

was a leader in all aspects of his life. His siblings looked to him for guidance and support. With his remains now returned home and at rest, may they have some peace and closure and know that he will be honored for his heroic actions. His sacrifice is a tribute to everyone that fought and those who continue to fight for the betterment of others and for the spirit of freedom which so many people throughout the world still yearn for.

I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Captain Yeend and in offering our condolences to his family for their loss and their struggle through the years as they awaited his final trip home.

RECOGNIZING MR. BILL G.  
HARTLEY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 2003*

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a truly great American, influential leader and dear friend—Mr. Bill Hartley, Chairman of the Board and President and CEO of Southside Bank. On October 23, 2003, Texas College, in Tyler, Texas, honored Mr. Hartley for his dedicated service as a member of their Board of Trustees, and as his friend and fellow member of the Board, I honor him with this tribute today.

Bill G. Hartley was born in Mount Pleasant, Texas and attended Mount Pleasant High School. He entered the Texas National Guard in 1948 and concluded his service in 1956 with the rank of Master Sergeant.

Mr. Hartley has enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the banking industry, working first at the Guaranty Bond State Bank in Mount Pleasant, then at the Texas Banking Department in Austin, Texas. He presently serves as Chairman of the Board and CEO of the company he founded in 1960—Southside Bancshares, Inc., Southside Bank in Tyler, Texas. As Southside's, CEO—Bill expressed his support of education—and those who sought knowledge—by approving and making student loans in huge numbers—while other institutions were reluctant to do so.

Mr. Hartley is married to Billie Boyd, formerly of Chandler, Texas, and they were blessed with two children, Jane Hartley Coker and Patrick Hartley. Their hearts were broken when Patrick died. He will always be loved and remembered. Bill is affiliated with Marvin United Methodist Church and is an active participant on the Church's Administrative Committee.

Among his many professional and civic responsibilities and memberships are his positions as State Membership Chairman for the American Bankers Association, Chairman of the Texas Bankers Insurance Services Company in Austin, Texas, and Claims and Underwriting Committee Member for Bancinsure in Oklahoma City. At the local level, he serves as Director and Past President of the Tyler, Texas Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee for the R.W. Fair Foundation, Director and Executive Committee Member for the University of Texas at Tyler, Development and Council Member at the University of Texas Health Center at Tyler, Trustee and Executive Committee Member for the Texas Chest Founda-

tion, and a Development Council Member for Tyler Junior College Foundation.

Additionally, Mr. Hartley gives his time as Director of the East Texas Medical Center Regional Health Facilities and the East Texas Medical Center Regional Healthcare System, Director and Past President of the Texas Rose Festival in Tyler, Texas, an Advisory Council Member for the Patent Service Center, Inc., Director of the Smith County Industrial Development Corporation, and as Director for the Tyler-Smith County Library Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Hartley is involved with numerous philanthropic deeds, but among these, his exemplary service as a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Texas College Board of Trustees is being recognized today. He has been instrumental in bringing major gifts to the College during a very critical fundraising period, and in 1996 alone, Mr. Hartley secured more than \$600,000 for Texas College's retirement debt. It is generous efforts like these that warranted his receipt of the T.B. Butler Award—Tyler's Most Outstanding Citizen award in 1992.

Sometimes when an individual is so noted, has such a high community, state, and national profile, is sought out for support from everyone who makes a precinct race—on up to our own fine President George W. Bush—their human traits are lost in the hustle and bustle of guiding a huge and successful financial empire, serving on Boards and Committees, traversing our nation for speeches, meetings, and organizations—sometimes we miss out on the human aspect of a great one among us. Bill Hartley has always taken the time, and still takes the time, to put family first. He is a kind and loving Father to Jane, her husband Michael, and his grandson Hartley. He spent unending days and hours with Patrick during his lifetime—giving of himself, with Billie—and remembers Patrick's lifetime by organizing and supporting a trust fund in Patrick's memory. You will never say "Bill Hartley did so and so"—you always say "Bill and Billie did so and so."

As we near the end of this Congressional year—let us adjourn in honor of and in appreciation of one who fits the overused term—he's a "giver" and not a "taker." God Bless Bill Hartley and those he holds dear.

HONORING DORTA SCOTT FOR HER  
CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARKAN-  
SAS STATE COIN

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 2003*

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an exceptional artist from Arkansas's Fourth Congressional District, Ms. Dortha Scott of Mount Ida. Out of more than 9,300 entries, Ms. Scott's outstanding sketch has been selected to be used by the U.S. Mint for the Arkansas Quarter. The U.S. Mint will produce the Quarter for 10 weeks, and between 650–750 million quarters will be put into circulation across the United States.

Our Quarter incorporates several elements that truly reflect Arkansas. This is a coin that helps everyone in our nation understand why Arkansas is so proudly called "The Natural State." The background of the Quarter rep-

resents the abundance of natural resources that our state encompasses. Elements of the Quarter, including a mallard duck soaring above the water with trees in the background, symbolizes Arkansas's reputation as one of the most popular states in the country for hunting and fishing, and as a state with a high-abundance of forest land. The rice on the left side of the Quarter signifies the important role rice and other agricultural crops play in Arkansas's economy, as agriculture has historically been a way of life for so many working families. Arkansas leads the country in rice production.

The centerpiece of the Quarter is a diamond, representing the Crater of Diamonds State Park near Murfreesboro. The Crater of Diamonds State Park is not only home to the largest diamond ever to be unearthed in the United States, but is also the eighth largest diamond deposit in the world, and the only diamond mine in the world where the public can search for diamonds. The Crater of Diamonds State Park is a leading source for Arkansas pride and tourism.

I am honored that the Arkansas Quarter is one that truly showcases the state and all it has to offer. I hope that everyone will take time to reflect upon Arkansas's treasures and history, and join us in celebrating our new state coin. I am so pleased to have the opportunity to properly recognize Ms. Dortha Scott before the United States Congress for her beautiful artwork that truly depicts our great state, which will be viewed by millions of Americans as they earn and spend the Arkansas Quarter.

HONORING ELECTRIC BOAT'S  
DISTINGUISHED SHIPBUILDERS

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 2003*

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 67 men and women who work at Electric Boat, in Groton, Connecticut. These individuals have worked at Electric Boat for 40 or more years and due to their length of service have earned the title: Distinguished Shipbuilder.

Kenneth Guarneri, William Ferguson, Richard Morgan, Thomas Nunes, John Prokop, Alexander Fraser, Reed Davignon, Robert Rosso, Mary Sousa, Pauline Passarello, Patricia Rossi, Walter Greenhalgh, Ernest Currier, Paul Losacano, Fred Vocatura, Richard Sobanski, Robert Ness, Ernest Messier, Jeffrey Pritchard, Jackson Morgan, John Burbine, Denzel Andrews, Stanley Menitz, Robert Collins, Carl Kvist, Ronald Drounin, William Vaiciulis, Vincent Nadolny, Paul Terry, Larry Yering, Stephen Wells, Keith Bradshaw, John Haberek, Ralph Lodyko, Ronald Leuchner, Gerald Gent, Brent Weimer, Ronald DeCarolis, Arnold Kortick, James Welch, Richard Sears, Anthony Falcone, Norman Laroche, Robert Boyle, Donald Noel, Edward Goode, William Bak, Joseph Woycik, Richard Supernant, Janis Pike, Brian Lumnah, Alfred Malchiodi, Ronald Meadows, Edward Haik, Manuel Arruda, Donald Bartlett, John Bashaw, James Brown Jr., Everett Church, Dominic Cirioni Jr., James Cunningham, Hedrick Facas, Richard Lambert, Robert Mayor, David Matthews, Robert Panciera, and Roy Rock.

When we think in terms of national defense these are not names that spring immediately to mind. But the work they have done and the things they have accomplished over the past four decades were essential to the United States winning the Cold War.

These are the men and women who helped design and construct the submarines that kept our Nation safe and free. Today they are designing and constructing a new generation of submarines that will help America win the war on terrorism.

These individuals have truly earned the title Distinguished Shipbuilder. Over the decades, Electric Boat has rightly won a reputation for constructing the best submarines in the world. For the men and women who design and build these incredibly complex ships, unsolvable problems have proven to be nothing more than tremendous opportunities to use their knowledge and skill.

Today Electric Boat continues to provide the United States Navy with the best ships ever to go to sea. They are an integral part of America's national security strategy. As the crews of our submarines protect America's freedom and security around the globe the men and women of Electric Boat can take great satisfaction in knowing that they are essential members of our national security team.

Those who expect to enjoy the blessings of freedom must engage in the hard work of defending it. In synchronization with the men and women in the Navy, the men and women at Electric Boat engage in that demanding work—and we in this chamber and everyone all across America benefit from their labor. When it comes to Electric Boat and the business of designing and constructing submarines, price is what you pay; value is what you get.

I am proud that Electric Boat is in my district—the Second District of Connecticut—and I am proud to share the names of these tireless and dedicated workers with you. They have provided the United States Navy with the most advanced, the most stealthy, the safest and the most lethal vessels ever to go to sea. I ask you to join me in recognizing their contributions to America.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL PAUL  
D. MONROE, JR.

**HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 2003*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with tremendous pride that I rise today to honor Major General Paul D. Monroe, Jr., the Adjutant General of the California National Guard for his 46 years of military service. He is a credit to his country and the National Guard. General Monroe's leadership and vision have brought the Guard into the 21st century and made the 22,000 soldiers and airmen under his command better prepared than ever before.

Since September 11, General Monroe has mobilized nearly 10,000 soldiers and airmen to fight in the war on terrorism, both at home and abroad. He has deployed soldiers and airmen to serve in Operation Enduring Freedom as well as in missions to secure our borders, bridges and airports.

General Monroe has also helped the Guard reconnect with the communities in California. During his tenure, the Guard has partnered with numerous agencies and organizations to provide successful anti-drug programs and youth education initiatives. The General truly understands the need to give back to the community, and he, along with the extraordinary men and women who serve under him, have made invaluable contributions to cities and towns throughout California.

Recognizing the hard work and dedication of his soldiers and airmen, General Monroe had made "member care" a top priority, working tirelessly to provide high quality services for his troops. He has also established the California National Guard as an exemplary model for diversity and equal opportunity for guard members.

General Monroe began his military career as an enlisted soldier in the U.S. Army in 1957 and joined the California Army National Guard in 1961. He has served in Infantry, Signal, and Military Police Commands, and every level of command from platoon through brigade. He has been honored with over one dozen awards for his service with our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a true American hero, Major General Paul D. Monroe, Jr. I extend my best wishes to the General, his wife Laura, their two children and their three grandchildren.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 2003*

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, I was not present for rollcall vote Nos. 569–573 because of a previously scheduled commitment to serve as co-chair and co-host of the National Civil Rights Museum's annual Freedom Awards Banquet in my district in Memphis. The Freedom Awards Banquet was specifically scheduled to occur weeks after the target adjournment date.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote Nos. 569, 571, 572, 573 and "nay" on rollcall vote 570.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF  
DETONATION OF THE WORLD'S  
FIRST THERMONUCLEAR DEVICE  
AT ENEWETAK ATOLL IN THE  
MARSHALL ISLANDS

**HON. ED CASE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 2003*

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, this week we recognize the 51st anniversary of the detonation by our country of the world's first thermonuclear device at Enewetak Atoll in today's Republic of the Marshall Islands. And as we pause to remember that event, it is also an opportune time for us to recall both the contributions of the people of Enewetak and other atolls of the Marshalls to the security of our country and world, and the difficult legacy which that and subsequent tests have left to their residents and so many others.

This story was told so well last year in an article in the Honolulu Weekly by Honolulu journalist Bev Keever entitled "Fallout: Enewetak Atoll, 50 Years Ago This Week." Subsequently recognized by the Society of Professional Journalists (Hawaii Chapter) for this work, Ms. Keever reminds us about the human impact of "Mike," as the device was known, and counsels us to remember this legacy as we address crucial foreign policy challenges today and the future.

The text of Ms. Keever's article follows:

FALLOUT: ENEWETAK ATOLL, 50 YEARS AGO  
THIS WEEK

(By Bev Keever)

[From the Honolulu Weekly, Oct. 30, 2002]

National and media anniversaries of signal events like Sept. 11 help to form the collective memory that, over time and across generations, shapes what a society remembers—or what it forgets.

An anniversary that serves as a news peg for journalists re-ignites powerful emotional connections for those who lived through the event, communication scholar Jill Edy writes, and may be even more influential for those who did not live through the event because it "creates a world they never experienced." Even more important, Edy notes, anniversary journalism "impacts whether we remember our past at all."

An un-remembered part of the U.S. past occurred 50 years ago on Enewetak atoll in the Marshall Islands, some 3,000 miles west of Honolulu. On Nov. 1, 1952, at 7:15 a.m., the U.S. government detonated the world's first thermonuclear device, code-named "Mike," the most powerful man-made explosion in history up to that time. In layperson's terms, it was the prototype for the "hydrogen bomb."

Mike unleashed a yield of 10.4 megatons, an explosive force 693 times more powerful than the atomic bomb that had annihilated Hiroshima in 1945 and the fourth most powerful "shot" of the 1,054 acknowledged nuclear tests in U.S. history. Ushering in the thermonuclear era, the Mike shot raised to a new level the capacity for mass destruction that had been inaugurated by humans with atomic weapons only seven years earlier. Because of this new dimension in the power of nuclear weapons, President Eisenhower observed in 1956, "Humanity has now achieved, for the first time in its history, the power to end its history."

The Mike shot was controversial. Debate raged within the scientific community over detonating the so-called super bomb. One camp warned that the atmospheric chain-reaction from the thermonuclear explosion would immolate the entire planet, University of Hawaii's environmental coordinator John Harrison reports. Calling such fears farfetched, those in the second camp, led by influential physicist Edward Teller, prevailed. The public was not told in advance about the shot for fear that it would influence the presidential election held just three days before. Sixteen days after the Mike shot, U.S. officials announced a thermonuclear experiment, but provided no details.

Mike was a proto-bomb; in fact, it was more like a building, Harrison explains as he studies a sepia-toned photograph of the cylindrical Mike device, about 20 feet in height and 8 to 10 feet in diameter. Weighing 82 tons and standing vertically like the shiny innards of a giant thermos bottle, the cylinder dwarfs a scrawny, shirtless man sitting in a chair, elbows cocked on his knees and staring at the ground on Elugelab island, Enewetak atoll. The cylinder is attached to large tubes to keep its contents of hydrogen fuel, liquid deuteride, refrigerated below its