

IN HONOR OF THE PROMOTION TO  
MAJOR OF CAPTAIN JOHN F.  
"JACK" DROHAN

**HON. JIM NUSSLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to say a few words in tribute to USAF Captain John F. "Jack" Drohan. Captain Drohan is currently serving as the Chief of Acquisition Career Management Policy working for the Under Secretary of Air Force Acquisition in the Pentagon. Tomorrow, February 26, 1999, Captain Drohan, a loyal and dedicated Air Force officer, will be promoted to the rank of Major. With this promotion, he was also selected for attendance at the Air Force's Intermediate Service School.

After completing his B.S. degree in Aerospace Engineering at the University of Florida, Captain Drohan was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Air Force on May 2, 1987. He served at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio where he received a M.S. in Engineering Management from the University of Dayton. Captain Drohan also served in the Air Force's Education with Industry program for 10 months with Tracor Aerospace in Austin, Texas before serving at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio. Captain Drohan is also a distinguished graduate of Squadrons Officer School and has represented his squadron at the Top Tech Air Force Instructor Competition.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Captain Jack Drohan on his promotion to Major, and extend to him my best wishes for continued service to the Air Force and our great country.

TRIBUTE TO MACK WILLIE  
RHODES

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a pillar in my hometown, Mr. Mack Willie Rhodes of Sumter, South Carolina. An African-American great great-grandfather, Mr. Rhodes has been a champion in his community for many years. He is continually offering his assistance to neighbors, friends and family in many capacities. Mr. Rhodes is the oldest member of Melina Presbyterian Church, where he has worshiped since 1915. Mr. Rhodes is an Elder in his church and was a Sunday School Superintendent for many years. He also taught Sunday school at the Goodwill Presbyterian Church and has been a member of Masonic Lodge Golden Gate No. 73 since 1948.

Mr. Rhodes was born in Sardinia, South Carolina, on February 25, 1898 to Robert and Olivia Williams Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is the second oldest of 15 children. Family, good values, and good living are Mr. Rhodes' most cherished possessions.

At an early age Mr. Rhodes married Annie Elizabeth Hammett Rhodes (deceased). They

had 14 children: Calvin Oliver Rhodes, John Tillman Rhodes, Adranna Olivia Cooper, Susanna H. Hannibal, Annie Elizabeth Muldrow, Hattie Jane Burgess, Mack Willie Rhodes, Sam J. Rhodes, Daisy B. Sims, Willie Rhodes, Albert Rhodes, Viola Rhodes Montgomery, MacArthur Rhodes, and Paul Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes later married Mrs. Carrie Smith Rhodes (deceased), who brought two children to their union: Maggie and Johnny Smith. He is affectionately known as "Papa" by his 7 children (9 deceased), 41 grandchildren (5 deceased), 41 great-grandchildren (2 deceased) and 10 great-great-grandchildren.

Mr. Rhodes' favorite pastime is reading the Bible, newspapers and magazines. He also enjoys watching baseball, the news, and news related programs on television. He still takes time to visit the sick in his community to offer any assistance he may be able to provide. His favorite Bible scripture is the 23rd Chapter of Psalms. Mr. Rhodes also lives by a motto, "Treat others as you would have them treat you."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing Mr. Mack Willie Rhodes a prosperous and happy 101st birthday. He is truly a living example of the American spirit.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 24, 1999*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of Black History Month.

The United States has officially observed Black History Month every February since 1976. The idea of observing Black History Month must be credited to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a prominent educator, historian and author, who created Negro History Week in 1926. For over 70 years, each February Americans have been encouraged to reflect upon the contributions that African Americans have made to American life and culture—and to think about the unfinished business this great country faces in addressing what has been referred to as America's own original sin—slavery and racism.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, an organization established by Dr. Woodson in 1915 to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the contributions that African Americans have made to this country, has selected "The Legacy of African Americans in Leadership for the Present and Future" as the theme for this year's observance of Black History Month. Accordingly, I wish to address my remarks today to some of the great African American leaders with which this country has been blessed over its lifetime.

There is no shortage of articulate, influential African American leaders in our nation's history. These individuals influenced both the African American community and our society at large in powerful ways as they fought to win freedom, fair treatment, and better lives for all African Americans.

African American leaders have been influential throughout this country's history—even in

the time of slavery. Brave men like Nat Turner, Gabriel Prosser, and Denmark Vesey, for example, organized and led doomed but valiant slave rebellions against slave owners and the militias that maintained the institution of slavery with force. Abolitionists like Frederick Douglas and Sojourner Truth undermined the institution of slavery by speaking, writing, and lobbying against it—at considerable personal risk. And brave individuals like Harriet Tubman risked their lives and their hard-won freedom to return to slave-holding states to lead other African Americans north to freedom along the Underground Railroad. During the Civil War, over 200,000 African American men fought in the Union Army and Navy—to free their enslaved brethren, to prove that African Americans were as brave and as tough as whites, and to improve the claim of all African Americans to the rights already enjoyed by whites.

In the post-Reconstruction era, African Americans like Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Mary Church Terrell shaped attitudes within the African American community and won the respect of many white Americans across the country.

In the early 1900s, prominent African Americans like W.E.B. DuBois and Ida Wells-Barnett worked to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization dedicated to the elimination of segregation and discrimination. Also in those years, Marcus Garvey led an influential black nationalist movement and fought institutional racism in the United States.

In the 1920s, '30s, and '40s, A. Philip Randolph worked to organize African American workers and end the division of the labor movement along racial lines. He also worked diligently to end discrimination in the military and the government.

And since the end of World War II, African American leaders like Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King, Adam Clayton Powell, Jesse Jackson, Colin Powell, and Ralph Bunche have made their mark on American history—in our courts, our schools, our government, our politics, the military, and in foreign affairs. African American women like Fannie Lou Hamer, Shirley Chisholm, and Barbara Jordan broke old barriers and won the respect of millions of Americans for their integrity, their intelligence, their dedication, and their professional accomplishments.

This recitation of African American leaders is by no means all-inclusive. In fact, it touches upon only a few of the African American leaders who have shaped this country's history. Their names are intended merely to document the observation that African American leaders have played an important positive role in our nation's past.

As part of the annual observation of Black History Month, it is instructive to remind ourselves that in the face of racism, discrimination, and violence, many African Americans have successfully taken action to change our society and determine their own destiny within it. I believe that African Americans today can draw great satisfaction and strength from that history.