

of USU Physics Day at Lagoon in 1990. In fact, Ron was one of the participants at a summer workshop for secondary teachers held at USU in 1989 when the idea for a USU Physics Day was founded. Ron has been a tremendous asset to us . . . in connection with the American Association of Physics Teachers' regional activities and as a source of some of the best students in physics here at USU."

His greatest achievement is his ability to draw students through hands-on projects into his lessons. Even though setting up student lab projects takes extra time, money and effort, it is these demonstrations that shook the school, once literally, and had students clamoring to enroll in his class.

Ron Cefalo knows that the success of a teacher is only as great as the success of his students. As a dedicated teacher, Ron instructs year-round, spending his summers at Johns Hopkins University, working at a center for gifted youth from all over the world. One summer, a gifted, but troubled student from a dysfunctional home intentionally broke a number of items in one of the classrooms. Another instructor considered the boy to be "too dangerous" and kicked him out of the class. The Principal, faced with the option of sending the boy home early, asked Ron to give the kid one last chance. Ron Cefalo willingly stepped forward and took this troubled youth into his classroom and taught him without further incident.

As expressed in the lyrics of Utah's Senator ORRIN HATCH in the song, "Every Day Hero":

Some people have helping hands that go a second mile  
They're willing to love and lift a brother for a while  
Everyday Heroes live in every neighborhoods.  
Everyday Heroes, helping in the way a neighbor should.  
Giving just a little time; sharing just a little love.  
God bless each one of those everyday heroes.

It was an honor to teach alongside an "Every Day Hero" before coming to Congress, and I personally know the commitment Ron brings to his job and the "helping hands that go a second mile".

Each of Ron Cefalo's students recognize his uncommon talent for making them personally feel important and realize that they have value and someone cares. Every year Ron helps kids mature and learn. Every month Ron gives of himself for others. Every week Ron creates a learning environment in which kids want to participate. Every day Ron makes the world a better place.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL  
TO NAME A POST OFFICE AFTER  
SENATOR HIRAM FONG

**HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 13, 2005*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, Senator Hiram L. Fong gave over 30 years of outstanding public service to the people of Hawaii. He began his career of public service at the age of 31, by serving from 1938 to 1954 in Hawaii's territorial House of Representatives.

Early on, Senator Fong showed his ability to work well with both Democrats and Republicans as he forged a coalition of independents from both parties and was elected Speaker of the House during his first term.

Senator Fong went on to serve 17 years in the United States Senate, where he was the first Asian-American U.S. Senator. After leaving politics, he focused on building a financial empire based on real estate, insurance and financing.

Born on October 15, 1906, in Kalihi, Senator Fong was the seventh of 11 children in an immigrant family. He worked his way through the University of Hawaii and graduated from Harvard Law School.

His public service was distinguished by his ability to bridge party and ethnic lines. He did so by championing civil rights, labor rights and immigration reform. At the same time, he was a firm believer in the free market and the need to stand on one's own feet.

The Senator's electoral victories owe greatly to the support of the labor unions, particularly the International Longshore and Warehouse Union, ILWU. In its testimony in support of the establishment of the Senator Hiram L. Fong Commission by the Hawaii State Legislature, the ILWU stated,

The Senator was a successful businessman and a Republican, but he never forgot his humble beginnings. He was a strong supporter of civil rights and often "crossed the aisle" to cooperate on issues important to Hawaii's unions and workers.

This was recognized by the ILWU Local 142 who endorsed his candidacy and campaigned for his re-election.

It would be appropriate to recognize and honor Senator Hiram L. Fong, who we believe, in his heart and soul, understood what it meant to represent the people of Hawaii without ideological politicized division.

Senator Fong's legislative accomplishments owe greatly to the collaboration and cooperation of Democratic colleagues, particularly the other Senator from Hawaii, Oren E. Long, and Senate Majority Leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson.

Upon the Senator's death in 2004, Frank Damon, administrative assistant to Senator Fong in 1959-61, wrote in a letter to a local newspaper, the Honolulu Advertiser:

A major accomplishment of Senator Hiram L. Fong during the early days of Hawaii's statehood was the passage of Senate Bill 3395 (introduced by his colleague Senator Oren E. Long) which established the East-West Center. The ultimate success of this bill, incorporated into the Mutual Security Act of 1959, could not have occurred without the leadership and political acumen of Hawaii's two new senators, Sen. Fong and Sen. Oren E. Long, a former Governor of Hawaii.

Senator Fong, a Republican, met often and successfully with members of the Eisenhower Administration; and Sen. Long, a Democrat, won the advocacy of Lyndon Johnson, President of the Senate. Our Hawai'i senators persuaded many of their senatorial colleagues to join them, bringing the total sponsors to 49, a number unheard of at that time and perhaps even today. Prominent scholars such as Everett Dirksen, Mike Mansfield, Hubert Humphrey and Robert Byrd joined as cosponsors."

The establishment of the East-West Center was a tribute to Senators Fong and Long. In the early days of statehood the two colleagues collaborated on much important legislation, particularly the omnibus bill, which made Ha-

wai a full and sovereign Federal State along with the other 49. Other important legislation included the Interstate Highway system, the National Parks, full inclusion in the land grant university system, the new Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, etc.

Senator Fong died on August 18, 2004, at the age of 97.

After Senator Fong's passing, the Hawaii State Legislature established the Senator Hiram L. Fong Commission in order to honor and recognize the distinguished political, business and community leader. The Commission consisted of eleven members selected from the Fong family, the Chinese-American community, the business community, the labor unions and the University of Hawaii.

After extensive deliberations, the Commission made seven recommendations on how the State of Hawaii should honor Senator Fong. One of the recommendations is to designate a post office after the distinguished Senator.

That is why I am introducing this bill today, to designate the post office located at 1271 North King Street in Honolulu as the Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building. I hope my colleagues will join me in this worthy endeavor.

TRIBUTE TO C.A. MACK MCKINNEY

**HON. WALTER B. JONES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 13, 2005*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an American hero, a loyal friend to everyone who wears the uniform of our Nation's military. C.A. "Mack" McKinney, veteran of three wars and distinguished military legislative advocate for over 30 years died November 15, 2005. He was 80 years old.

In 1942, Mack McKinney enlisted with the Marine Corps at age 17 to join America's fight against tyranny and oppression, and shipped off to war. He served honorably and tirelessly for over 29 years and participated in the invasion of Okinawa during World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Tet Offensive during the Vietnam War before retiring as a Sergeant Major of Marines in 1971. McKinney is the recipient of 16 medals and commendations including the Combat Action Ribbon.

McKinney's service to this country did not end with his retirement, however. Over the next 34 years he lent his time and efforts to improving the recruiting, retention and readiness of the Armed Forces by petitioning Congress for military compensation and benefits packages commensurate with the "extraordinary demands and sacrifices associated with military service." McKinney devoted his talents to a number of organizations dedicated to bettering the lives of America's fighting forces, as well as their families. At the time of his death he was legislative counsel for the Fleet Reserve Association (FRA), headquartered in Alexandria, Va.

Mack McKinney began his long public-service career with the Marine Corps League (MCL) and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association (NCOA). He played a key role in these organizations and was credited with helping stem the losses of highly skilled mid-career military personnel by convincing leaders of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees to authorize two consecutive double-digit pay raises during the late 1970s.

Recognizing that there is strength in numbers, McKinney became a driving force behind the creation of The Military Coalition (TMC) in 1985, and the original 12 co-founding organizations stopped legislation that would have zeroed out retired pay cost-of-living adjustments for a 7 year period. He served as TMC co-chairman, coordinator and administrator—having been reelected as the latter on November 3, 2005. He also mentored numerous TMC organization representatives, imparting them with his vast knowledge of military benefits and the legislative process. Today TMC is comprised of 36 military and veterans' organizations and represents more than 5.5 million active duty, National Guard, Reserve, retirees and veterans of the uniformed services as well as their families and survivors.

In 1987 McKinney was appointed a member of the Veterans Administration Committee on Cemeteries and Memorials, a position he held until 1993.

NCOA recognized his accomplishments by establishing an award in his name—the C.A. "Mack" McKinney Award—presented annually to current or former uniformed service members who exemplify professionalism, dedication, and service to the country.

He was also the first ever recipient of the Marine Corps League's Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone Award for Commitment, and was honored by the U.S. Coast Guard with the Meritorious Public Service Award "for providing consistent and exceptional support to the Coast Guard."

McKinney was a member of numerous professional organizations and held leadership roles in many of them. He was a founding member and President Emeritus of the Exchange Club of Capitol Hill and helped found the Gang of 30 for the purpose of fostering good fellowship and staying abreast of Corps' activities for active duty and retired Marines. He was a lifetime member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, First and Third, Marine Divisions Associations, Marine Corps Aviation Association, Congressional Marines, Marine Corps Law Enforcement Foundation, Marine Corps Heritage Foundation, the Marine Corps Association and the Fleet Reserve Association. He was also a charter member of and second president elected to head the Combined National Veterans Association as well as a charter member of the Combined National Veterans Associations of America.

In 2004, he was awarded the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service, the Award citation reads in part:

Mr. McKinney played a decisive role in winning enactment of virtually every significant legislative initiative affecting compensation and benefits for active, Reserve and Guard, and retired service members...

Above and beyond his enviable work ethic, Mr. Speaker, Mack McKinney's most memorable quality was his impressive knowledge of legislative issues affecting the service member. McKinney could speak to the issues passionately and convincingly, whether it was one-on-one, or to an entire room. He had a way of speaking that drew attention to his words, and his presence commanded attention. Well known at military retiree and transition seminars, McKinney constantly implored service members to stay abreast of the issues that affected their quality-of-life, remarking often that "what Congress gives, Congress can take away."

McKinney was also famous for his sense of humor and was quick with a joke. When remarking about his time in the Marine Corps he would say, "I stayed in 29 years and 6 months because I didn't want to make it a career." In an interview with Navy Times reporter Rick Maze in 2000, he remarked on his position with the FRA, one he held for 10 years: "I've been here longer than all but a handful of Senators and Representatives but I'm not ready to retire. In fact, my wife won't let me. She says she married me for better or worse but not for lunch."

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Major Mack McKinney worked until the very end to better the quality-of-life for America's veterans and their families. He held strong to his belief that: "There is a lot more that needs to be done, and I'm going to keep trying to do it. Enlisted people need someone looking out for them." I am proud to have known Mack and honored to call him my friend, I will miss him dearly. Mack McKinney is survived by his beloved wife of 52 years, Rosemarie, three children, six grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE  
THAT DEPLOYMENT OF FORCES  
IN IRAQ BE TERMINATED IMMEDIATELY

SPEECH OF

**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 18, 2005*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I served in a war during which too many national leaders played too much politics.

Tonight is a disgraceful period in the history of our great country and this House of Representatives.

To wage a political war against one of the greatest military champions Congress has known is no less than unpatriotic.

Representative JOHN MURTHA (D-PA), the leading Democrat in the House on military affairs, has proposed a plan of action for Iraq and I commend my colleague for his courageous leadership. The measure that has been brought to the floor tonight is not Representative MURTHA's plan.

Mr. Speaker, it has been this leadership and honesty with the American people that has been lacking in the Presidents position on the war in Iraq. "Stay the course" is not a strategy for success. It is little more than hollow rhetoric that offers no real vision.

We can and should begin to redeploy our troops as soon as possible after the Iraqi people ratify their Constitution in July 2006. In the months leading up to the Iraqi election in July, we need to make it clear to the Iraqi people that we do not intend to occupy their country or maintain permanent military bases there. And it must be made clear to the world that the United States has no intention of controlling Iraq's oil production and oil wealth.

We must find a rational and reasonable way out of this quagmire. We owe it to the men and women serving us in combat, to their families and to all the American people who are paying both the human and financial costs of this war.

Advocates of the measure we will vote on tonight are cheapening the job our brave men

and women serving in Iraq are doing; the men and women putting their lives on the line to serve our country.

Mr. Speaker, those who dreamed up this strategy are derelict in their duties, absent without leave from their duty station; and people I would not want to share a foxhole with.

A BILL TO NAME THE KAPALAMA  
POST OFFICE IN HONOLULU, HAWAII  
AFTER THE LATE U.S. SENATOR  
HIRAM L. FONG

**HON. ED CASE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 13, 2005*

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I rise today in full support of a bill I have reintroduced to provide a small token of permanent recognition—the naming of the prominent Kapalama post office in Honolulu, Hawaii—of the late, great U.S. Senator Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii, whose long life—he died last August at the age of 97—was dedicated to reshaping, for the betterment of all, the social and political landscape of twentieth-century Hawaii.

Born into poverty in Honolulu on October 1907, Hiram L. Fong was the seventh of 11 children of Chinese-immigrant parents. His father, Fong Sau Howe, originally from China's Kwangtung Province, arrived in Hawaii in 1872, one of 45,000 Chinese immigrants who came to Hawaii to work on the plantations of the islands' once dominant sugar industry. His mother, Fong Lum Shee, arrived in Hawaii when she was 10 years old to work as a maid.

By all accounts, Hiram Fong was enterprising, even as a child. He shined shoes, delivered poi, sold newspapers, led visitors to local tourist spots as well as caddied nine holes of golf for 25 cents.

He attended Hawaii's public schools and was a member of McKinley High School's famous class of 1924, whose 216 members, many of them first-generation immigrants, became some of Hawaii's most distinguished lawyers, business executives, and public servants. Hiram Fong himself became the first resident of Hawaii to receive the Horatio Alger Award for overcoming poverty to achieve great success in law, business, and public service.

As a student at the University of Hawaii, Fong found time to edit the student paper and the yearbook, become a member of the volleyball, rifle and debate teams, and serve as president of the YMCA and Chinese Students Alliance, all the while working at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard as a supply clerk. He somehow managed to graduate from the University of Hawaii with honors in 1930 after just three years.

After working at what was then the Suburban Water System of Oahu from 1930 to 1932, Hiram Fong attended Harvard Law School. Upon graduation in 1935, he returned to Honolulu to work as a deputy city attorney.

In 1938, when he was 31, he founded the law firm of Fong, Miho, Choy and Robinson, and entered and won a race for a seat in the Territorial House of Representatives. A member of the Republican Party, he forged a coalition of independent Republicans and Democrats to win election as speaker of the Territorial House, where he would serve a total of 14 years, including three terms as speaker.