

Rollcall vote Number 359 was on agreeing to the H.R. 5061, the Paint Bank and Wytheville National Fish Hatcheries Conveyance Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### NEWTON BOARD SPEAKS OUT AGAINST GENOCIDE

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newton, on June 27th, passed a powerfully worded and forcefully argued resolution on the Darfur genocide. I know that in passing this resolution the Board spoke for the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Newton, and I am pleased that I was able to report to them that I am doing everything I can as a Member of Congress to act in accordance with the policy that they advocate here.

Mr. Speaker, because the problem of genocidal practices in Darfur remains unresolved, it is important for us to continue to focus our efforts on the need for action to save people now in Darfur from being victims of genocide, even as we grieve for those who have already been victims.

Mr. Speaker, in that spirit I ask that the resolution from the Newton Board of Aldermen be printed here.

#### RESOLUTION ON DARFUR GENOCIDE

Whereas, the government of Sudan has engaged in a policy of genocide against its own black African population in Darfur through use of its military and through sponsorship of attacks by armed Arab militias known as the janjaweed; and

Whereas, the janjaweed and military of the Sudanese government are responsible for bombing villages and hospitals, gang-raping civilians, summarily executing throngs of black Darfurians, using forced starvation as a weapon of war, and impeding access of humanitarian aid to the 50% of Darfurians that are now reliant on assistance; and

Whereas, the Sudanese government is responsible for the death of 400,000 Darfurians and displacement of 2.5 million more; and

Whereas, in September 2004, U.S. Secretary of State, Colin Powell, declared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the Sudanese government and the Sudanese government-sponsored janjaweed have committed genocide; and

Whereas, both the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate have declared, by unanimous votes, that the Sudanese regime of dictator Omar al-Bashir is committing genocide; and

Whereas, international companies, by conducting business operations in Sudan, bring direct foreign investment dollars to Khartoum and provide both moral and political cover to the Sudanese regime; and

Whereas Khartoum has funneled the vast majority of direct foreign investment into military expenditures used to perpetuate the genocide while neglecting needed development projects in the Darfur region; and

Whereas, the government of Sudan has a history of remedying egregious behavior in response to economic pressure; and

Whereas, the policy and practice of genocide is abhorrent to the moral and political values of the members of the residents of the City of Newton, the people of the United

States, and, indeed, democratic and free societies everywhere;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Newton Board of Aldermen urges the President and Congress of the United States to take immediate action to apply pressure to the government of Sudan to end the genocide in the Darfur region;

Be It Further Resolved, that the Newton Board of Aldermen urges the Massachusetts Legislature to enact Senate Bill 2166, which would divest the Commonwealth's investment funds from companies doing business with the government of Sudan in such a way as to support or passively enable the Darfur genocide;

Be It Further Resolved that copies of this resolution be distributed to the President, members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, other members of Congress in positions of leadership of the House and Senate and their committees with jurisdiction over foreign policy and commerce, the Governor of Massachusetts and members of Newton's delegation to the state legislature, and other leaders of the state legislature as deemed appropriate; and

Be It Further Resolved that this resolution be posted on the official City of Newton web site.

Resolution offered by: Aldermen Parker, Burg, Linsky, Fischman, Hess-Mahan, Vance, Harney, Johnson and Danberg.

Resolution Passed Unanimously.

(SGD) R. LISLE BAKER,  
President.

(SGD) DAVID B. COHEN,  
Mayor.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF METRO DETROIT YOUTH DAY

#### HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my appreciation to Edward Deeb and the Michigan Food and Beverage Association for facilitating the yearly Metro Detroit Youth Day event. Due to the leadership of Mr. Deeb and the Michigan Food and Beverage Association, families from throughout southeast Michigan have been able to participate in a free day of fun for children for the past 24 years.

Metro Detroit Youth Day, established in 1981, has been an annual event through which families throughout the metro Detroit area have been able to come together and share a day filled with exciting activities and games. Nearly 30,000 young people are expected to take part in the 24th annual Metro Detroit Youth Day, being held on July 12, 2006, on Belle Isle.

During the long months of summer, parents often find the need to find physically and mentally stimulating activities for their children while they enjoy their summer vacations. In Metro Detroit Youth Day, students are able to enjoy a day filled with wholesome activities that help fill a need for physical education and emphasizes leadership and fair play. Additionally, children are encouraged to stay in school, say no to drugs, and learn how to treat one another with respect and dignity.

The generosity of the entire community is evident in Metro Detroit Youth Day, with thousands of metro Detroiters contributing to this event each year. More than 190 community

organizations have come together to sponsor Metro Detroit Youth Day with the help of donations from dozens of corporate sponsors that make this day possible. Additionally, more than 900 adult volunteers from throughout the community offer their services in many capacities throughout the event.

The enthusiasm and dedication of Edward Deeb and the Michigan Food and Beverage Association have combined with organizations from all over Michigan to continually give back to countless families throughout the southeast Michigan community. I am pleased to offer my appreciation to all involved in Metro Detroit Youth Day for making it an annual success.

#### A TRIBUTE TO BASEBALL LEGEND BOB FELLER AND THE 60TH AN- NIVERSARY OF HIS GREATEST SEASON

#### HON. STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from yesterday's Akron Beacon Journal about a baseball legend who also happens to be one of my constituents—Hall of Famer Bob Feller. The article was written by columnist and author Terry Pluto, one of the Nation's most respected sportswriters and someone whose work I greatly admire.

Pluto's article recounts the 60th anniversary of Feller's greatest season in 1946, his first full season after serving nearly four years in the Navy during World War II. It is a story for baseball fans of all ages, and it truly reminds me of all that is good in baseball and in America. As a lifelong Cleveland Indians fan, I am honored to share Pluto's wonderful story about Feller so it is forever preserved in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ALL-STAR FOR ALL TIME HALL OF FAMER BOB FELLER PUT UP SEASON FOR AGES IN 1946

What Bob Feller did 60 years ago will never happen again. That's not a surprise, a lot has changed in baseball since 1946.

But what Bob Feller did in 1946 never should have happened at all.

Start with pitching the 36 games.

Excuse me, the 36 complete games.

That's 36 complete games in 42 starts.

For a little context, the entire American League Central Division—that's five teams, including the Indians—had 35 complete games in 2005.

So in 1946, Bob Feller finished more games than all the pitchers on all the teams in the Central Division—combined!

In 2005, the Indians had the lowest ERA in the American League, along with 10 shut-outs—the same as Feller had in 1946.

Did I mention the four saves?

Feller also pitched in relief six times, saving four games.

Just what was the premier starting pitcher in baseball doing in the bullpen?

"I started every fourth day," Feller said. "I'd rest a day after my start, then I'd throw batting practice on the second day. Other times, I'd help out in relief just to get my throwing in."

He paused.

"Know what was crazy?" he said. "When I threw batting practice, I didn't have a (protective) screen in front of me. That was crazy, because I could have gotten hurt."

Everything in 1946 for Feller was insane, at least by today's pitching parameters.

Consider his 371 1/3 innings. His 348 strikeouts. His 26-15 record for a team that was 65-89. His 2.18 ERA.

It was a season in which he threw a no-hitter, a one-hitter, was the starting and winning pitcher in the All-Star Game and had a fastball clocked at 109 mph.

After the final game of the year, he took one day off.

"Then me and Satchel Paige went on a barnstorming tour," Feller said. "Played about 35 games in 30 days across the country—the major-league stars against the stars of the Negro Leagues. Traveled around in two jets. I started every game, usually pitched three innings."

Feller tells this story as if he were stating the obvious, like this is July and sometimes the weather is warm.

"I didn't think it was a big deal," he said. The white-haired Feller, now 87, would like to lose a few pounds. He comes to most Indians games. He has little use for what he considers the coddling of pitchers—everything from icing their arms to counting their pitches.

"I probably averaged 125-to-140 pitches (per game) that season," he said. "I was going for the strikeout record."

Feller says things like that, causing you to call a timeout.

Let's consider the pitch counts first, then the strikeout record. Feller knows all of his crucial statistics, and he's probably right in his estimate. An Associated Press story reported Feller using 133 pitches to no-hit the New York Yankees in Yankee Stadium. The story explained: "The Cleveland speedball artist threw 54 balls, 35 strikes (17 were called, 18 were missed), 29 were fouled off and 15 were hit to the infielders and outfielders."

Feller fanned 11, walked five.

"I always threw a lot of pitches," Feller said. "I had a high school game where I threw a shutout, walked 14 and struck out 14."

He paused.

"The game was called after five innings," he said.

I laughed. He wasn't kidding. If you do the math on that game, it meant only one batter made an out by hitting the ball. It meant he constantly had the bases loaded, and that he indeed threw a no-hitter.

In high school, most of his games were no-hitters. So when he threw three nohitters in the majors and a dozen one-hitters, at least one person wasn't shocked: Feller himself.

Back to the 1946 no-hitter.

Consider this: It was the bottom of the ninth inning. The Indians had a 1-0 lead. The Yankees' George Stirweiss led off by bunting for a hit, which was ruled an error on Tribe first baseman Les Fleming. Newspapers from New York and Cleveland both reported it was an easy play that Fleming botched, the ball rolling through his legs.

Think of today's unwritten rules about bunting to break up a no-hitter in the late innings, how it's considered an insult and somehow unsportsmanlike.

"Nah," said Feller last week. "It was 1-0. He was just trying to win the game."

Feller retired the next three hitters on ground balls to preserve the no-hitter.

"There was some talk, especially in New York, that I was washed up after the war," Feller said.

The no-hitter on that day in late April silenced any doubts. So did that incredible 1946 season, when he pitched in a league that featured the likes of Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio, Hank Greenberg, Mickey Vernon and Rudy York.

Feller's 26 victories plus his four saves meant he had an arm in 30 of the Tribe's 68 wins.

Feller was 27 that year, at the height of his physical powers. If he says he threw more than 125 pitches most games, he probably did.

By contrast, in 2005, only two of the World Champion Chicago White Sox pitchers used more than 120 pitches. None had more than 130. No Tribe pitcher went over 120.

"I don't care how many pitches you throw," Feller said. "It's, 'Are you tired?' How are you throwing?"

Feller believed the arm is a muscle, and you develop it with exercise. The best one is throwing. He also lifted light weights, rare for a player of his era. He didn't smoke, rarely drank and ate reasonably well, lots of protein.

Never iced his arm, either.

"I used a little rubbing alcohol," he said. "Then after I'd pitch, I'd go home and take a nice, hot bath."

He lived at the Tudor Arm Hotel on East 107th and Carnegie Avenue.

"I had a beautiful suite, they had a great pool and I swam a lot," he said.

Feller was 6-foot, 185 pounds, in 1946. He looked taller because he had long arms, a high leg kick and a big windup that seemed to make him look so much closer to the hitter than the regulation distance of 6-feet, 6-inches when he released the ball.

He had a fastball for the ages, but he believes he notched as many strikeouts with his big, overhand curveball. It was a pitch that didn't just break about a foot to the right, but also dropped about a foot.

The rotation of the ball was so tight, so fast, that hitters swore you could hear it "bite" the air on the way to the plate.

Feller finished his career with 266 victories despite missing nearly four years while serving in World War II, much of it on the battleship *Alabama*. He didn't pitch in 1942-44, and only in nine games at the end of 1945.

He was in his early 20s, and had averaged 26 victories the three previous years. So you have to figure Feller could have won another 100 games. Who knows how many more strikeouts (at least 1,000) and no-hitters he might have had?

As for his military service, Whitey Lewis wrote in the *Cleveland Press*: "The erstwhile boy wonder, now a man, had served 44 months and had earned eight battle stars as a gunnery specialist on the USS *Alabama*. But could he still pitch?"

Feller did his throwing on the deck of the *Alabama*.

"Guys took turns wanting to catch me," he said.

Why not, even if they ended up losing some teeth because they missed a pitch. Feller had already won 107 games at age 22 when he entered the Navy. He led the American League in strikeouts for four consecutive seasons. His fellow sailors knew he was Cooperstown bound.

After nearly four years away from the majors, Feller returned to pitch nine games at the end of the '45 season. He was 5-3 with a 2.50 ERA, but some whispered he didn't throw quite as hard, his breaking ball was not as sharp.

Then came 1946, when Feller pitched and pitched and pitched—almost as if to make up for lost time.

At the all-star break, Feller had 15 victories and 190 strikeouts. In 1945, there was no All-Star Game because of war-time travel restrictions. In 1946, it was a celebration of returning stars such as Feller and Williams. Feller was the winning pitcher, throwing three scoreless innings. Williams had four hits, including two homers. The American League rolled, 12-0.

"Only time I ever won an All-Star Game," Feller said.

Feller always wanted to beat Rube Waddell's major-league strikeout record of 343 for a season, set in 1904.

"Wheaties was going to pay me \$5,000 if I did it," he said.

But then he detoured into a story of having his fastball measured. The Indians were playing in Washington, and Senators owner Clark Griffith advertised that Feller would throw his fastball into what was known as a Rube Goldberg device, and they would figure out the speed.

"I read about it in the paper, but Griffith never asked me," Feller said. "I got to the park to pitch that night, and finally they told me about the idea."

Feller said, "Fine, I want \$1,000."

Griffith said it was good for the game for Feller to go along with the gimmick.

Feller knew it also was good for Griffith's gate with all the extra fans coming.

"Settled for \$700," Feller said. "I threw 15-25 pitches into that thing."

The numbers ranged from 98 to 117 mph, depending upon where they set up the device. They came up with an average of 109. "Then I pitched something like 10 innings," Feller said. "Got beat 2-1."

Feller said part of the reason he pitched in relief was to pick up some extra strikeouts. In the second-to-last game of the season, the Indians were in Detroit. In the game, he tied Waddell's record of 343.

The next day, there was no game.

Forty-eight hours later, the Indians played their final game of the season—and Feller was on the mound again. He pitched nine innings, winning 4-1, and striking out five to claim the record at 348.

"But 10 years later, they went back and recounted Waddell's strikeouts (from 1904) and found six more, putting him ahead of me by one," Feller said. "If I knew it back then, I just would have pitched in relief another game and struck out some more guys."

At least he did get the \$5,000 from Wheaties.

The barnstorming tour was an adventure all its own.

"Started in Pittsburgh, ended up in Seattle," Feller said. "Had two DC-3s; went first class. I paid Stan Musial \$10,000. Other guys got \$300 to \$500 a game. Some got more."

Consider that in 1946, the winner's share of the World Series was only \$2,000 per player, which was big money.

Remembering the barnstorming tour, Feller didn't care about the race issue. He liked Paige, he respected the black players and knew the games would draw big crowds, everyone making money in the process.

"I was excited to be chosen to play for the Satchel Paige All-Stars," Buck O'Neil wrote in his book, *Right on Time*. "I knew I'd be making more money in that month than I did in six. I'd be taking my first plane ride and I felt this tour was an event that could have a real effect on big-league integration."

Feller made more than \$100,000 in 1946. His base salary was \$50,000, and Tribe owner Bill Veeck paid him a bonus for attendance at his home games. He also had his own radio show, made commercials and personal appearances. He led the American League in wins (26), shutouts (10), strikeouts (348), games pitched (48) and innings (371 2/3).

He would never again strike out more than 196 batters in a season. His career ended in 1956.

"It wasn't because I threw too much in 1946," he said. "It's because I slipped on the mound in Philadelphia the next year. I had maybe my best fastball, struck out nine of the first 11 guys. I went to throw a curve, my front foot gave out and I felt something rip in the back of my shoulder."

He pitched a few more innings, then rested. But not for long. Feller still was 20-11 with a 2.68 ERA in 1947. He threw 299 innings, completed 20 games and struck out a league-leading 196.

"But I never was really the same after that," he said. "That's why I say 1946 was my greatest year."

Feller said it with a shrug. Sixty years and another era ago.

That season, shortstop Lou Boudreau also was the manager. A fellow named Bob Lemon began the year as a light-hitting outfielder and was converted to pitcher during the season—no stop in the minors. He was 4-5 with a 2.49 ERA in 1946 and eventually made the Hall of Fame, just like Feller.

"A different game," Feller said.

One every baseball fan wishes they could have seen.

#### CONGRATULATING STEVEN B. RENEAU

#### HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to Steven B. Reneau, a Staten Island resident and recent graduate of Staten Island Technical High School. Steven is the Iron Man of the city school system. You see, since he entered the first grade in 1994, Steven has not missed a single day of school—translating to roughly 2,160 consecutive days of class.

Steven never gave much thought to the distinction until his eighth-grade teacher at St. John's Lutheran School on Staten Island noted that his attendance had been unblemished. From this point forward, Steven made attending class every day his priority.

Instead of being held down by illness, bouts of exhaustion, or pressure from his peers to cut class, Steven says his perfect attendance drove him to keep going—with a few tough love nudges from Mom. Steven even postponed an all-expenses-paid trip to M.I.T. because the visit was in the middle of the school week.

His persistence has paid off. Steven, who was elected class president three times and was a member of the swim team, has received three scholarships to Yale University to study economics and history with an eye toward graduate school—with perfect attendance—no doubt. Again I want to congratulate Steven on his outstanding achievement and I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

#### CONDEMNING BOMBINGS IN MUMBAI, INDIA

#### HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Terrorism and Non-proliferation, I rise today to strongly condemn the terrorist bombing that occurred yesterday in Mumbai, India.

Yesterday, eight bombs ripped through crowded commuter trains headed for Mumbai, in a well coordinated terrorist attack, which claimed as many as 190 lives, and injured hundreds more.

While there has been no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombings, the style of attacks and targeting of mass transportation

share the tactics of al Qaeda and Kashmiri militants. While we commiserate with India, we must also view these attacks as a reminder that terrorism is indeed a global struggle. It is often said that India and America have a natural bond as two of the largest democracies. Today we share a bond of a common enemy: what the 9/11 commission identified as Islamist terrorism.

Today our thoughts are with the people of India, and I am confident that the aftermath of these attacks, we will see all the resilience that is embodied in the Indian people.

#### RECOGNIZING DOUG TRIPP OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

#### HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a local home-builder who has gone above and beyond the call of duty to meet the needs of his fellow citizens.

Hailing from Land O'Lakes, FL, Doug Tripp is actively involved in local efforts to help residents of Pasco County achieve their dream of homeownership. As a volunteer for the Habitat for Humanity chapter of central Pasco County for a number of years and currently serving as the organization's president, Doug has also personally provided thousands of dollars toward the group's efforts.

In addition to donating plots of land so that habitat affiliates can build new homes, Doug also contributes countless hours of work on job sites alongside the Habitat partner families. His financial assistance to other needy people in our community has helped others build the home of their dreams.

A Generous supporter of all Pasco County residents' needs, Doug's dedication to the families living in the area also includes volunteering for Big Brothers Big Sisters and several youth athletic organizations.

As a local business leader, Doug founded tripp trademark homes in 2001, building more than 200 homes a year and providing more than 100 people with quality jobs. Doug and his wife Holly have a daughter Loren and two sons, Jake and Zack.

Mr. Speaker, Doug Tripp's success in business has driven him to give back to the Pasco County community. As a volunteer and generous contributor to help other people in need, Pasco County is richer for Doug's involvement and his tireless support of families needing a home.

#### HONORING SENIOR CORPORAL ARTHUR D. BUSBY, JR.

#### HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Senior Corporal Arthur Busby is a true American hero, who has proudly served the Dallas Police Department since 1973. His tireless devotion to the department, his colleagues and the people of Dallas is to be commended.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. Arthur Busby's work has forever shaped the Dallas community; not only through the lives he has saved, but the ones he has touched.

Senior Corporal Busby's contributions to the Dallas community cannot simply be measured by a time clock. His extensive involvement in community service includes work with the Boys Club of America, the Dallas Community Service Center, and the United Negro College Fund, just to name a few. Additionally, Senior Corporal Busby is very accomplished in the field of marshal arts and has extended that knowledge by means of instruction and assistance throughout the community.

As a member of the Special Operations Tactical Section, Arthur Busby has been on the front lines on many perilous situations. As part of his duties in hostage rescue, Senior Corporal Busby has bravely rescued many individuals from potentially deadly situations. In 1998, Senior Corporal Busby played a key role in freeing a 4-month-old baby from a 3-hour hostage standoff. His bravery and composure has made the difference between life and death for many citizens of Dallas.

Throughout his 33 years with the Dallas Police Department, Senior Corporal Busby's commitment to law enforcement has been an inspiration to all of us, and has made an enormous difference to thousands of our fellow citizens. Upon his retirement, I wish him the best for the years ahead. Certainly, his impact and contributions as a police officer will not be forgotten.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO FRANK ZEIDLER FORMER MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE

#### HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 12, 2006

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and work of a man that has been called the conscience of Milwaukee. The Honorable Frank Zeidler, who died this week at the age of 93, served 3 terms as Mayor of Milwaukee. He dedicated his entire adult life to improving the quality of public policy and government services in this community.

A life long resident of the City of Milwaukee, Frank Zeidler grew up in Merrill Park, and raised his own family in a modest neighborhood on North Second Street. He is widely remembered for his vigorous intellect, strong commitment to the use of government to solve problems, and unparalleled integrity.

Prior to serving as mayor, he was elected to be county surveyor and served 2 terms as member of the Milwaukee School Board. As Milwaukee's mayor from 1948-1960, Mr. Zeidler implemented a wide range of initiatives that reflected his contention—often attributed to his adherence to socialist ideology—that government could serve as a powerful tool for improving the lives of residents. He devoted considerable effort to improving government services, upgrading garbage collection and the fire department, expanding library access, starting a public television station and a public museum, and ensuring high quality infrastructure. He oversaw the development of thousands of units of low-income and veterans'