the loss of 750,000 American jobs and let's pass the Stop the Sequester Job Loss Act now.

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE NONPROFIT FAIRNESS ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 2013

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 592.

In this country, we have a strong tradition of coming to the aid of communities that have suffered national tragedies and natural disasters. This is a tradition to be proud of, but H.R. 592 takes an unprecedented and unconstitutional step of adding houses of worship to the list of entities eligible for direct government assistance through Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that direct government aid for houses of worship is unconstitutional. In *Tilton v. Richardson* (1971) and *Committee for Public Education v.*

Nyquist (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that taxpayer funds could not go to buildings to construct or repair facilities intended to be places of worship. Religious institutions are still eligible for federal loans, including small business loans, to help rebuild their place of worship.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote in a later ruling (*Mitchell v. Helms*, 2000), that direct grant government grants to religious institutions brings “special dangers.” This danger is not just to the government, but also to the religious institution. Religious freedom is one of our country's most sacred principles. The separation of church and state protects not only the state, but also the church from state interference and restriction. This type of direct assistance, however well intentioned, puts that separation and religious freedom at risk.

Churches, synagogues, temples and mosques are often the center of a community; the wish to rebuild as quickly as possible in the wake of a natural disaster is well-intentioned and understandable. However, rebuilding or repairing these houses of worship with direct government assistance, putting their independence at risk, comes at too high of a cost.

HONORING MS. DELEIGH DANIEL

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable volunteer firefighter, Ms. Deleigh Daniel.

Ms. Daniel wanted to become a firefighter after hearing her ex-husband speak about his experiences and the importance of being able to save a life or someone's home. In 2007, she joined the Linn Steiner Roundaway Volunteer Fire Department where she is one of two female firefighters. In 2009, she joined the Indianola Volunteer Fire Department where she is the first female firefighter.

Ms. Daniel's greatest satisfaction as a volunteer firefighter is knowing the benefit of saving lives, businesses, personal property, and the educating others on fire prevention and safety techniques.

Her children, Claire and Clay are supportive of their mother being a firefighter and being able to fulfill her life's goal. Ms. Daniel lives her life by this motto, “I can accomplish anything I set my mind to”.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Deleigh Daniel for her dedication to serving her community and our great country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and so I missed rollcall vote No. 43 “Providing for the conditional adjournment of the House and Senate” (H. Con. Res. 15). Had I been present, I would have voted “no”.

REMEMBERING AMBASSADOR MAX M. KAMPELMAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, last month I lost a dear friend, and our nation lost a tireless public servant who spent his career keeping Americans—and, indeed, the world—safe from the threat of nuclear war.

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman never held elected office, and most Americans may not know of the impact he had on their security. But he played a crucial role in advising leaders from both parties during the Cold War and in helping to negotiate the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty in 1991. He died on January 25 at the age of ninety-two.

Born in 1920 in New York City, New York, Max was the son of Jewish immigrants who taught their son the importance of education and the value of hard work. After graduating from New York University in 1940, he attended night school there in pursuit of his law degree, which he earned in 1945.

During World War II, Max volunteered for an experimental study on the effects of recovering from starvation and malnutrition, the findings of which were later used to treat concentration camp survivors and former prisoners of war. Following the end of the war, he obtained a master's degree and doctorate in political science from the University of Minnesota, and while there he began working as an aide to then-mayor of Minneapolis Hubert Humphrey.

When Humphrey was sworn in as a United States Senator in 1949, Max came with him to Washington as his legislative counsel. After six years with Senator Humphrey, Max went into private law practice and joined the Marine Corps Reserves. In 1968, he advised Vice President Humphrey's presidential campaign.

Growing alarmed by the Soviet Union's foreign policies and human rights violations in the early 1970s, Max became a proponent of a tougher Cold War stance. He was brought on to advise the Reagan Administration and led the negotiations for the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that were the key forum in the early 1980s for raising human rights concerns in the Soviet bloc and that led to the release of some prisoners of conscience and refuseniks from the U.S.S.R.

At the Madrid conference and throughout the 1980s, Max Kampelman advocated a concept we now take for granted—the notion that human rights are an integral element of international security. As former Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton noted, Max “advanced with unmatched eloquence and effectiveness the precept that respect for human rights within nations is essential to cooperation and peace among nations.”

Max was instrumental in the drafting of the first START treaty to limit nuclear arms stockpiles at the end of the Cold War, helping to ease tensions between the superpowers during the days of communism's collapse in the former Soviet Union.

Testifying to Max's beliefs in putting country before party, and indicative of the respect leaders on both sides of the aisle felt for him, in 1984 he served concurrently as a foreign

policy advisor for Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale and as counsel to Edwin Meese III, one of President Reagan's closest aides.

Throughout his years in Washington, Max left his deep imprint on the city and its community. He was a founder of the DC National Bank, a chairman of WETA-TV, and founding president of Friends of the National Zoo. For many years, Max was an active supporter of Jewish community organizations, such as the Anti-Defamation League, the American Friends of Lubavitch, and others. In 1989, Max received the Presidential Citizens Medal from President Reagan, and, ten years later, President Clinton awarded Max the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

I came to know Max well when I served as Chairman of the Helsinki Commission in the 1980s, and we worked together on human rights and disarmament issues. In the process, we became great friends. Max led the U.S. Delegation to a Human Dimension meeting of the Helsinki process in Copenhagen in 1990, where, thanks in no small part to his able stewardship, breakthrough achievements were reached on democracy, the rule of law, and free and fair elections. A year later, he led a U.S. delegation to another Human Dimension meeting in Moscow—on the heels of the August 1991 Soviet coup attempt—and negotiated an agreement explicitly recognizing that human rights are the direct and legitimate concern of all countries.

Max was a true believer in the power of diplomacy to shape a safer, freer, and more just world, and he will be missed terribly by all those in Washington and throughout the country who came to know him as I did—smart, thoughtful, and creative in the pursuit of a better life for all.

Marjorie, Max's wife of fifty-eight years, passed away in 2007, and they were preceded in death by two of their children, David and Anne. Max is survived by their three remaining children, Jeffrey, Julia, and Sarah, along with five grandchildren.

I join in saluting Ambassador Max Kampelman's life of service to our nation as a diplomat, as a Marine Reserve officer, as a philanthropist, and as a model citizen. The furtherance of peace in our world and freedom for millions who had suffered behind the Iron Curtain will be his lasting legacy.

IN HONOR OF BOY SCOUT
TROOP 88

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Audubon's Boy Scout Troop 88. This troop was founded in 1965 by Eagle Scout Chairman Bob Beetle, along with Al Murray, Joe Kranz, Bill Holland, and Jack Rex. At last Thanksgiving's Audubon football game, the troop and the tireless work of the founder Bob Beetle, was honored as the Troop 88 banner was dedicated and raised at halftime. The true legacy of Mr. Beetle and this troop is the perpetuation of resourceful skills and the instillation of strong leadership values. The boy scouts are an outstanding opportunity for the young gentlemen of South Jersey to de-

velop through service to their community. Troop 88 initiates many projects within the community including: Food Drives and help with the South Jersey Food bank, a 9/11 Ceremony at Mt. Ephriam, railroad clean-ups, the Mansion Ave. school map playground project, and Masons Wheel chair Push in Burlington. On behalf of town of Audubon, and the First District of New Jersey, I want to express my sincere appreciation and pride to have such a great organization operating in my district.

HONORING TOMMY TRAXLER, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable veteran, Tommy Traxler, Jr. Mr. Traxler has shown what can be done through hard work, setting goals, and aiming high.

Tommy Traxler, Jr., was born January 17, 1945 in Crystal Springs, Mississippi to the late Charlean Traxler and Tommy Traxler, Sr. He was reared by his grandmother, the late Gussie Hudson.

He was a 1963 graduate of William H. Holtzclaw Memorial High School in Crystal Springs, Mississippi and 1965 graduate of Utica Junior College, Utica, Mississippi. On September 6, 1966, Tommy was killed in Vietnam.

Tommy had two siblings; one brother, Charles E. Pickett and one sister, Cynthia Traxler of Crystal Springs, Mississippi. His hobbies included football, basketball and drawing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Tommy Traxler, Jr. for his dedication to serving our great country and his community.

MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate Madison County on its 100th anniversary as an organized county in the great state of Idaho. Significant events over the past century have made for a colorful history, and this commemoration is a noteworthy event for both past and present residents of Madison County.

Madison County, located in Idaho's Upper Snake River Valley, was officially established February 18, 1913, by signature of Governor John Haines, with its county seat at Rexburg. The new county was named for President James Madison, fourth president of the United States. The region was first settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, (Mormons) from nearby Utah. Early families were industrious farmers who built the first irrigation system in the state. Madison County is now the eighth largest potato growing county in the nation and also grows significant acres of grain.

Brigham Young University Idaho, formerly Ricks College, now the second largest university in Idaho, was named after one of the early settlers, Thomas E. Ricks. Madison County was declared a national disaster area after the ruinous Teton Dam flood of June 5, 1976.

Sugar City is another thriving city in Madison County, located only a few miles from the county seat. The four federally protected areas in the county are: Caribou Targhee National Forest, Cartier Slough and Deer Parks Wildlife Areas, and the volcanic Menan Twin Buttes.

Visitors to Madison County can tour two buildings listed on the National Historic Register: The Rexburg Tabernacle and the Madison County Courthouse. Other attractions include the Teton Dam Flood Museum, Yellowstone Bear World, Brigham Young University Idaho Campus, the Idaho Centennial Carousel, and the famous International Dance Festival.

The citizens of Madison County demonstrate unity and a sense of pride through their deeply sown roots. Family traditions, farms, entrepreneurship, and a willingness to extend a helping hand to others appropriately characterize this community and its time-honored Idaho lifestyle.

It is a privilege to represent Madison County and the people who structure its prominence.

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PHEASANTS FOREVER

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 2013

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the founders, members and staff of Pheasants Forever on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the organization.

The Minnesota roots of this organization go back to day one and its 500 original members in the early 1980s. Residents of Minnesota's Fourth Congressional District share great pride that for most of those years, the organization has worked to protect the habitat for this beautiful bird throughout North America from its home base in White Bear Lake. Today, Pheasants Forever boasts more than 125,000 members in more than 600 chapters in both the U.S. and Canada, from Pennsylvania to Washington and Minnesota to Texas.

Minnesota has a long and distinguished history of wildlife conservation, and is the birthplace of several organizations dedicated to protecting wildlife and other natural resources. Born out of a crisis when our state suffered a dramatic decline in pheasant numbers, Pheasants Forever is a vital part of this proud tradition. The organization first took flight when a group of conservation minded hunters rose to meet the challenge presented by Dennis Anderson, St Paul Pioneer Press outdoor editor, as he wrote about the devastation of grassland habitat in Minnesota.

The grassroots origins of Pheasants Forever have remained critical to its success, and each chapter is empowered to determine how their funds are used. Members directly participate in the decisionmaking process and see firsthand the conservation impact of their contributions. Over the years, this strategy has produced real progress in protecting habitat.