

A nation was scattered around the world. To the Middle East, to Europe and to America.

I speak to you in the language of the survivors who came to America for freedom and made a new life.

For almost a century, Turkey has denied the genocide. In the face of overwhelming evidence—much of it from American diplomats and journalists—Ankara has denied that the genocide ever happened. They want the world to forget.

I speak to you in the language of those who were lost. Their voices drift across the decades—begging us to not forget them, no matter how hard some people try.

I am not Armenian, but I speak to you in your language because on this day we are all Armenian. For many years I have sat with you and listened—to the stories of those who were lost in the genocide and those who survived.

I speak to you in their language and yours to thank you for sharing your history with me and to pledge again that I will not stop fighting until the United States lives up to its principles by honoring and commemorating the Armenian Genocide.

And because I know that day will come. May it come soon, so the last of the survivors may hear its awesome sound.

May God hear our voices.

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY 11TH ANNUAL EQUINE SCIENCE SHOWCASE AND QUARTER HORSE SALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this coming weekend, I will have the opportunity and the honor to attend Penn State University's 11th Annual Equine Science Showcase and Quarter Horse Sale.

As a land-grant university, horses of various breeds have always been a part of Penn State's Department of Dairy and Animal Science. As machinery replaced the draft horse, Penn State started the move towards the lighter horse types. Today, PSU focuses on the quarter horse for its diverse abilities, from working stock to show and recreation. Quarter horses are estimated to generate more than \$10.5 billion in economic output nationally.

This Saturday, 21 quarter horses will go on the auction block at Penn State's popular Equine Science Showcase and Quarter Horse Sale. The auction has grown with support from students and people in the equine industry, from 70 in the first auction to almost 500 last year.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the 2013 sale's participating Penn State students, student co-managers Jordy Hudson and Melissa Wise, and instructor of equine sciences and horse farm coordinator Brian Egan.

SEQUESTRATION'S EFFECTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, 7 weeks on, Americans have already begun to feel the effects of the Republican policy of sequestration.

Sequestration defies common sense and is irresponsible. It is happening because the Tea Party faction of the Republican Party is hell-bent on cutting spending, no matter what the consequences, no matter how irrationally it is done, and no matter how adverse the consequences of these cuts.

These arbitrary, across-the-board cuts to Federal programs without regard to our priorities was never meant to be a solution, but rather, a deterrent to Congress failing to reach one.

□ 1010

Since coming into effect on March 1, Americans are seeing why sequestration is not a policy we should follow or continue. This week, the FAA began furloughs for 47,000 employees. I've talked to the Secretary and I've talked to the Deputy Assistant Secretary. They do not have an option under the policies that this Congress has adopted. Thirteen thousand air traffic controllers are among those 47,000.

Already, delays of up to 2 hours at major airports are disrupting travel, which impacts business and produces major headaches for American families trying to get to where they need to go. Some flights have been diverted because the air traffic control system is being overwhelmed with limited personnel.

In addition to its effects on the FAA, sequestration is also placing a heavy burden on small business. According to an article in Politico on April 16—just a few days ago—small businesses are being hit the hardest by sequestration's cuts. The Small Business Administration is being forced to cut \$16.7 million in loan subsidies; those are guarantees. That means \$16.7 million in loans—capital—not available to small businesses. At the same time, the article goes on to report as many as 956,000 small business jobs could be at risk from sequestration as employers lay off their workers in anticipation of further cuts.

We ought to abandon this stupid policy.

Also at stake are critical research programs in medicine and science research that fuel American innovation and advance lifesaving treatments. They're at risk because of sequestration. Cuts to the National Institutes of Health are already leading to a reduction in research grants, including tens of millions of dollars that will halt innovative genomics and cancer research at some of America's top universities, including Harvard, Penn, and Johns Hopkins in my State. And the National Science Foundation will have to award 1,000 fewer grants this year to researchers who are helping keep America on top of technology and innovation. How irrational.

This is a stupid, harmful, future-hurting, and America-undercutting policy. It must be changed.

Sequestration is also reducing our military readiness and putting civilian defense employees at risk of being furloughed and, more to the point, putting at risk our own national security. Communities in my district across Maryland and throughout the country whose economies depend on a strong military are going to be hard hit.

But the good news is there is an alternative. Congress has the power to end sequestration by reaching a big and balanced solution to deficits that can replace these irrational cuts. But to do so, Democrats and Republicans will have to work together in a bipartisan way. We ought to go to conference on the budget, adopt a fiscally responsible and balanced plan, and eliminate the sequester for this year and the 8 years to come.

We offered an alternative to sequester four times in the last month, and four times we were not given the opportunity to have it voted upon on this floor. This was supposed to be open and transparent, and we would consider alternatives. We did not. But I believe we can do it. Our economy, our ability to create jobs, and the success of our country in the decade ahead is dependent on our jettisoning these irrational cuts we call sequestration.

Too many jobs, lives, and livelihoods are at stake for Congress to engage in partisan games. As the weeks and months continue without turning sequestration off, its effects will only get worse.

Let's act now. Let's act together. Let's act in a bipartisan way before our people and our businesses feel the full effects of this irrational and senseless sequestration policy. Let's work together to achieve the big, balanced solution the American people deserve from their Congress and that we owe to our country.

I will submit an article for the RECORD written by our colleague, Representative DAVID PRICE of North Carolina, entitled: "Lawmakers' sequestration double-talk."

[From the Charlotte Observer, Apr. 23, 2013]

LAWMAKERS' SEQUESTRATION DOUBLE-TALK

(By U.S. Rep. David E. Price)

Double-talk is never in short supply in Washington. But as the axe of "sequestration"—the across-the-board spending cuts triggered by Congress' failure to pass a long-term budget plan—begins to fall, self-contradiction and hypocrisy have reached heights unusual even for the Capitol.

Indeed, many of the same Congress members who welcomed sequestration as a way to force the president to cut spending are now protesting loudly when their pet programs feel the pain. Members who voted for the package that Speaker John Boehner said included "90 percent" of what Republicans wanted now claim that sequestration does not need to hurt very much and accuse the president of imposing cuts for political effect.

The reality is that sequestration was designed to cut both deeply and indiscriminately. Although it barely touches the two main deficit drivers—tax expenditures and entitlement spending—it was supposed to be sufficiently draconian and unacceptable to

force action on those fronts, to compel agreement on a comprehensive budget plan along the lines of the 2010 Bowles-Simpson Commission proposal or the budget agreements that produced four years of surpluses under President Bill Clinton.

Congress failed to produce such a plan, however, because Republicans refused to consider increasing revenues or closing special-interest loopholes. Today's Republicans value their anti-tax ideology far more than the defense cuts that were supposed to drive them to the bargaining table. As sequestration approached, more and more of them said, "Bring it on."

Now that the cuts are coming, members are scrambling, sometimes to apply Band-Aids, sometimes to insist that the president spare programs they favor. One day there is an outcry about reduced meat inspections, on another an insistence that tuition benefits for military personnel be restored, on another that air-traffic controllers be kept on duty in little-used airports. The latest uproar started two days ago. Federal Aviation Administration furloughs of air traffic controllers at large airports kicked in, delaying flights across the country—at Charlotte Douglas International Airport 31.2 percent of flights were delayed. My North Carolina colleague, Rep. Renee Ellmers, recently introduced a bill to reverse Medicare cuts for cancer treatment, calling the cuts an "unintended consequence" of sequestration. In fact, the 2 percent cuts were an intended and easily anticipated consequence of sequestration.

Congress has now passed appropriations bills for the remainder of 2013, locking in place the sequestration spending levels. Scattered provisions mitigate specific sequestration impacts, but the result often is to shift the cuts to equally important areas that aren't in the news at the moment. Fort Bragg, adjacent to my district, now faces a furlough of civilian employees and a 34 percent cut in its operating budget. And sequestration comes on top of \$1 trillion in cuts to domestic programs already adopted. Together, these cuts have driven major disease research off a cliff—fewer than 10 percent of proposals to fund heart disease, cancer and diabetes research are being funded—and slowed road and bridge construction to a snail's pace.

I want to mitigate the harm as much as any member of Congress. But damage control is not a viable budget policy. Sequestration is a self-inflicted wound, unworthy of those who profess to govern. It is hypocritical and misleading, having imposed indiscriminate cuts on the administration, to pretend that the president can fix the problems with a flick of the wrist.

The remedy lies in a comprehensive budget agreement that puts revenues and all categories of spending on the table. The president's budget reflects such an approach, going beyond the comfort zone of many of his political allies. A similar offer was spurned by Speaker Boehner and House Republicans in December, and sequestration ensued. It is a failure of historic proportions and it must be reversed.

BAY COUNTY CENTENNIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STOCKMAN). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOUTHERLAND) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the place that I am proud to call home, Bay County, Florida.

One hundred years ago today, Bay County was established by act of the

Florida Legislature, igniting a century of growth and opportunity for a close-knit community that still cherishes its rich history and traditions.

Bay County is located in the heart of northwest Florida, overlooking 41 miles of sugar-white sand beaches along the gulf coast's emerald green waters. With an additional 270 square miles occupied by pristine lakes, springs, streams, and the magnificent St. Andrews Bay, Bay County has become a national destination for tourists, families, fishermen, boaters, and water sports enthusiasts.

While Bay County's beaches and diverse inland areas attract over 8 million visitors each year, it is its people who live and work there that give this place a unique spirit. A small community of little more than 11,000 people in 1920, Bay County now embodies the drive of a diverse and growing population, totaling more than 170,000 people.

Bay County's workforce is among the best educated and most highly prepared in northwest Florida, with institutions of higher learning that rival any in the region. Its economic engine is fueled not by tourism alone, but also by thriving small businesses, nationally recognized companies, major manufacturers, and one of the newer airports in the United States. And, as the home of Tyndall Air Force Base, Naval Support Activity Panama City, and more than 22,000 veterans, Bay County enjoys a rich military history.

On this day, April 24, 2013, the day of Bay County's centennial, I am proud to join my friends, neighbors, my family, and local and county officials from Panama City, Panama City Beach, Lynn Haven, Springfield, Parker, Callaway, Mexico Beach, and the unincorporated areas of our county to celebrate our past and our bright future as we work hard to make Bay County a better place to live, work, and play.

SUDAN PEACE, SECURITY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, crimes by the Government of Sudan against its own people in Darfur were just beginning. The world witnessed the burning of villages, poisoning of water, murder, rape, brutal assault, and the deliberate forced displacement of entire villages by violence. In 2004, these acts were characterized by the U.S. Government and Congress as genocide.

For the past 6 years, the International Criminal Court has indicted and issued arrest warrants for Sudan's high officials, military commanders, and militia proxies for multiple counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity. In 2009 and 2010, President Omar al-Bashir himself was indicted by the ICC for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

International movements in support of the people of Darfur arose around the world, including a broad coalition here in the United States of religious, labor, peace, human rights, and student organizations calling for an end to the genocide in Darfur.

Between 2004 and 2007, Congress passed a series of bills limiting U.S. aid to Sudan and applying sanctions against Sudan for its atrocities in Darfur.

□ 1020

In 2007, I visited refugee camps in eastern Chad filled with hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children who had fled the violence in Darfur. Each has a personal story of horror and violence. While I was there, the janjaweed crossed the border and attacked two villages inside Chad, displacing thousands of people in the desolate landscape and brutal heat of Sahel in the dry season. I witnessed with admiration the emergency response mobilized within hours by U.N. and international humanitarian agencies and NGOs to provide these newly homeless and traumatized people with water, food, shelter, immunizations, and medical care.

I will never forget those people, those children. And I will never forget the caring of highly professional humanitarian aid workers who provided lifesaving support to these refugees under difficult and dangerous conditions.

Khartoum continues its brutal campaign in Darfur, and there is no end in sight. Eric Reeves, who 10 years ago bravely brought to the world some of the very first photo and video images of the scorched-earth campaign taking place in Darfur, continues to document ongoing atrocities in the region. The primary targets continue to be civilians from African tribal groups surviving tenuously in the chaotic region. Eric is now on the faculty of Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, and I am very proud to be his Representative in Congress.

Today, the violence and abuses of Darfur have expanded across Sudan. This February, the U.N. reported that over 1.5 million people have been displaced or severely affected because of the violence in Darfur, Abyei, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, including some 90,000 to 100,000 people newly displaced in Darfur.

For over 3 years, the Sudanese Government has carried out aerial bombing and a scorched-earth campaign against civilians in the states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile under the pretext of battling armed insurgencies that operate in the area. The government continues to deny the World Food Programme and other humanitarian and religious organizations access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile to help the thousands in desperate need of food and basic care. The U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights has stated that abuses by the Government of Sudan in these States may constitute