Fu, of ChinaAid, decried the violence of forced "family planning."

"Last month, the Ministry of Public Health publicly announced the 'achievements' of the family planning policy in the past 40 years: 330 million abortions performed on Chinese women," Fu said. "What is really distressing is that these bloody numbers continue to climb and that the majority of these abortions were forced on the women by the government." Fu said that on March 13, a woman in Henan province (Daxuzhai town, Taikang county) who was forced to have an abortion against her will, was found hanged at the local family planning office with suspicious injuries all over her body. On March 22, he testified, a woman in her seventh month of pregnancy in Anhui province (Chuzhou, Fengyang county) was kidnapped by family planning cadres and taken to a hospital where she was forced to receive a lethal injection that killed her seven-month-old unborn baby and caused her to deliver a dead fetus.

RECOGNIZING TJ DICAPRIO, RECIPIENT OF THE 2013 EPA CENTER FOR CORPORATE CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Tamara "TJ" DiCaprio, Senior Director of Environment Stability at Microsoft. She has been awarded the 2013 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Award.

The EPA awarded TJ DiCaprio the 2013 Climate Change Individual Leadership Award for her extraordinary leadership in Microsoft's response to climate change. DiCaprio led the effort to establish Microsoft's recent commitment to carbon neutrality for its data centers, software development labs, offices, and employee air travel. A key component of this aggressive greenhouse gas reduction policy is an internal carbon fee, which provides an innovative approach to voluntary operational accountability and which is already helping to change behavior.

Internalizing the cost of pollution through financial measures offers greater incentives to reduce emissions while raising funds for efficiency and renewable energy projects, helping to advance measures to mitigate climate change.

DiCaprio was also responsible for leading Microsoft to achieve its goal of reducing carbon emissions by 30 percent per unit of revenue from 2007 levels by 2012 through a series of efficiency initiatives and by purchasing renewable energy.

As a result of her vision and efforts, Microsoft purchased 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) of green power in 2012, making Microsoft the third largest purchaser of green power in the United States.

DiCaprio and Microsoft are tackling the challenge of climate change with practical, commonsense, and cost-saving solutions to improve efficiency and cut waste.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize the work DiCaprio has done in the Pacific Northwest and for corporate leadership across the United States.

TRIBUTE TO COACH MAL MOORE

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with heartfelt sadness that I rise to note the passing of Coach Mal Moore, longtime and beloved Athletic Director of The University of Alabama.

Coach Moore dedicated his career to ensuring that the Crimson Tide always competed among the nation's elite no matter the sport or the arena. His loss is deeply felt among the "Alabama family" and his winning legacy will likely go unmatched.

A native of Dozier, Alabama, Mal Moore was a 1963 graduate of The University of Alabama, where he earned an undergraduate degree in Sociology and Master's Degree in Secondary Education. Coach Moore played quarterback under legendary head football coach Paul "Bear" Bryant, beginning in 1958, and was a member of the 1961 national championship team.

His subsequent coaching career spanned over three decades, including spending time in the athletic programs of Montana State, Notre Dame and both the St. Louis and Phoenix Cardinals.

However, for more than 20 of those years he also worked on the Crimson Tide coaching staff. He started as Coach Bryant's graduate assistant in 1964, then as defensive backfield coach for five years beginning in 1965 before becoming quarterbacks coach from 1971 to 1982 and serving as the Tide's first offensive coordinator starting in 1975. He returned as offensive coordinator under Coach Gene Stallings from 1990 to 1993 before moving into athletic administration.

During his career as Athletic Director from 1999 to 2013, Coach Moore oversaw $240 million in improvements to the athletic infrastructure of The University. Alabama erected new stadiums for soccer, softball and tennis; new facilities for women's basketball and volleyball; a new golf clubhouse; and improved facilities for every other sports team, in addition to the renovation of Bryant-Denny Stadium, Paul W. Bryant Hall and Coleman Coliseum.

Overseeing a $100 million budget and 21 men's and women's varsity sports teams, his 14-year record of leadership as Athletic Director speaks for itself. During Coach Moore's tenure as Athletic Director, the Crimson Tide football team won three national championships (2009, 2011 and 2012), posted six 10-win seasons, appearances in five Bowl Championship Series (BCS) bowl games and SEC championships in 1999, 2009, 2011, and 2012.

His dedication to—and love of—The University of Alabama was recognized on March 28, 2007, when, as a permanent tribute to his lifelong contribution to The Capstone, the Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama officially dedicated the facility formerly known as the Football Building as the Mal M. Moore Athletic Facility.

In 2011, Mal Moore was elected to the State of Alabama Sports Hall of Fame. The following year, he was honored with the prestigious John L. Toner Award for the nation's best athletic director at the 55th NNF awards dinner at Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

His untimely death leaves a giant void in the life of The University of Alabama family.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Alabama, I would like to extend my condolences to Coach Moore's daughter, Heather, his granddaughter, Anna Lee and grandson, Charles, as well as his many other family and friends. You are all in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Morristown National Historical Park, located in Morristown, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 80th anniversary.

As America's first national historical park, Morristown National Historical Park was founded on March 2, 1933 by legislation signed by President Herbert Hoover. Though he was responsible for the creation of the park, it was actually under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration that the Washington's Headquarters Museum was built. Along with the museum, Morristown National Historical Park is comprised of three different areas; Washington's Headquarters, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense. It was during the two critical winters of the Revolutionary War, 1777 and 1779–90, that these areas in Morristown sheltered the encampments of the Continental Army. Washington chose Morristown due to its strategic location, and made the Ford Mansion his headquarters.

Within Washington's Headquarters, there are two locations. The Historic Ford Mansion is an original 18th Century structure that was built between 1772–74, and is still furnished in period style. This location served as General Washington's military headquarters for six months during the winter of 1779–80. Nearby is the 1930's Washington's Headquarters Museum, which features exhibit galleries for visitors, as well as an expansive archive of important United States and world history items.

The Jockey Hollow area provides many different attractions for visitors. As of 1975, there is a Visitor Center as to direct and aid guests, and well as provide small displays. The Historic Wick House, built around 1750, is a farmhouse that served as the 1779–80 military headquarters for Major General Arthur St. Clair of the Continental Army. Today, demonstrations of period cooking and craft are offered by staff in costume. Henry Wick's 1,400 acre farm initially had attracted Washington's army due to the forest on the property, which provided fuel and building supplies. Jockey Hollow also offers the Pennsylvania Line, which consists of five reproduction-Continental Army soldier huts. There are also trails that were once used by the armies, known as the New York Brigade area and the New Jersey Brigade areas. These trails cross the property of the Cross Estate Gardens.

The Fort Nonsense area contains the remains of an earthwork fortification built by Washington's troops. The construction was ordered so that the fort served as a guardhouse of the main roads and storehouses, as well as an area to retreat to in the event of a British

attack. By the 1790s the hill was called Fort Nonsense, as a legend had grown that Washington ordered the construction as a means to keep his troops busy.

The historic landscapes, structures, objects, and archeological and natural resources at Morristown are tangible links to our nation's history. The vast collection in the Morristown National Historical Park library and archives reflect the convergence of two collections. With the founding of the park, they acquired the collection of the Washington Association of New Jersey. Later, in 1955, collector Lloyd W. Smith bequeathed his immense collection to the park, enabling them to boast a library collection of nearly 50,000 volumes, and an archive of nearly 250,000 manuscripts, journals, diaries, account books, letter books, military orderly books, and other Revolutionary War related documents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Morristown National Historical Park as it celebrates its 80th anniversary.

INTRODUCING THE PREVENT ALL SORING TACTICS ACT OF 2013

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in 1970, Congress passed and President Nixon signed into law the Horse Protection Act (HPA) for the purpose of ending "soring" that was occurring in Tennessee Walking Horse, Racking Horse, and Spotted Saddle Horse shows. The term soring refers to the application of blistering or burning agents, lacerations, sharp objects, or other substances or devices to a horse's limb to produce an exaggerated high-stepping show ring gait, by making it painful for the horse to step down.

Since the passage of this legislation more than forty years ago, the act of "soring" has continued at an alarming rate. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has lacked the resources to send agency officials to every Tennessee Walking Horse, Spotted Saddle Horse and Racking Horse show. As a result, USDA gave Horse Industry Organizations (HIOs) the responsibility to train and license their own inspectors, commonly known as Designated Qualified Persons (DQP's), to conduct inspections at these events.

The USDA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) recently conducted an audit of the Horse Protection Act Program, finding that trainers in the industry often go to great lengths to evade detection rather than comply with federal law and train horses using humane methods. The OIG made several recommendations, including stiffer penalties and abolishing the self-policing practices currently allowed under regulations, where HIOs are able to assign their own inspectors to horse shows. More recently, an undercover investigation showed that trainers continue to sore horses and enter them into shows undetected, even while the trainers are on federal disqualification. HIOs' inspectors are turning a blind eye to the soring of horses, despite the fact that they are licensed to enforce the 1970 law that prohibits this practice. These and other investigations show massive abuse throughout the Tennessee Walking Horse, Racking Horse, and Spotted Saddle Horse industries, demeaning the once highly-regarded sport and threatening jobs in these industries, as well as the economic activity associated with their shows that is so important to communities in my state and elsewhere.

Therefore, the bill that I am introducing today, the Prevent All Soring Tactics Act of 2013, amends the Horse Protection Act of 1970 to direct USDA to license, train, assign, and oversee persons who are to be hired by event managers to inspect horses at Tennessee Walking Horse, Racking Horse, and Spotted Saddle Horse events for evidence of soring. The proposed amendment is narrow in scope and affects only a small number of horses belonging to one of three breeds that are subjected to soring. There are three components to the amendment. First, it will end the failed system of industry self-policing by having the USDA assign licensed inspectors to oversee the shows if requested by horse show management. Secondly, for the three breeds specified in the bill that have been subjected to soring, it will ban the use of certain devices associated with soring, but the bill exempts pads and boots used for therapeutic purposes. Lastly, it will strengthen penalties for those violating the law. The bill carries the support of the American Horse Council, the American Association of Equine Practitioners, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Humane Society of the United States, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, several walking horse organizations, and others.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this common sense piece of legislation.

HIGHLIGHTING VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I recently chaired a hearing to examine the human rights situation in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese government continues to be an egregious violator of a broad array of human rights. Our distinguished witnesses provided a detailed account; I would like to highlight just a few areas of grave concern.

Despite the State Department's decision in 2006 to remove Vietnam from the list of Countries of Particular Concern as designated pursuant to the International Religious Freedom Act, Vietnam, in fact, continues to be among the worst violators of religious freedom in the world. According to the United States Commission for International Religious Freedom's 2012 Annual Report, "[t]he government of Vietnam continues to control all religious communities, restrict and penalize independent religious practice severely, and repress individuals and groups viewed as challenging its authority." I agree with USCIRF's conclusion that Vietnam should be designated a CPC country.

I met courageous religious leaders during my last trip to Vietnam who were struggling for fundamental human rights in their country. Unfortunately, many of them, including Father Ly and the Most Venerable Thich Quang Do, remain wrongly detained today. There are disturbing reports that Father Ly is suffering poor health. Leaders of religious organizations are not the only ones victimized by the Vietnamese government; individuals and small communities are also targeted by the regime. One of our witnesses, Mr. Tien Tran, spoke of the brutality that he experienced as a member of the Con Dau parish that was violently repressed in 2010 when they tried to have a funeral procession.

The State Department's upgrade of Vietnam from Tier 2 Watch List to Tier 2 with respect to the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking also needs to be critically examined. The Department's 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report states not only that Vietnamese women and children are being sexually exploited, but that there are severe labor abuses occurring as well–with the government's complicity. The Report acknowledges that state–licensed labor export companies engage in fraud and charge illegal commissions for overseas employment, and that there are documented cases of recruitment companies ignoring pleas for help from workers in exploitative situations.

As the sponsor of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, I am deeply disturbed that the Tier Rankings are not being better utilized by our State Department to pressure Vietnam to correct the trafficking abuses occurring within its government, not to mention those in the private sector.

We heard from Ms. Hui Danh who testified about the ordeal that her sister has endured as a victim of human trafficking. I am deeply disturbed by her story because her sister's situation actually got worse when she asked for help from the Vietnamese embassy. I greatly admire her courage and the Subcommittee is most appreciative of her willingness to speak out and bring attention to this issue.

Despite the dismal status for human rights in Vietnam, we can exert pressure on the Vietnamese government to cease these abuses. I will be reintroducing the Vietnam Human Rights Act soon; swift Congressional action on this bill will send a strong message that Congress will not tolerate continuing human rights abuses in Vietnam.

It is imperative that the United States Government send an unequivocal message to the Vietnamese regime that it must end its human rights abuses against its own citizens. This message however, should not be confined to the Human Rights Dialogue; it must be raised at each opportunity that we have talks with the Vietnamese government.

I thank all of our witnesses for appearing before the Subcommittee, and we look forward to hearing your testimony.

CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF PLANTATION, FLORIDA

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Plantation, Florida, a beautiful city in my district. Since its incorporation April 1953, Plantation has grown into a vibrant city in Broward