

The Dorthy Kabis Internship is named after former National Federation of Republican Women President who served from 1963–1967 before being appointed as the United States Treasurer by President Nixon. This Memorial Internship Program is a highly selective program that offers just three young women from across the nation the chance to work in the headquarters of this prominent women's political organization in our national's capital. This program is reserved for undergraduate college students that display a keen knowledge of government and a strong interest in politics.

Mr. Speaker, Acacia's ability to be named to just one of three nationwide internships by the National Federation of Republican Women speaks volumes to her abilities and renowned Iowa work ethic. It is an honor to represent future leaders like Acacia from the great state of Iowa in the United States Congress and I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her for receiving this prestigious designation. I wish her the best of luck in her future studies and career.

AUTHORIZING USE OF EMANCI-
PATION HALL FOR UNVEILING
OF STATUE OF FREDERICK
DOUGLASS

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. Con. Res. 16, which authorizes the use of Emancipation Hall for the unveiling of a statue of Frederick Douglass. It is fitting and proper that Emancipation Hall is the venue for the dedication of a memorial to one of this nation's greatest abolitionists and orators, and one of the closest friends and advisors of the Great Emancipator himself, Abraham Lincoln.

Frederick Douglass was born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey near Easton, Maryland, on February 18, 1818, and lived the first 20 years of his life as a slave before escaping to freedom in 1838 through the Underground Railroad. With the assistance of abolitionists, he resettled in New Bedford, Massachusetts and changed his name to avoid recapture by fugitive slave bounty hunters.

Frederick Douglass had no formal education but he recognized the power of education and taught himself to read and write. He would go on to become the publisher of "The North Star," a leading abolitionist newspaper, whose motto was "Right is of no Sex—Truth is of no Color—God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren."

Frederick Douglass also authored one of the seminal works in American history, the influential autobiography "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave," which explained with unsurpassed eloquence how slavery corrupts the human spirit and robs both master and slave of their freedom.

Frederick Douglass devoted his life to the struggle for freedom, human dignity, and the full measure of civil and human rights for all men and women, famously observing that "where there is no struggle, there is no progress; power concedes nothing without demand. It never has and never will."

Frederick Douglass was also one of America's greatest orators. He was the only African American to attend the first women's rights convention in 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, where he spoke powerfully and forcefully in favor of women's suffrage. In his moving address, he said that he could not accept the right to vote as a black man if women could not also claim that right and suggested that the world would be a better place if women were involved in the political sphere:

In this denial of the right to participation in government, not merely the degradation of woman and the perpetuation of a great injustice happens, but the maiming and repudiation of one-half of the moral and intellectual power of the government of the world.

On July 5, 1852, Frederick Douglass delivered the address for which he is perhaps best known. The theme of that address to the Ladies of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Sewing Society was "What to the slave is the 4th of July?" In that speech, he described in stark and vivid detail the gap between America's principles and practices, its aspirations and the actual condition of people's lives, especially those persons of African descent. In answering the question, "What to the slave is your 4th of July," he said:

[A] day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty, an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciations of tyrants, brass fronted impudence; your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanksgivings, with all your religious parade, and solemnity, are, to him, mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy—a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages.

But Frederick Douglass was not bitter at America, he was determined to make her better. And he did through his writings, lectures, speeches, and civic activism. Most of all, the bond of friendship he forged with President Lincoln helped the nation summon the will to accept civil war as the price to be paid to abolish American slavery and emancipate from bondage millions of slaves and their descendants.

On April 14, 1876, the eleventh anniversary of the Lincoln's assassination, Frederick Douglass was the keynote speaker at the dedication of the Freedmen's Monument in Memory of Abraham Lincoln in the City of Washington, in which the Great Abolitionist spoke for all former slaves in paying tribute to the Great Emancipator:

Despite the mist and haze that surrounded him; we saw him . . . in the light of the stern logic of great events, and in view of that divinity which shapes our ends, . . . we came to the conclusion that the hour and the man of our redemption had somehow met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. [He] was at the head of a great movement, and was in living and earnest sympathy with that movement, which, in the nature of things, must go on until slavery should be utterly and forever abolished in the United States.

After the Civil War, Frederick served as U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia and later as the first African American Recorder of Deeds. In 1888 at the Republican National Convention, he became the first African-Amer-

ican to receive a vote for nomination as president of the United States by one of the major parties. From 1889 to 1891, Frederick Douglass served his country as Minister-Resident and Consul-General to Haiti. He died in Washington, D.C. on February 20, 1895, at the age of 77.

Mr. Speaker, the life of Frederick Douglass affirms what is great about our country. Here was a man who overcame the conditions of his birth and the disadvantages of his race to become one of the towering figures of his age. His life proves that Margaret Mead was right when she said:

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

With the unveiling of the statue in memory of Frederick Douglass, fittingly located in Emancipation Hall of the U.S. Capitol, the story of this great man who led such a consequential life will be made known to all who visit for generations to come.

GREAT TEACHERS AND
PRINCIPALS ACT OF 2013

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2013

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today Rep. JARED POLIS and I are introducing the Growing Excellent Achievement Training Academies (GREAT) Teachers and Principals Act.

The bill would implement reforms to encourage the growth of teacher and principal training academies that are held accountable for producing effective graduates in exchange for freedom from unnecessary regulations and bureaucracy.

Research continues to confirm that effective teaching is a critical component of student success. However, despite these findings, many teachers report feeling ill-prepared for their work in the classroom. These reforms will harness the power of innovation to create teacher and principal preparation programs that are more effective and more responsive to the needs of educators.

One leading study found that a majority of education school alumni (61 percent) reported that schools of education did not adequately prepare their graduates for the classroom. Principals surveyed as part of that study also gave schools of education low marks, with only 30 percent reporting that such schools prepare teachers very well or moderately well to meet the needs of students with disabilities, and only 16 percent reporting at those levels for students with limited English proficiency. It is well known that nearly half of new teachers leave the profession in the first five years.

In our bill, states would be given the flexibility to use a portion of the funds they receive for teacher and principal reforms to support the development of teacher or principal preparation academies. These academies, which may be traditional colleges of education but need not be, would be required to be selective in their admissions processes; emphasize clinical preparation by pairing their candidates with effective teachers or principals in the classroom; and produce a certain number of effective teachers or principals in order to maintain their authority to operate. In exchange for this accountability, they would be

free of much of the red tape currently imposed on schools, much of which has no demonstrated tie to student achievement.

The GREAT Act also has more than 80 endorsements from prominent education organizations, college of education deans, and state chief school officers, including Chiefs for Change, the Business Round Table, Teach For America, and the United Negro College Fund.

I urge my colleagues to join me and Rep. POLIS in supporting these important reforms.

RECOGNIZING SPECIALIST DANIEL LUCAS ELLIOT IN MEMORIAM

HON. RENEE L. ELLMERS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2013

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and sacrifice of Specialist Daniel Lucas Elliot.

On July 15, 2011, Specialist Elliott's vehicle was in the lead vehicle of a convoy performing an improvised explosive device patrol in Basra, Iraq. Specialist Elliott's vehicle struck an improvised explosive device, killing him instantly. Specialist Elliott is survived by his parents, Ed A. and Martha P. Elliott of Youngsville, North Carolina, and his wife Trisha H. Elliott of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Specialist Elliott was born on July 18, 1989 in Youngsville, NC. He entered the United States Army Reserve on January 10, 2007. Specialist Elliott attended Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Leonardwood, MO where he was awarded the Military Occupational Specialty of Military Police.

In January 2009, Specialist Elliott deployed with the 810th Military Police Company to Baghdad, Iraq, in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Later that year he moved to Basra, Iraq, where he served the rest of his deployment.

In March 2011, Specialist Elliott volunteered to deploy to Iraq a second time with the 805th Military Police Company in support of Operation New Dawn. He found himself stationed in Basra, Iraq, with the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division. It was during this assignment that he gave his life for his fellow soldiers.

Specialist Elliott's awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal (posthumous), Purple Heart Medal (posthumous), Meritorious Service Medal (posthumous), Army Commendation Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Ribbon, Iraqi Campaign Medal and the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal.

On June 8, 2013, the Army Reserve will dedicate the Cary, North Carolina, US Army Reserve Center to the memory of Specialist Elliot and his sacrifice for our country. The "Specialist Daniel Lucas Elliot Army Reserve Center" will serve as a reminder to the community, the nation, and our army of the courage and sacrifice of our Soldiers as they provide us security and defend our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you please join me, and the United States Army Reserve, in recognizing Specialist Elliott's dedicated service to

the Army and our Nation. His performance and selfless service are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the United States Army Reserve, and the United States Army.

CONGRATULATING MOLLY FREY

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 2013

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Molly Frey on her achievement as a Military Kid of the Year from "Our Military Kids." I am honored that one of my very own constituents has been selected for this prestigious award.

According to "Our Military Kids," Molly was selected for the award because of her talents in ballet, figure skating, and sailing. She also has a philanthropic spirit, which has led to her helping raise money for breast cancer awareness and volunteering to support other military families through "Operation Baking GALS" (Give a Little Support).

Molly's father, Ohio Air Reserve Guard Senior Master Sgt. Kim Frey, was away on a seven-month deployment, which included six months in Afghanistan. As a Colonel in the Ohio Army National Guard and veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom, I am impressed with the sacrifices that Molly and her family have made for our country and our freedom. Their family knows all too well that these sacrifices are shared, and I admire their strength to persevere.

Again, I offer my congratulations to Molly Frey. It was an honor to meet her and her family in April when she was in Washington, DC. I ask that all Members of Congress rise and join me in recognizing the sacrifices that all military families and personnel make for this great nation, including Molly Frey and her family.

SEC REGULATORY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 17, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1062) to improve the consideration by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the costs and benefits of its regulations and order:

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chair, the U.S. House of Representative has passed a bill called the SEC Regulatory Accountability Act (H.R. 1062). Congress intended with this legislation to ensure that the Securities and Exchange Commission consider the costs and benefits of its regulatory apparatus, and further intended for this legislation to protect investors and improve capital formation.

INTRODUCTION

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 states that there is a compelling national public interest in the regulation and control of securities transactions occurring either on exchanges or

over-the-counter to "protect interstate commerce, the national credit, the Federal taxing power, to protect and make more effective the national banking system and Federal Reserve System, and to insure the maintenance of fair and honest markets in such transactions." Nothing in the HR 1062 is meant to undermine the implied statutory authority of the SEC to protect the national interest.

In this bill, Congress did not intend to change the well-established rule, set forth in Supreme Court precedent, that any court reviewing an agency rule under the Administrative Procedure Act must be deferential to the agency's judgment and must not substitute the court's judgment for that of the agency.

In this bill, Congress did not intend the SEC to determine whether regulation is warranted if Congress has required the SEC to promulgate a rule. In other words, Congress did not intend to grant the SEC any right or power to ignore Congress's rulemaking mandates. Similarly, in this bill, Congress did not intend to condition any SEC rulemaking on any type of cost-benefit analysis if Congress has required the SEC to promulgate a rule on a matter.

In this bill, Congress did not intend to overturn the SEC's longstanding duty, above all other responsibilities, to protect investors and ensure the integrity of our financial markets. Thus, Congress's intent here is that the SEC, when engaged in rulemaking, do what is necessary to maximize the protection of investors and the integrity of our markets, and only attempt to minimize burdens once the attainment of those goals has been assured.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 determines that a significant cost of a lack of regulation are as follows: "National emergencies, which produce widespread unemployment and the dislocation of trade, transportation, and industry, and which burden interstate commerce and adversely affect the general welfare, are precipitated, intensified, and prolonged by manipulation and sudden and unreasonable fluctuations of security prices and by excessive speculation on such exchanges and markets, and to meet such emergencies the Federal Government is put to such great expense as to burden the national credit."

The most recent National Emergency was the financial crisis of 2007–2009. According to the Government Accountability Office, this crisis reduced economic activity and aggregate wealth of the United States by \$22 trillion. Congress, in passing this law, construed that this \$22 trillion number is the implied "benefit" of the SEC's regulatory apparatus. Congress intends the SEC to construe \$22 trillion as the benefit of its aggregate regulatory apparatus in any cost/benefit analysis, and to apply at least part of this \$22 trillion "benefit" as the benefit of any specific regulation. In any regulation in which the benefit of a specific rule or regulation is unclear, Congress intends for the SEC to consider the possibility of an averted National Emergency as a clear benefit.

The specific section of the Act amended by this bill grants to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and other agencies the power "to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to implement the provisions of this chapter for which they are responsible or for the execution of the functions vested in them by this chapter." Nothing in this bill shall be construed to limit the authority of these agencies to regulate the securities markets.