

Chevron USA and particularly their dedicated employee Don Nicolai, manager of business products and services, to Olympic High School in Concord, CA.

Mr. Nicolai first became involved with Olympic High School when he served as "principal for a day" in 1994 through a local schools and business partnership initiative. That service for a day turned into much, much more, prompting the Olympic staff and students to vote to rename their guest principal "hero of the year." The expanse of Mr. Nicolai's contributions includes a donated van for transporting students, numerous pieces of equipment and furniture, work experience and summer employment opportunities for Olympic students and sponsorship of ongoing employability skills training seminars. Additionally, Mr. Nicolai has made it possible for several other Chevron employees to be present in the classrooms, working directly with students to share their professional expertise and personal talents.

Don Nicolai and Chevron USA have formed a substantive, long-term partnership with Olympic High School that goes far beyond the rhetoric of school-business partnerships or school-to-work transition. They see the value in a well-prepared work force and recognize that changing the social and economic conditions that plague our communities today must be addressed by individuals and businesses which can lend a helping hand.

I am pleased to rise today to recognize Mr. Don Nicolai, and I am confident that my colleagues join me in this tribute.

IN TRIBUTE TO DAVID LEON FORD

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, 33 Americans were taken from us far too early in the plane that crashed April 3 near Dubrovnik. This morning, we paid tribute to our good friend, Secretary Ron Brown. At this time, I want to commemorate one of those brave souls traveling with the Secretary, Mr. David L. Ford.

David Ford was one of 12 American business executives accompanying Secretary Brown on a mission with the most noble goal of helping the people of Bosnia and Croatia to rebuild their war-ravaged countries. An executive with Guardian Industries, headquartered in Michigan, David was to donate 23 metric tons of flat glass to Sarajevo, enough to produce about 8,000 windows for use in rebuilding the Bosnia capital. After the trade mission ended in tragedy, the glass was delivered to Sarajevo as planned and donated to the people by the U.S. Embassy.

David Ford's career at Guardian began in 1971, and he spent time at its facilities around the country, including several years at the Guardian plant in Carleton, MI, in my congressional district. He helped lead his company's expansion into the European market, and at the time he was taken from us he headed Guardian's European operations.

We will remember David Ford as a successful businessman, but more importantly, his wife and two children will remember him as a loving husband and devoted father. He was a deeply religious man, who before his passing

was able to provide some desperately needed relief to the people of Sarajevo. There, his final effort will be honored by a plaque.

I know that my colleagues join me in sending our thoughts and prayers to his family.

TRIBUTE TO RAKI NELSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge Raki Nelson, a young man who is destined to achieve greatness. Raki is the 1996 Watkins Award Winner, and has been honored as the premier African-American student-athlete in the country.

Raki has committed to attend Notre Dame University as a wide receiver on a full football scholarship. He has achieved recognition for not only his dazzling display on the football field, but his contributions to his community. As the recipient of the Watkins Award, he is being honored for exemplifying leadership. Franklin Watkins was one of the founding fathers of the National Alliance of African-American Athletes. The alliance lists a host of professional athletes who support the organization's endeavors, including Reggie White, Green Bay Packers; Charlie Ward, New York Knicks; and Royce Clayton of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Raki's sterling career as a wide receiver ended with 185 catches for 34 touchdowns which generated 3,132 total yards. However, the hallmark of his efforts was his community action poster. He and a fellow team member distributed and autographed posters for grade school and midget football programs throughout his home State of Pennsylvania. I am pleased to recognize one of college football's future stars, and a shining light in his own community.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA 100TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER-DANCE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 20, 1996, at the Hyatt Regency in New Brunswick, NY, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 65, of Perth Amboy, NJ, will hold its 100th anniversary dinner-dance.

It is a great honor for me to join the members of Local No. 65 for this momentous occasion. The Carpenters and Joiners have consistently been a strong supporter and a tireless fighter, not only for the needs of their own members, but for the American worker in general. In a time when labor unions are being attacked and the gains that organized labor has made over the past century are under constant threat, I have stood up to defend the livable wages and good working conditions that have contributed to the creation of the great American middle class.

Mr. Speaker, this 100th anniversary is a great occasion for us all to remember the im-

portant contributions that labor unions have made and continue to make to improve the quality of life at home and abroad.

A SALUTE TO CHARLES ALFRED ANDERSON, TRAINER OF TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House will be saddened to know that Charles Alfred Anderson, who trained the Army's first black fliers in Alabama and formed the famed Tuskegee Airmen during World War II, has died. He was 89.

Mr. Anderson was a self-taught pilot who served as the chief instructor of Tuskegee University's pilot training program from 1938 through 1945. To thousands of fliers, he was known affectionately as "Chief."

Members may recall "The Tuskegee Airmen," an HBO movie last year, which told the story of the 332d Fighter Group and its exploits over North Africa, Sicily, and Europe. Those African-American flyers destroyed 260 enemy planes, damaged an additional 148, and sank a Nazi destroyer. No U.S. bomber under the protection of the Tuskegee airmen was ever shot down.

The roster of fliers who trained under "Chief" Anderson includes Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, the Nation's first four-star black general; Coleman Young, who became mayor of Detroit; and William Coleman, Transportation Secretary under President Gerald Ford.

Mr. Anderson was an aviation pioneer, a teacher, and a great American. I wish to extend my condolences and deep sympathy to his two sons, Alfred Forsythe Anderson of Seattle and Charles A. Anderson, Jr. of Tuskegee, and to his three grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The Opelika-Auburn News published a wonderful account of Mr. Anderson's career and his exploits in the early days of flying. This salute to the father of black aviation was written by men who knew "Chief" well. I am attaching the article for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

An equally impressive article was published in the Tuskegee News and that is included for publication also.

[From the Opelika-Auburn News, Apr. 17, 1996]

FAMED TUSKEGEE AIRMAN DIES

(By Vascar Harris and Roosevelt J. Lewis, Jr.)

TUSKEGEE.—Charles Alfred "Chief" Anderson, a self-taught pilot who trained the military's first black flyers and formed the famed Tuskegee Airmen, died Saturday at age 89 after a lengthy battle with cancer.

Anderson was born to Janie and Iverson Anderson of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and was a 56-year resident of Tuskegee Institute.

"Chief" was an inductee of the Alabama Aviation Hall of Fame (1991), The International Order of the Gathering of Eagles (1990), winner of the famous Brewer Trophy (1985), and held other aviation awards. An honorary doctorate of science was conferred by Tuskegee University in 1988.

His first love was teaching new students to fly, and he amassed more than 52,000 flying hours in his lifetime.

He is best remembered as the chief flight instructor and mentor of the famed "Tuskegee Airmen" of World War II. His 40-minute flight with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt during her Tuskegee visit in 1941, was the catalyst that led to the training of the first African-American military pilots, the "Tuskegee Experiment."

He also flew Vice President Henry Wallace from Tuskegee to Atlanta during that period.

As a boy of 6, "Chief" was fascinated with the idea of airplanes and knew he had to fly. At 8, he ran away from home looking for airplanes rumored to be barnstorming in the area, he had to have a ride. As a teen-ager, no one would give him a ride because of racism.

At 22, he borrowed \$2,500 from friends and relatives, bought a used airplane and taught himself to fly. By 1920, he had learned so well he received a private license and in 1932, an Airline Transport Rating (#7638), the equivalent of the Ph.D. in the act of science of flying an airplane.

In 1932, he would wed his childhood sweetheart, Gertrude Elizabeth Nelson, who died in 1995.

That same year, with a friend and flying partner, Dr. Albert Forsythe, an Atlantic City, NJ surgeon, he became known for long distance flying. East coast-West coast and back to the East coast. They also flew the first overseas flight by Negroes to Montreal, Canada, where Forsythe had studied medicine.

In preparation for a Pan American Goodwill Tour in 1934, they brought a Lambert Moncoupe airplane in St. Louis, Mo., where they met Charles Lindbergh. Lindbergh also bought an aircraft. Separated by one serial number, it hangs in the Lambert St. Louis airport today. Linbergh discouraged their plan to fly.

"Chief" and Forsythe continued to Tuskegee, where the aircraft was christened the "Spirit of Booker T. Washington." He and Forsythe made the first land plane flight from Miami to Nassau in 1934.

They island hopped throughout the Caribbean, to the Northeastern tip of South America. They overflew the Venezuelan straits and landed in Trinidad as national heroes. "Chief," at the age of 86, recreated the trip 59 years later, as his birthday present to himself. He was accompanied in his aircraft by Roscoe Draper, lifelong friend and Tuskegee Airmen instructor, and Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Koons.

With his credentials as a Certified Flight Instructor and Airline Transport rated pilot, "Chief" touched thousands of the nation's military and civilian pilots, such as Gen. B.O. Davis Jr.; Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James; Col. Herbert Carter, and other Tuskegee Airmen during the Tuskegee Experiment.

"Chief" gave countless free airplane rides to the youth of the world, and was a founding member of the NAI, Black Wings in Aviation; the Tuskegee Chapter bears his name. For 22 years, youth from 16-19 have received intensive ground and flight training during the last two weeks in July at the NAI Summer Flight Academy, in order to prepare them for pilot ratings.

Many of his students, such as Capt. Raymond Dothard, U.S. Air, and president Mandella's U.S. pilot; Southeast Asian standouts such as Lt. Col. Robert V. Western, (Bob Mig Sweep); Judge John D. Allen, F-4 Flight Commander, Columbus, Ga; Col. James Otis Johnson, USAF, and many others, have continued in the footsteps of "Chief."

He also soloed the late Capt. "Pete" Peterson of the USAF Thunderbirds Flight Demonstration Team.

At 84, Chief turned over the reins of his beloved Moton Field training site airport to Col. Roosevelt J. Lewis Jr., USAF, another aviation protege, who flew his aircraft to Trinidad with "Chief" in 1993. They proceeded to facilitate 18 young people into military training needs since 1991.

Two of his last students, Capt. Kevin T. Smith and Lt. Greg West, were the first two blacks in the history of the Alabama Air National Guard. With 385 hours in the F-16, Capt. Smith scored "Top Gun" honors for the USAF in March 1996 Red Flag competition. "Chief" was thrilled.

He is survived by sons, Alfred and Charles; Charles' wife, Peggy; his grandchildren, Vincent, Christina and Marina; his great-granddaughter Krystal; his nieces and nephews, in-laws, and his dog, "Stinky."

[From the Tuskegee News, Apr. 1996]

PIONEER AVIATOR "CHIEF" ANDERSON DIES AT AGE 89

C. Alfred "Chief" Anderson, one of America's last aviation pioneers, died Saturday morning, April 13, 1996, at his Tuskegee home after a lengthy bout with cancer. He was 89.

Born to Janie and Iverson Anderson of Bryn Mawr PA, and a 56-year resident of Tuskegee, "Chief" Anderson was an inductee of the Alabama Aviation Hall of Fame (1991), the International Order of the Gathering of Eagles (1990), and winner of the famous Brewer Trophy (1985).

He held many other aviation awards. An Honorary Doctorate of Science was conferred by Tuskegee University in 1988. His first love always was teaching students to fly. He amassed over 52,000 flying hours.

Universally known as "Chief," he is best remembered as the Chief Flight Instructor and mentor of the famed "Tuskegee Airmen" of WWII.

His 40-minute flight with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt during her Tuskegee visit in 1941 was the catalyst that led to the training of the first African American military pilots, known as the "Tuskegee Experiment."

He also flew Vice President Henry Wallace from Tuskegee to Atlanta during that period. Chief Anderson's life has been a shining example of integrity, self reliance, adventure and contributions to others.

As a young boy of six, Chief Anderson was fascinated with the idea of airplanes and knew that he had to fly. At eight he ran away from home looking for airplanes rumored to be barnstorming in the areas he had to have a ride.

As a teenager, no one would give him a ride because of racism. At the age of 22, he borrowed \$2,500 from friends and relatives, bought a used airplane and taught himself to fly. By 1929, he had learned so well until he received a private license and in 1932 an Airline Transport Rating, an equivalent of the Ph.D. in the art and science of flying an airplane.

More importantly that year (1932), he married his childhood sweetheart, Gertrude Elizabeth Nelson, who preceded him in death in 1995.

Later in 1932, with a friend and flying partner, Dr. Albert Forsythe, an Atlantic City, N.J. surgeon, he became known for long distance flying; East coast-West coast and back to the East coast.

They also flew the first overseas flight by Negroes to Montreal, Canada, where Dr. Forsythe had studied medicine. In preparation for a Pan American Goodwill tour in 1934 they bought a Lambert Moncoupe airplane in St. Louis, Mo., where they met Charles Lindbergh.

HONORING THE VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago today, the Nation was gripped by the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, OK. We looked on in shock and horror as rescue workers and members of the community tried valiantly to reach the victims still trapped in the rubble—victims who were young and old, victims who were somebody's child or parent, husband or wife, brother or sister, friend or colleague. The magnitude of the tragedy was incomprehensible, the sense of loss overwhelming. We were left, in the words of the Roman philosopher Virgil, with "a grief too much to be told."

As the hours and days passed, our grief continued to mount. Mixed with the grief was a sense of empathy and compassion so strong that it gave birth to courage and hope and a resolute spirit. We watched the faces of thousands of heroes as they reached out with gestures large and small. We knew as a community and as a nation that we would endure.

Some 168 lives were lost that day, including the lives of 7 employees from the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS]. A little over a month after the bombing, we paid tribute to the seven APHIS employees on the floor of this Chamber. Last year in this Chamber I paid tribute to Olen Bloomer, Jim Boles, Peggy Clark, Dick Cummins, Adele Higginbottom, Carole Khalil, and Rheta Long. I spoke of the lives they had led—good, productive, loving lives—and remembered their dedication to their work and their families. Today, we honor their memory and we remember as well the other victims, the survivors, and all the people whose lives were so sadly transformed by the events in Oklahoma.

SALUTE TO THE SIKH NATION

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Sikh Nation on Vaisakhi Day, the anniversary of the founding of the Sikh Nation. The 297th birthday of the Sikh Nation occurred this past Saturday, April 13. I salute the Sikh Nation on this occasion.

The Sikh religion is a revealed, monotheistic religion which believes in the equality of all people, including gender equality. Its principles are found in the Guru Granth Sahib, the writings of the 10 Gurus, founders of the Sikh religion. Vaisakhi Day marks the anniversary of the consecration of the Sikh Nation by the tenth and final Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. The Sikh Nation has always tried to live in peace with its neighbors. The Sikhs suffered disproportionate casualties in India's struggle for independence, and Punjab, the Sikh homeland, was the last part of the subcontinent to be subdued by the British.