

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

APPROVAL OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE

SPEECH OF

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, in the summer of 2011, I stood on the House floor in support of legislation to expedite approval of the landmark Keystone XL pipeline. We passed that bill by a strong bipartisan vote of 279 to 147. But despite the overwhelming support, the White House issued a veto threat, declaring the bill was unnecessary given that the administration was committed to reaching a decision on the project by the end of the year.

Fast forward to today, and it's déjà vu all over again. More than three years after we passed that initial bill, we still don't have a decision from the president on this critical jobs project despite widespread support from Democrats and Republicans, laborers, and job creators.

President Obama famously proclaimed in January 2013 that he would do "whatever it takes" to create jobs and 2014 was renamed the president's so-called "Year of Action." But when the chips are down, President Obama is incapable of saying "yes" to a project that would create tens of thousands of American jobs and advance our energy security. But despite the president's excuses, we haven't given up on finding a bipartisan solution.

We have now voted a total of eight times in the House to move this landmark project forward. And now we are standing up for jobs and energy once again. We are going to keep fighting for Keystone until we get the job done.

There is now no question that Keystone is in America's best interest. Keystone has been exhaustively studied more than any other pipeline in our nation's history and the facts are clear. Keystone will deliver nearly a million barrels of safe and secure North American oil, and President Obama's own State Department has confirmed that it will support over 42,000 jobs without significantly increasing emissions. It's also expected to be one of the safest pipelines ever built, adhering to the new pipeline standards we passed into law with additional safety requirements.

Hopefully, this ninth vote is the charm, and the Senate and President will finally agree, that after six years, it's time to finally say yes to energy and yes to jobs.

HONORING THE LIVES OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVES PHIL CRANE AND LANE EVANS

SPEECH OF

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to celebrate the life and achievements of

our late former colleague and friend, Congressman Phil Crane of Illinois. My memories of Phil are twofold.

First, I will remember Phil's kindness to me as a junior Member of Congress doing my best to earn a seat on the Ways and Means Committee. As a much more senior Member, Phil was incredibly busy with his many responsibilities but he made time to talk to me, advise me and help me in any way he could so that I could join him on the committee. I have never forgotten the example he set for me during that exciting time and in turn, I have tried to do the same for our junior colleagues who talk to me about their interest in joining the committee.

And of course, I remember and respect the strong intellectual legacy he leaves behind as an early leader of our conservative movement in the United States. It was his well-informed and carefully thought out philosophy that shaped his career as an academic, elected official and presidential candidate. Near and dear to his heart was the principle of free trade which he embraced with great enthusiasm.

As a champion of free enterprise, Phil Crane understood the link between trade and open markets in advancing free institutions. In his farewell speech to this Body, he noted how trade offers the opportunity for personal contact between peoples that nurtures democratic values, and presents people in all countries with an opportunity to build a better life. He devoted himself to advancing this notion of the power of the marketplace as a catalyst for change around the globe and worked tirelessly to create opportunities for U.S. growth and high paying export-oriented jobs for U.S. workers.

During his tenure in the House, Phil was Ranking Member on the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee for a number of years before becoming Chairman of the Trade Subcommittee in 1995. His leadership was formative in trade legislation enacted over two decades.

In his position on the Ways and Means Committee, he led the effort to pass the legislation implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993 to foster the integration of the U.S., Canadian and Mexican economies to promote growth in each member country and enhance overall North American competitiveness in the global market.

Phil Crane then led the effort in 1994 to pass the implementing legislation for the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which established the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the global legal framework we know today that governs multilateral trade and effective trade dispute resolution.

For many years, he championed legislation to promote growth and combat narcotics trafficking through the Caribbean Basin Economic Recover Act and the Andean Trade Preferences Act. He also advanced legislation renewing the Generalized System of Preferences, which promotes development through

trade-led economic growth in developing countries around the world. Phil Crane understood the way these preferential trade programs advanced a more open economic environment where U.S. firms could compete, while creating legitimate economic opportunities for people in nations struggling to overcome poverty and abject circumstances.

Later, as Chairman of the Trade Subcommittee, Phil Crane was successful in the passage of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, which contained several significant component parts. Among them were the African Growth and Opportunity Act, legislation Phil authored to open a meaningful framework and dialogue for trade relations with sub-Saharan African countries; and the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, which he sponsored to grant Caribbean countries NAFTA parity treatment in the U.S. market to avoid an unintended consequence of Mexico's preferential access under NAFTA.

As Trade Subcommittee Chairman, Phil Crane also led the effort to Normalize trade relations with China, which established a predictable framework for trade relations between our countries through China's membership in the World Trade Organization. He also championed the Normalization of trade relations with numerous former Communist countries following the fall of the Soviet Union, including the opening of trade relations with Vietnam for the first time after the war, to help lock in market reforms in these countries.

Phil Crane was also influential in advancing the Trade Act of 2002, which authorized the negotiation of the U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), as well as the U.S. free trade agreements now in effect with Colombia, Peru, Singapore and South Korea. The final negotiation and implementation of these landmark agreements after his departure from the House stand as a lasting testament to the path that Phil Crane forged for U.S. trade relations in the world.

A champion of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and its predecessor the U.S. Customs Service, Phil Crane understood not only the agency's law enforcement and security mandate, but also the important role the agency plays in supporting our economy through trade facilitation. He was a proponent throughout his tenure as Trade Subcommittee Chairman of funding customs modernization efforts, such as the Automated Commercial Environment (known as ACE), which is now operational. Throughout all of these efforts, Phil worked tirelessly to advance opportunities for U.S. growth and high paying export-oriented jobs for U.S. workers. In this process, he also spearheaded legislation for hundreds of miscellaneous tariff bills designed to further the competitiveness of U.S. firms in the global market by eliminating import duties on products used as inputs in U.S. manufacturing that could not be acquired from U.S. sources. Through such legislation and other bills which facilitated the opening of overseas markets to U.S. exports, Phil promoted U.S. workers and their ability to compete in markets around the world.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Fundamentally, Phil Crane understood the importance of trade to the U.S. economy and U.S. jobs. He also saw the economy as an important force for change in our world in advancing democratic institutions and economic freedoms overseas, while promoting high-paying export-oriented jobs here at home. His legacy on trade is with us today and will be felt by generations to come.

HONORING AMBASSADOR SENG SOUKHATHIVONG AND THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HON. ENI F.H. FALÉOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 14, 2014

Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, on August 10, 1955, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and the United States established diplomatic relations.

Since this time, both countries have worked together on key issues, including carrying out humanitarian work for and on behalf of those missing in action (MIA). In 2008, the Lao PDR and USA established military-to-military cooperation. Laos would like to work more closely on UXO clearance, counter-narcotics, and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Laos is considered the world's most heavily bombed nation. From 1964 through 1973, during the war in Indochina, the United States flew 580,000 bombing runs over Laos and dropped more than 2 million tons of ordnance on the countryside, exceeding the amount of bombs dropped on Germany and Japan in World War II.

Cluster bombs still continue to kill innocent people and also affect rural economic development. Estimates of the number of unexploded submunitions from cluster bombs range from 8 million to 80 million, with less than one half of one percent destroyed, and less than 1% of contaminated lands cleared.

In response to a hearing I held in April 2010 drawing attention to the situation during my service as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and after U.S. Secretary of State Clinton made her historic visit to Laos in 2012, the U.S. government increased assistance to Laos from \$5 million to \$9 million in 2012; and up to \$12 million in 2014.

While the Lao government appreciates the assistance, this is a pittance. In order to be bomb-free, Laos needs the United States to assume responsibility for UXO clearance and contribute significantly—in a way that would make a difference.

Regarding counter-narcotics, the United States has facilitated the work of the National Committee for Drug Control and Supervision since 1989. Due to Lao government action and international cooperation between 1998 and 2007, opium poppy cultivation has decreased by 96 percent. However, cultivation has since risen from 1,500 hectares (ha) in 2007 to 6,800 ha in 2012, as estimated by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Laos sits at the heart of regional drug trade in mainland southeast Asia and shares remote and poorly-controlled borders with Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and China. The Lao government recognizes the threat posed

by illegal narcotics production and trafficking and has articulated policies to address it. However, the Lao government possesses little ability to act independently since a high percentage of the government budget comes from international donors. The United States decreased its funding from \$650,000 per year to about \$330,000. This has made it difficult for Laos to implement the 2013 work plan on counter-narcotics. The Lao government is hopeful that the U.S. will consider increased support for funding and also for further assistance to build rehabilitation drug treatment centers in some provinces.

Regarding GSP, Laos became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2013 and is looking forward to promoting bilateral trade with countries in the world including the United States. Laos is hopeful that the United States will consider GSP approval to Laos.

The Lao government is represented in the U.S. by His Excellency Seng Soukhathivong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United States. Ambassador Seng Soukhathivong began his diplomatic duties in June 26, 2010. He served as First Secretary and Counselor from 1993 to 1997; and in 2001 as Minister Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission at the Lao Embassy in Washington D.C. Ambassador Soukhathivong has more than 30 years of experience in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador Seng Soukhathivong has worked to strengthen bilateral relations and to promote trade and investment in Laos. He has also been a strong advocate in calling for the removal of cluster bombs in Laos and in urging the U.S. government to provide greater assistance. He is my dear friend and brother, and I commend him for his outstanding service.

I extend my kindest and highest regards to His Excellency Seng Soukhathivong and his lovely and talented wife, Madam Somdy Soukhathivong, and their two children, Prakaiseng and Sengfa. It has been my distinct honor to know them, and I wish them the very best.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 14, 2014

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, during this past recess, on October 29th, the Turkish people celebrated Republic Day, which commemorates the 91st anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Turkey.

On October 29, 1923, the Turkish Parliament proclaimed the new state as a republic, replacing the Ottoman Constitution. Turkish soldiers prevailed in the War of Independence despite being under equipped. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who led the Turkish Army became the new country's first President. Turkish women played a crucial role in helping to bring about a new nation. During the war they were often left earning the only income in their households. They also assisted in the war effort by transporting ammunition on their backs, moving cannon balls, and pushing equipment to the battle fields.

Since independence, Turkey has made incredible gains and taken its place among the community of nations. Turkey remains an important ally in a turbulent region. Its economic vibrancy has catapulted the country to become the 6th-largest economy in Europe and the 16th in the world. Turkey has prevailed because of its roots as a republic and its place as one of the few democracies in the region.

This political stability along with a strong cultural connection has led to Turkish investment in Native American enterprises. Turkish businesses have sought to share their experience and expertise with Native Americans. There have been several Native American delegations to Turkey, and Turkish businesses have visited tribes to discuss ways in which to work together. This relationship between Turks and Native Americans is a shining example of how stable governments help foster collaborative growth.

Mr. Speaker, all this is why, on this occasion, I congratulate the people of Turkey on this important anniversary, and look forward to a strong and stable Turkish Republic for many generations to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF NEIL TELFORD

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 14, 2014

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate San Bruno Police Chief Neil Telford upon the occasion of his retirement from the San Bruno Police Department after 32 years of distinguished service. Chief Telford's story is an example of a boy who grew up to serve his neighbors.

Neil Telford was raised in the adjacent city of South San Francisco. He graduated from South San Francisco High School and attended two of our outstanding community colleges: the College of San Mateo and Skyline College in San Bruno. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from San Francisco State University, an outstanding institution also located in California's 14th Congressional District.

In 1982, San Bruno hit the jackpot when it offered Neil Telford the chance to be a volunteer Reserve Police Officer. During that time, he attended the basic police academy in San Jose and was then sworn in as a full-time San Bruno police officer in 1984. He immediately demonstrated his leadership capability by serving as a Field Training Officer and as a Detective. San Bruno promoted Detective Telford to Sergeant in 1991. From there, his rise was swift as he was promoted to Lieutenant in 1997 and to Captain in 2002. He became San Bruno's sixth Police Chief in 2006.

San Bruno is a wonderful city of 42,000 nestled on the bay and across the hillsides of the San Francisco Peninsula. It is characterized by families. There are families in San Bruno Park, families in its churches, families supporting its outstanding schools, and civic engagement that rivals that of any community in America. It is home to the Peninsula's middle class, an outstanding community college, and amazing youth baseball. The city is blessed with beautiful trees, quaint streets and a new train station that will soon be a centerpiece of downtown revitalization. It is also a