

TRIBUTE TO EDUARDO P. GARCIA

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, in the near future, I will have the honor of presenting World War II veteran Eduardo P. Garcia with the Prisoner of War Medal at my District Office in Montebello, CA.

Mr. Garcia, born and raised in El Paso, TX, and now a resident of East Los Angeles, joined the U.S. Army on August 9, 1943, at the age of 26. After 8 weeks in boot camp, he was assigned to the 180th Infantry regiment, 45th Infantry Division and had his first taste of combat in North Africa. In January 1944, Mr. Garcia's regiment was reassigned to assault the beaches of Anzio, Italy, as part of the Allied effort that eventually ended Mussolini's fascist rule. On May 26 of that year, Mr. Garcia was wounded in battle just outside of Rome. But his wounds did not end his service in the war.

Corporal Eduardo Garcia was released back to his regiment in August 1944 as it began to liberate Southern France. The following month, during an intense battle with many American casualties, his regiment was surrounded by German forces and captured. Mr. Garcia and his comrades were marched to Germany where they were held in a prisoner of war camp. Life in the Nazi POW camp was harsh. Prisoners were given little to eat and were forced, in their weakened condition, to march through the snow from one POW camp to another. Those who fell from exhaustion had to be carried by their fellow soldiers or risk being shot to death by the German guards. After enduring eleven months of Nazi capture, Russian forces freed Eduardo Garcia and his comrades from their POW camp in July 1945.

Corporal Eduardo Garcia was discharged from the U.S. Army on October 31, 1945. He was decorated with the European, African, and Middle Eastern Campaign Medals, the Good Conduct medal, and the Purple Heart.

Eduardo Garcia went on to marry his late wife, Carmen, and raise four children. Since 1962, he has lived in Los Angeles and now has eight grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

I am proud to count Eduardo Garcia as one of my constituents. His bravery, service, and dedication to our great nation are an inspiration for us all.

AGRICULTURE EDUCATION
FREEDOM ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Agriculture Education Freedom Act. This bill addresses a great injustice being perpetrated by the Federal Government on those youngsters who participate in programs such as 4-H or the Future Farmers of America. Under current tax law, children are forced to pay federal income tax when they sell livestock they have raised as part of an agricultural education program. Think of this for a moment, these kids are trying to better themselves, earn some money, save some money and what does Congress do? We pick on these kids by taxing them.

It is truly amazing that with all the hand-wringing in this Congress over the alleged need to further restrict liberty and grow the size of government "for the children" we would continue to tax young people who are trying to lead responsible lives and prepare for the future. Even if the serious social problems today's youth face could be solved by new federal bureaucracies and programs, it is still unfair to pick on those kids who are trying to do the right thing.

These children are not even old enough to vote, yet we are forcing them to pay taxes! What ever happened to no taxation without representation? No wonder young people are so cynical about government!

It is time we stopped taxing youngsters who are trying to earn money to go to college by selling livestock they have raised through their participation in programs such as 4-H or Future Farmers of America. Therefore I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting the Agriculture Education Freedom Act.

CELEBRATING THE 150-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

HON. MERRILL COOK

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize the University of Utah on their 150th Anniversary. On February 28, 1850, the Utah State Assembly ordained the University of the State of Deseret, better known today as the University of Utah. Since its creation, the University of Utah has conferred over 180,000 degrees, making it the state's most profuse provider of higher education. In addition to its educational excellence, the University of Utah is also a leader in cultural, social, scientific, economic, medical, and artistic contributions. I would like to take this time to honor the faculty, staff, and students of the University of Utah for enriching the great State of Utah and the Nation.

From its early years as the first university established west of the Missouri River, the University of Utah has been the meeting place for great ideas. Today with undergraduate and graduate enrollment nearing 26,000, and students representing all 29 Utah counties, all 50 states and 102 foreign countries, I am proud to say that the University of Utah is indeed a diverse population. Coupled with its dynamic student population, is the University's excellent academic offerings. I would like to take the time to mention a few of the numerous programs which deserve recognition.

The College of Fine Arts has the nation's first college ballet degree program, and Utah's only doctoral program in Music. The College of Law is Utah's only LL.M. degree and graduate certificate in land, resources, and environmental law. The School of Medicine is the only medical school in the Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana region. The College of Science is home to Utah's only Bioscience Undergraduate Research Program and Ph.D.

in chemical physics, as well as the only Cooperative Education Program in mathematics with the Navajo Indian Reservation at Monument Valley High School. The School of Mines and Earth Sciences is Utah's only baccalaureate and graduate programs in geophysics, meteorology, and geological, metallurgical and mining engineering. In research, the Energy and Geoscience Institute is the world's leading research center in geothermal energy. The Huntsman Cancer Institute is forging new ways to diagnose, treat, cure and prevent cancer using expertise in genetics and related scientific fields. And finally, the University of Utah's athletes and teams, have won 75 national championships and 51 conference team championships since 1983.

This topic I share today is very dear to me, because in 1969 I graduated from the University of Utah. Also, my father was the head of the department metallurgy. As I reflect on my alma mater, I see that the University of Utah is a place that shapes young minds and where students launch their educational endeavor. I would describe my academic experience as eye opening, similar to someone opening a fire hydrant of knowledge, and telling me it is OK to take a drink. My experiences extended beyond the classroom; I recall meeting with friends in the Union Building, studying on the lawn, or taking a walk along President's Circle, and of course, U of U athletic games. I am proud to be a part of the University's educational excellence and am honored to speak upon it on its 150-year anniversary.

HONORING THE AFRICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THEIR 234TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church (known as Bridge Street AWME Church) on their 234th anniversary. Mr. Speaker, this is indeed something tremendous that should be honored.

This historic institution, now entering its third century of service to the church and community, has always focused on providing spiritual, social, educational, and recreational activities for the Bridge Street parishioner and for the community at large. This church, located in the heart of the Bedford Stuyvesant community, has a long proud history of overcoming adversity to continue to survive.

The earliest records of the church date back to 1766 when a British captain named Thomas Webb began holding open air services in downtown Brooklyn. Captain Webb was a convert of John Wesley, the father of Methodism in America. In 1794 the congregation purchased the land on which they held these open air services from a wealthy Brooklyn landowner named Joshua Sands. Later a small church was built, and as was the custom in those days to name streets and buildings after wealthy landowners, the church was named The Sands Street Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation consisted of whites, free blacks, and ex-slaves. The ability of blacks and whites to worship together in