

Barstow, California. Although his parents did not finish high school, they instilled in TJ the importance of hard work, perseverance and education. Growing up, TJ excelled in academics, student government, marching band and five varsity sports. He received a football scholarship to the University of Idaho but transferred to Fresno State after spending two cold years in Idaho. While at Fresno State, TJ was an outstanding football player, an undefeated boxer, and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. TJ received his bachelor's degree in 1960, making him the first African-American from Barstow to graduate from college. He subsequently earned a Masters degree in Counseling from Santa Clara University and a Doctorate in College Administration from the University of San Francisco.

In 1960, TJ married his college sweetheart, Carol Curtis. The couple had three beloved daughters, Annette, Alisa, and Audrey. They settled in Barstow, where TJ began teaching and coaching at his former high school.

He also launched his social and community activism as President of the Barstow NAACP.

The family moved to San Jose in 1968, where TJ worked as a Counselor at San Jose City College. He was a mentor and friend to his colleagues and students, creating a lasting legacy for the student body. TJ served as an advisor to the Black Student Union at San Jose City College, and organized the Black Studies Program. He was one of the founding members of EOPS (Extended Opportunity Programs and Services), a program that provides college support services for low-income and educationally disadvantaged students. In 1969, TJ also co-founded the San Jose Chapter of the NAACP and served as president of the organization.

TJ married Brenda Jordan in 1984 and became a father to her two children, Milah and Navarro. As a loving parent, TJ instilled his children with the same dedicated work ethic and perseverance that brought him success: All five of his children earned college degrees. He loved his children very much and was so very proud of them, treasuring his time with them.

In 1991, TJ became Vice President of Student Services at Gavilan College. He was elected President of the Gilroy School Board in 2000 and served on the Santa Clara County Grand Jury. He was involved in more than ten organizations, serving as a leader and community role model in all. I first met TJ when I served as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the San Jose/Evergreen Community College District. I know first hand about his leadership and his passion for those in need. Countless young people achieved educational success because of his efforts. TJ was an active member of 100 Black Men of Silicon Valley where he received a Lifetime Achievement Award in 2001.

TJ died on October 17, 2005, surrounded by his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, Brenda Jordan-Owens, his children, Annette, Alisa, Audrey, Navarro, and Milah, and his two grandchildren, Samuel and Tyler.

TJ's death leaves a huge hole in our community. As a pioneer of civil rights, social awareness and community activism, TJ was a friend, mentor and local hero. We are grateful for all that he gave to help so many in our community, inspiring us all with his dedication and showing us how one person can truly make a difference.

CONGRATULATING THE MICHIGAN CITY MARQUETTE HIGH SCHOOL BLAZERS ON THEIR BACK-TO-BLACK CLASS 1A STATE GIRLS VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

**HON. CHRIS CHOCOLA**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 7, 2005*

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, when we think of sports dynasties, we often think of the Chicago Bulls, the New York Yankees, or the New England Patriots. But in my District, in Michigan City, Indiana, we think of Marquette High School and the girls volleyball team.

Over the past 7 years, they have won five Indiana High School Athletic Association Class A State Girls Volleyball Championships. From 1999 to 2001, they won back-to-back-to-back titles. This year makes another series of back-to-back titles, having also won the State crown in 2004. And the 2 years they were not State champs, they were State runner-up.

Needless to say, the past 7 years at Marquette High School have been amazing for the girls volleyball team.

Amazing, too, for third-year coach Troy Campbell. His 34-win season was capped off with his team not only winning the title match, but it also earned him his 100th career coaching victory at Marquette.

This year's championship squad includes seniors Sarah Denny, Kalan Sebert, Danielle Barnett, Colleen Trainor, and Michelle Fletcher, juniors Rachel Konrady, Kara Kmiecik, and Tiffany Cerrillos, sophomores Emily Komanski, Katie Krueger, Alison Griffin, Ashley Pinkney, Mary Catherine Mengel, and Kim Ziarko, and freshmen Danielle Easton, Jenna Furno, Janie Welsh, and Marissa Disbrow.

Assistant coaches Larry Sheagley and Kylee Osborne also deserve a note of congratulations.

Congratulations to all of you, and to the seniors, best of luck on your future endeavors. You have proven you have what it takes to be a champion.

TORTURE VICTIMS RELIEF  
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2005*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of H.R. 2017, the Torture Victims Relief Authorization Act.

I am especially proud that the first Center for Victims of Torture in the United States is located in Minnesota. Minnesota's Center for Victims of Torture is certainly one of the premier centers for torture survivors in the entire world.

Minnesota is home to about 30,000 victims of torture, and there are some 500,000 victims of torture in our country. Even though people are becoming increasingly aware of the issue of torture, support and treatment for the victims have often been lacking.

That's where the center, with its excellent leadership, comes in. We in Minnesota have learned much, and now we want to bring that

leadership, and the path-breaking work of the center, to the rest of the country.

Mr. Speaker, this important legislation provides support for Minnesota's Center for Victims of Torture and will enable our world-renowned Center to continue providing rehabilitation and other critical services to victims of torture.

All Minnesotans can be proud of our Center for Victims of Torture, which helps victims of torture recover from their horrific pain, suffering and scars.

Mr. Speaker, the issues of torture and human rights have finally penetrated the global consciousness, and I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important legislation.

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL  
JAMES J. FINKLE, U.S. AIR  
FORCE (RETIRED)

**HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 7, 2005*

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and recognize a great American patriot, retired Lt. Col. James J. Finkle, for his distinguished accomplishments in both the U.S. Air Force and in civilian public service.

James joined the U.S. Air Force in 1968, 4 years before attending the University of Maine, from which he graduated in 1976. Shortly thereafter, he was assigned to the Maine Air National Guard and appointed the first town manager of Veazie, Maine.

James stayed in Maine until 1980, when he was hired by the Suffolk County Legislature's Office of Budget Review. Returning to Long Island, where James was born, did not interrupt his commitment to military service. He transferred to the 106th air rescue wing of New York's Air National Guard located at Gabreski Air Force Base on eastern Long Island.

Within the civilian community, James served as the federal aid coordinator for the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board. He was promoted by the board to serve as the first administrator of the Suffolk County Pine Barrens Commission, and participated in the evacuation study of the Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant.

Subsequently, James was selected as the director of planning for the Town of Huntington, managing a staff of 15 and guiding the economic development of this suburban community. After working for the Research Foundation of SUNY Stony Brook in 1990, James joined Shoreland Distributors as vice president for administration where he helped direct the company's rapid growth as it became the largest distributor of boat trailers in the nation.

His National Guard service provided a natural transition to his civilian duties, which included recovery in the aftermath of TWA Flight 800. He helped write a definitive account of that experience in *Deadly Departure: The True Story of Flight 800* and contributed to the New York Times bestseller, "The Perfect Storm: A True Story of Men Against the Sea" about the 106th air rescue wing.

James returned to active duty to serve in Operation Allied Force, which responded to the crisis in Kosovo in 1999. He also served in media affairs through the aftermath of the September 11th attacks and participated in the

planning stages of the Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2002.

On behalf of New York's first congressional district and indeed a grateful nation, I thank Lt. Col. James Finkle for his service, congratulate him for a distinguished career, and wish him good health, continued success and a happy retirement with his wife Louise and their children, Amanda and Eugene.

REGARDING SUPPORT OF  
SUBSIDIZED GUARDIANSHIP

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 7, 2005*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to express my enthusiastic support of subsidized guardianship. I understand that many times grandparents or other relatives become the primary caregivers to children who are not able to live with their parents. This can become a significant financial challenge and we must offer these families more resources. In my home state of Rhode Island, 4,176 grandparents were financially responsible for meeting their grandchild's basic needs in 2003. Subsidized guardianship programs, which are increasingly used by states around the country—including Rhode Island—allow children living safely with relatives to exit formal foster care and achieve legal permanence. That is why I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 3380, The Guardianship Assistance Promotion and Kinship Support Act, which would allow the use of federal funding to support subsidized guardianship programs.

Today I offer my formal acknowledgement and deepest appreciation for the ongoing service of these caregivers to our country and our nation's most valuable asset, our children.

HONORING THE CLASS ACT GROUP  
OF MILITARY RETIREES

**HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 7, 2005*

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, today is the 64th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the infamous day in 1941 that led us into World War II. It is appropriate that I rise today to honor the military retirees' grassroots organization known as the Class Act Group. After nearly ten years of citizen advocacy, urging Congress to fully restore their promised military health care benefits, this noble group of warriors has decided to call it a day and close its offices.

CAG's roots date back to July 16, 1996, when attorney George E. Day filed a law suit in Federal Court in Pensacola, Florida on behalf of retired Air Force Colonels William O. Schism and Robert Reinlie. The suit alleged breach of contract with military retirees over the age of 65 years by the failure of the U.S. to provide the military medical care it had promised.

But George Day is not just any lawyer. Col. George "Bud" Day (Retired) is a veteran of more than 30 years service in the Armed

Forces of the United States. He joined the Marine Corps in 1942 and served 30 months in the South Pacific as a noncommissioned officer. He received an appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the National Guard in 1950. He was called to active duty in the Air Force in 1951. He served two tours in the Far East as a fighter-bomber pilot during the Korean War.

In April 1967, Colonel Day was assigned to the 31st Tac Fighter Wing at Tuy Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. Shot down over North Vietnam on August 26, 1967, he spent 67 months as a Prisoner of War. Colonel Day was the only POW to escape from prison in North Vietnam and then to be recaptured by the Viet Cong in the South. He is also credited with living through the first "no chute" bailout from a burning jet fighter in England in 1955.

Colonel Day holds every significant combat award. He is the nation's most highly decorated officer since General Douglass MacArthur. He holds nearly seventy military decorations and awards of which more than fifty are for combat. Most notable are the Medal of Honor, the Air Force Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with nine Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star for Valor with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart with three Clusters and the POW ribbon. He wears twelve Campaign Battle Stars.

So, Mr. Speaker, Col. Day's long, distinguished record shows that he was a fighter in the field defending his comrades and country and, I can attest, he has been just as determined a fighter in the courtroom, too. He recruited his own army of grassroots soldiers who, in town meetings and over the Internet, gathered together to exercise their constitutional freedoms to fight for their rights, just as Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and all the Founding Fathers imagined they would.

The CAG suit filed in 1996 was based on the fact that agents of the Federal Government—including military recruiters, active duty members of the uniformed services, and other government officials—routinely promised that the government would provide lifetime health care to military retirees and their dependents if they served a career of at least 20 years in uniformed service.

The promise of lifetime care was made and fulfilled for generations, but until 1956 Congress had never passed a statute that specified what level of care would be provided. On December 7, 1956 a new law took effect with a provision that provided for health care at military facilities on a "space available" basis. This new law had the practical effect of defining and limiting the Federal Government's commitment to military retiree health care, by conditioning such care on space availability.

In other words, after 1956, health care that had been promised and routinely delivered for years was no longer assured. As military bases began to close and downsize, the availability of health care became more and more limited. Subsequent laws completely removed Medicare-eligible military retirees from the military health care system.

The 1956 law "changed the rules in the middle of the game" for military retirees who entered the service prior to December 7, 1956. When they agreed to enter the service, they had promises—a verbal contract—of lifetime health care that routinely were fulfilled.

When they left the service 20 or more years later, they lived under a new set of rules. In short, the health care rug was pulled out from under them.

On November 18, 2002, a Federal Appeals Court ruled that only Congress can authorize the level of health care the government will provide to military retirees; therefore, promises made by military recruiters or government officials were not binding. On June 2, 2003, the Supreme Court declined to consider Col. Day's appeal of the ruling, putting an end to the law suit.

Although the Appeals Court did not rule in favor of the plaintiffs, the language of the Court ruling was very clear that the plaintiffs had won a moral victory:

Accordingly, we must affirm the district court's judgment and can do no more than hope Congress will make good on the promises recruiters made in good faith to plaintiffs and others of the World War II and Korean War era—from 1941 to 1956, when Congress enacted its first health care insurance act for military members, excluding older retirees. . . .

We cannot readily imagine more sympathetic plaintiffs than the retired officers of the World War II and Korean War era involved in this case. They served their country for at least 20 years with the understanding that when they retired they and their dependents would receive full free health care for life. The promise of such health care was made in good faith and relied upon. Again, however, because no authority existed to make such promises in the first place, and because Congress has never ratified or acquiesced to this promise, we have no alternative but to uphold the judgment against the retirees' breach-of-contract claim. . . .

Perhaps Congress will consider using its legal power to address the moral claims raised by Schism and Reinlie on their own behalf, and indirectly for other affected retirees.

Mr. Speaker, CAG and the nationwide grassroots group did in fact win a substantial legislative victory. In 2000, Congress responded to an intense national grassroots campaign waged by military retirees by enacting Tricare for Life (TFL), which provides health care to Medicare-eligible military retirees (generally age 65 or older). TFL did not go all the way to fulfill the government's promise of lifetime health care for our Nation's warriors, but it was a substantial step forward in that effort.

The military retirees grassroots group also actively encouraged Congress to address the unfulfilled health care needs of many younger military retirees who find they are not well served by the military health care system known as Tricare Standard, a plan for retirees who do not live near military bases that could otherwise provide their promised military health care.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women at the core of the Class Act Group have grown old serving their country. They were heroes in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. And they were heroes in the courtroom and in the halls of government fighting for their rights.

They have fought the good fight, but as good soldiers they know when it is time to regroup. Even with the advent of TFL these grassroots warriors kept fighting for full restoration of their promised health care. But they know that budget battles in Congress have gotten tougher, that new generations of