

community, his love for his family and his commitment to advance and strengthen the health care and social issues that impact impoverished people so often overlooked. Paul was unwilling to look the other way, and it is for his unrelenting efforts that we celebrate his life.

Mr. White learned from personal experience what certain sacrifices economically disadvantaged people are forced to make. He was born in Oklahoma City in 1947 as one of six children, raised by their mother in a house without running water or electricity. Paul's mother passed on when he was 11 and his grandparents raised all six children in Fresno.

Not to be overcome by tragedy, Paul graduated from Edison High School in 1962 as a star basketball player and school leader. He immediately began his college career at Fresno City College, where he received his Associate in Arts degree in 1968. Dedicated to being better equipped in life, Paul furthered his education at California State University, Fresno where he received his Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration and his Masters in Public Administration.

Paul always made sure everyone around him appreciated the many wonders life had to offer. In January of 1983, Paul had complete kidney failure. In 1986 his then 14-year-old daughter LaShelly had complete kidney failure as well. That same year, both Paul and LaShelly received a kidney transplant from the same donor. To think of the generosity of strangers during their time of loss, was very humbling to the family. Paul and his loved ones endured incredible health hardships, which allowed for his appreciation of life to grow and be passed on to the many lives he touched. Paul's family triumphed over dialysis as well as kidney transplants making their ties even stronger with each other.

Mr. White has served the Fresno community for over 30 years. His record of community service is quite long and includes membership in many different organizations. He was a member of the United Network for Organ Sharing, Minority Affairs Committee, California Donor Transplant Network, California Department of Health Services and Leadership Committee for the Black Infant Health Project. Paul was on the Board of Directors for West Fresno Health Care Coalition, Inc, the Marjaree Mason Center and the Boy Scouts of America.

His contributions have not gone unnoticed; some of his most notable awards include the Fresno Metro Ministry Award for "Living Out the Values of Justice in our Community," State of California Lieutenant Governor Cruz M. Bustamante, "Commendation," California State Senate and Assembly "Certificate of Recognition," California Transplant Donor Network "Excellence Award," and United Black Men of Fresno "President's Award" and "Certificate of Appreciation."

It goes without saying that Mr. Paul White was a positive influence in this community. His commitment to help those in need will forever live on in the lives of the people he so graciously touched.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT DENNIS KOZIKOWSKI

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the Menominee County Sheriff's Department, Sergeant Dennis Kozikowski. This year, Sgt. Kozikowski retired as the Road Patrol Sergeant for the Menominee County Sheriff's Department. During his retirement, he plans to continue another passion of his—working to promote veteran rights. Sgt. Kozikowski's 30 years as a law enforcement officer and his leadership for veteran causes stands as a shining example to us all.

Born to John and Lillian Kozikowski in Menominee, Michigan, Sgt. Kozikowski graduated from Menominee High School in 1965. He immediately joined the Army and requested to serve in the Vietnam War. After completing his basic training at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri, Sgt. Kozikowski spent time serving at posts in Alabama and California before receiving his orders to serve in Vietnam.

Sgt. Kozikowski's 15-month tour in Vietnam impacted him in a way that changed his life. Sgt. Kozikowski earned the Army Commendation Medal, two Air Medals with "V" Devices for Valor Under Fire, Air Medals with 19 Oak Leaf Clusters because of 2000 aerial combat hours, Medal of Good Conduct, and medals awarded by the Republic of Vietnam including the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with a Bronze Star, the Vietnam National Defense Ribbon and Vietnam Campaign Medal. Even as a decorated soldier, Sgt. Kozikowski recalls struggling to adjust upon his return. Although this transition served as a challenging time in his life, he credits this ability to eventually adjust back to civilian life as an experience that enabled him reach out to other veterans.

Sgt. Kozikowski found his calling in 1975 under the direction of colleague and mentor Sheriff Dean R. Burns. Sheriff Burns urged Dennis Kozikowski to consider law enforcement as a career based on his expert military training and courage under fire. Sgt. Kozikowski joined the Menominee County Sheriff's Department where he would spend the next 30 years in skilled positions such as the Marine Patrol, a Department Diver, Snow Patrol, and with Marine Safety. Sgt. Kozikowski received many letters of commendation for critical incidents he handled while a member of the Sheriff's Department.

When asked to talk about his brave deeds during his service with the Sheriff's Department, Sgt. Kozikowski humbly recalls a story of a Vietnam Veteran who had become frustrated with his inability to adjust to civilian life. The man went into a local bar and began shooting. Although the patrons inside were not injured, emergency response units concluded that force would be necessary to remove the armed man. Sgt. Kozikowski bravely entered the building, disarmed the man and took him into custody peacefully.

Sgt. Kozikowski said that he was successful in communicating with the frustrated veteran because he could relate to him. Sgt. Kozikowski not only used that common factor to help talk him out of the threatening incident, but after the fact he helped the veteran file a

disability claim to receive veterans benefits. Noting the challenges veterans face upon return from Vietnam, Sgt. Kozikowski understood that he had a knack for reaching out to veterans to help them understand that resources were available to assist their needs. From that one incident, Sgt. Kozikowski began a decade of advocacy on behalf of veterans on a variety of issues. As a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 1887 and a lifetime member of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) Chapter 25 serving as the Legislative Chair, Sgt. Kozikowski works to promote veteran rights for better benefits.

This year, Sgt. Kozikowski was forced to retire early due to a spinal injury that has made his challenging work in law enforcement nearly impossible. A testament to his dedication to public service, he will tell you that this day came far too soon as he is sure he could serve for another 30 years easily. However, Sgt. Kozikowski looks forward to spending additional time with his two sons, John and Joe, who have followed valiantly in their father's footsteps; John as a member of the 82nd Airborne during Desert Storm; and Joe as a Carney-Nadeau Volunteer Fire Department and a member of the Menominee County Rescue Squad. Sgt. Kozikowski also looks forward to spending time with his two granddaughters, Kaitlin and Hanna, as well as a new grandchild on the way!

Although Sgt. Kozikowski's career with the Menominee County Sheriff's Department has ended, he will continue to serve the public as a true advocate for veteran rights. In fact, he is currently lobbying Congress to support legislation to provide mandatory funding for veterans health care. He has also been encouraging the members of veterans' organizations to write letters to Congress urging their support.

On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, as a former Michigan State Police Trooper myself, I have had the pleasure of knowing Sgt. Kozikowski over the years. As a resident of Menominee County, I have always trusted his dedicated service to the people of our community. I am also comforted to know that such a powerful advocate is working to strengthen veteran's legislation for our men and women of past and present wars.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in thanking Sergeant Dennis Kozikowski for his 30 years of service to the people of the State of Michigan and in wishing him well in his retirement endeavors. His commitment to community and to justice has been a model of public service. Dennis will be missed by the members of the Menominee County Sheriff's Department and the people he so competently and bravely served.

CONGRATULATING DR. NOEL
SMITH

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Noel Smith of Fresno, California as the honored recipient of the Community Health Champion Award from West Fresno Health Care Coalition.

Dr. Noel Smith has been an outstanding contributor in the Fresno community for the

past 50 years and found a place in the hearts of all who know him.

Noel was born in La Brea, Trinidad in the West Indies. He attended Howard University in Washington, DC, where he received both his Bachelor's and Medical Degree. He was a Magna Cum Laude graduate and a member of the Honor Society.

His professional desire to reside in the State of California and his ambition to train in a public hospital led him to Fresno in 1951 where he interned at Fresno's University Medical Center.

After Dr. Noel Smith completed his internship, he completed his residency at the University Medical Center in Obstetrics-gynecology. Although he joined the private sector in 1958, Noel never stopped giving back to his community. He has been an active member on various committees such as the Supervisors Minority Adoption Committee, Model Cities Board Committee and Mayors Bi-Racial Committee.

Dr. Noel Smith has received many honors for his extraordinary public service to the community of Fresno. The 1990 Health Award from the NAACP Fresno Board, Portraits of Success Award from KSEE channel 24, the United Black Men Apple Award and the Education from the Black Men United are just a few of the honors he has received.

Dr. Smith understands the power of education; for this reason he and his wife have made considerable educational contributions to the community. They founded the Children-A-Go-Go at Carver Middle School in Fresno, "Young Men and Young Women of Tomorrow" at Bethune Elementary School of Fresno and made various presentations at local High Schools on "Developmental Education."

We could go on and on about the remarkable contributions that Dr. Noel Smith has made to his grateful community. He is loved by family and friends, appreciated by his patients and admired by his colleagues. It is with great pleasure that I stand today and congratulate Dr. Noel Smith for all of his achievements.

COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND SPRINGFIELD TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today authorizing the National Park Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on behalf of Springfield Technical Community College. Over 30 years ago, in 1974, my predecessor, Congressman Edward Boland, and Senator EDWARD KENNEDY were successful in creating the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. This legislation set in motion three decades of cooperation between the National Park Service, which manages the Armory Museum, and Springfield Technical Community College. The Park Service and the college are neighbors that together occupy the National Historic Site.

Let me tell you a little bit about this site. The Springfield Armory was the first national ar-

mory in the United States. In fact, the armory was founded in 1777, when the site was selected as the location for laboratory specializing in the development, production and storage of guns and powder during the American Revolution.

Following the American Revolutionary War, in 1794, Congress officially established the Springfield Armory. George Washington visited the site, which was also the site of Shay's Rebellion. Physically, the Armory abuts Springfield's historic State Street, the city's main east-west thoroughfare, which was Ben Franklin's famed mail route. For much of the 19th century, the Springfield Armory developed, manufactured and supplied most of the small arms used by the United States armed services. The Springfield Armory National Historic Site has a rich heritage that is an integral part of our nation's history.

In 1968, the Armory was deactivated as a military installation and in 1974, Congress established the National Historic Site. The National Park Service has operated the Armory Museum on these grounds, and it houses the most outstanding and historically significant arms collection in the country.

The future and fate of both the Armory Museum and Springfield Technical Community College are inextricably linked. Many of the historic buildings on the site are actually located on the college's property, not on National Park Service land, although a visitor to the campus would not be able to tell where NPS property ends and college property begins. This land outside the portion of the site administered by NPS is known as the "Preservation Control Area." These college-owned buildings are subject to strict architectural and preservation rules. Many of these historic buildings owned by the college must be preserved and maintained pursuant to standards defined by the Secretary of the Interior. But these historic buildings are in a state of great disrepair and the college cannot easily move to maintain and preserve them absent the full participation of the Park Service. Not only does this deterioration of the facilities hurt the college, but also undermines the attractiveness of the National Park Service area, including the Armory Museum.

My legislation seeks to recognize and update the partnership that has existed over these many years between the Park Service and the college by authorizing the Park Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth. It allows for the National Park Service to provide financial assistance to the College for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, renovating and rehabilitating the many historic structures within the Springfield Armory National Historic Site. The Park Service frequently enters into such cooperative agreements where the object of the agreement is of direct benefit to the Park Service and its mission, or for other public purposes. If these great historic buildings on the site can be renovated with the assistance of the Park Service, it will bring forward a more vibrant and attractive Historic Site and Museum. The Park Service and the college will be able to partner on many joint educational ventures that utilize these revitalized historic facilities.

The Springfield Armory National Historic Site is a treasure to the city of Springfield, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and to the Nation. The site is in desperate need of renovation, and enactment of this legislation is

the first step towards ensuring the preservation of a site, which has played so vital a role in America's history.

INTRODUCING WE THE PEOPLE

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the We the People Act. The We the People Act forbids Federal courts, including the Supreme Court, from adjudicating cases concerning State laws and policies relating to religious liberties or "privacy," including cases involving sexual practices, sexual orientation or reproduction. The We the People Act also protects the traditional definition of marriage from judicial activism by ensuring the Supreme Court cannot abuse the equal protection clause to redefine marriage. In order to hold Federal judges accountable for abusing their powers, the act also provides that a judge who violates the act's limitations on judicial power shall either be impeached by Congress or removed by the President, according to rules established by the Congress.

The United States Constitution gives Congress the authority to establish and limit the jurisdiction of the lower Federal courts and limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Founders intended Congress to use this authority to correct abuses of power by the federal judiciary.

Some may claim that an activist judiciary that strikes down State laws at will expands individual liberty. Proponents of this claim overlook the fact that the best guarantor of true liberty is decentralized political institutions, while the greatest threat to liberty is concentrated power. This is why the Constitution carefully limits the power of the Federal Government over the States.

In recent years, we have seen numerous abuses of power by Federal courts. Federal judges regularly strike down State and local laws on subjects such as religious liberty, sexual orientation, family relations, education, and abortion. This government by Federal judiciary causes a virtual nullification of the Tenth Amendment's limitations on Federal power. Furthermore, when Federal judges impose their preferred policies on State and local governments, instead of respecting the policies adopted by those elected by, and thus accountable to, the people, republican government is threatened. Article IV, section 40 of the United States Constitution guarantees each State a republican form of government. Thus, Congress must act when the executive or judicial branch threatens the republican governments of the individual States. Therefore, Congress has a responsibility to stop Federal judges from running roughshod over State and local laws. The Founders would certainly have supported congressional action to reign in Federal judges who tell citizens where they can and can't place manger scenes at Christmas.

Mr. Speaker, even some supporters of liberalized abortion laws have admitted that the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision, which overturned the abortion laws of all 50 States, is flawed. The Supreme Court's Establishment Clause jurisdiction has also drawn criticism