

TRIBUTE TO TONY RANDALL

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to mourn the loss of award-winning actor and passionate social activist Tony Randall who passed away Monday night, May 17th. Though most remembered for his comedic role as Felix Unger in the T.V. series "The Odd Couple," Mr. Randall was a truly versatile performer with a career on stage and screen spanning over sixty years.

After serving four years in the army during World War II, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant, Mr. Randall made many radio and theater appearances, garnering numerous accolades from critics. By the early 1950s, Mr. Randall made the shift to television, with his Emmy-nominated role of schoolteacher Harvey Weskit in "Mr. Peepers." Soon after, he added movies to his resume, with principal roles in films like the Doris Day-Rock Hudson comedy "Pillow Talk," earning the title from Life magazine of "the finest . . . comedian the movies have found in decades." He crowned his career with his Emmy-award winning role as the worrywart Felix Unger in the Odd Couple, a role that brought him a legion of fans.

However, Tony Randall will be remembered as more than just an actor. He was also a devoted social activist who for 30 years held the position of National Chairman of the Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, an organization dedicated to finding a cure for the terrible neuromuscular disease, Myasthenia. Whether it was his vociferous anti-smoking lobbying, his anti-Apartheid campaign, or his attempt to save the old Metropolitan Opera house, Mr. Randall worked with passion and zeal. Mr. Randall brought this same passion to the National Actors Theater, which he founded in 1991, dedicated to bringing classic works to the public for reasonable prices.

His tireless devotion to his craft and to social justice should be an example to us all. I would like to extend my deepest condolences to Mr. Randall's wife and two children. For years he has touched millions of Americans. He will be sorely missed.

HONORING 50 YEARS OF HISTORY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Association of Retarded Citizens of Morris County, New Jersey in my Congressional District. The ARC is celebrating fifty years of providing excellence in community service.

In July of 1953, several families in Morris County formed a unit of the New Jersey Parents Group for Retarded Children. They soon began to fill the void and developed their own services; the Play Center was established as well as the Teen Club. Several years later, the first scouting program serving boys with mental retardation was added. The groups advocated with local school districts, and, out of those efforts, special classes were started for

those people with retardation who were considered educable or trainable. By the close of its first decade, it recognized the critical importance of getting services to people with developmental delays at the youngest possible age, the unit established a nursery school for children with special needs.

In the 1960s the families of the Morris Unit continued to make strides to change the world for people with mental retardation. A second nursery school was opened and in 1969 a site was dedicated as Camp Sundial in Chester.

Federal legislation, which provided increased funding and mandated more stringent standards for institutions, was enacted, and more significantly, the appropriateness of institutional care "per se" began to be questioned. Advocates came together to create a service to fill this need. They raised the funds necessary to open the first Adult Activities Program, a forerunner of their Adult Training and Rehabilitation Centers. By the end of the 1970s, the Morris County Recreation Consortium was created, and the Early Childhood Enrichment programs developed, both of which would later evolve into programs that would represent a new era in community-based services.

In October 1982, they dedicated their first Adult Training Center, located in Flanders. In the 1980's and 1990's the ARC/Morris County Chapter continued to expand and diversify its programs and services and also developed many group homes that allowed for greater independent living. This organization went from a small parent support group, to a movement that changed millions of lives for the better, and along the way, countless other lives and communities have benefited and will continue to well into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues in the House of Representatives join with me in congratulating the Association of Retarded Citizens of Morris County, and all of the Association's outstanding staff, employees and volunteers, upon celebrating its 50th Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING LOCKHEED MARTIN-PIKE COUNTY'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE TO AMERICA

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a milestone in the defense of our Nation. This month, Lockheed Martin's Pike County, Alabama missile assembly facility will mark ten years of production.

This event is more than an anniversary. It represents a decade of service to America's defense preparedness by some of the finest, best trained workers in the nation.

Lockheed Martin-Pike County has become synonymous with both precision craftsmanship and on-target results. Some of the most advanced military weapon assets on the battlefield have rolled off, and continue, to roll off the assembly lines at the Pike County facility.

From the Hellfire, to the JASSM, to the Javelin, to the Predator, to the soon to be produced THAAD and LAM systems, Lockheed Martin-Pike County is the final assembly point and the guarantee that lives will be saved on

the battlefield and our nation will be more secure at home.

This moment is also a source of pride for me as I have personally secured billions of dollars in missile system work for Lockheed Martin-Pike County over the last decade—work that has not only benefited the local economy but made it possible for our nation to succeed in the face of an ever elusive enemy.

Of particular note, I have personally advocated the further development of the THAAD anti-missile system which is also noting a milestone this month—the first rollout at the Lockheed Martin-Pike County plant. THAAD is an important component of our layered defense against a ballistic missile threat.

I am proud of the contributions of the 286 workers of Lockheed Martin-Pike County to keep our country safe. Job well done.

NAVAJO NATION HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 2004

HON. RICK RENZI

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Navajo Nation Higher Education Act of 2004.

In 1868, the United States of America signed a treaty with the Navajo Tribe of Indians to provide for the education of the citizens of the Navajo Nation. At this time, the United States government recognized the trust responsibility to serve the educational needs of the Navajo people.

In 1968, the Navajo Nation created and chartered the Navajo Community College as a wholly-owned educational entity of the Navajo Nation. In 1971, Congress affirmed this effort by the Navajo Nation and enacted the Navajo Community College Act. In 1997, the Navajo Nation officially changed the name of the Navajo Community College to Diné College.

Mr. Speaker, the Navajo Nation Higher Education Act reauthorizes the 1971 Navajo Community College Act and modernizes the statute by including the mission statement and Navajo education philosophy of Diné College. Diné College educates students by applying the principles of Diné philosophy to advance quality student learning through training of the heart and the mind.

Over the years, facilities at Diné College have deteriorated, creating serious health safety risks to students, employees and the public. This legislation provides funding to address Diné College's facility needs such as modernization, repair and rehabilitation. In addition, this important legislation requires a survey and study of Diné College's facility needs.

Finally, to ensure equitable funding for Diné College, the Navajo Nation Higher Education Act provides funding for Diné College separate from the other tribal colleges and universities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Navajo Nation Higher Education Act of 2004. It is our government's responsibility to provide educational opportunities to the Navajo people in a safe and healthy environment.