

(third award), and the Order of California. Major General Titus was an honor graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College.

General Titus was a life member of the Association of the United States Army. Walt, and his beloved Lucie Marx Titus, through their leadership in the William F. Dean Chapter of the Association of the United States Army, demonstrated a true devotion to the men and women of our armed services, both in our community, and throughout the country.

Today, I am humbled to recognize General Titus' numerous achievements, and I share my deepest sympathies with his wife Lucie and children Matthew and Chris.

TRIBUTE TO THE CARIBBEAN
AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SCI-
ENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2007

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to and show appreciation for the Caribbean American Medical and Scientific Association, CAMSA, and to enter into the RECORD an article from CaribNews entitled "Saying Thanks and Recognizing the Contribution."

Health care is an integral component of our Nation's well-being, yet many communities are left without the resources to access that care or receive health services that are not compatible with their cultural needs. CAMSA is on the cutting edge of health care delivery, providing culturally competent research and solutions concerning Caribbeans who have emigrated to the United States. CAMSA is creating significant professional alliances with non-Caribbean American health professionals, developing skills and strategies to better provide resources to their communities in both the United States and Caribbean nations.

I value CAMSA's contribution at a time when policy makers and health professionals are seeking ways to deliver health care and culturally relevant social services to communities that disproportionately bear the burden of disease yet lack the health care they need. CAMSA is improving the delivery of health care, making it more accessible to our Nation's Caribbean population; and I applaud their contribution to the health field.

HONORING THE JASPER HIGH
SCHOOL BULLDOGS

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2007

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the Jasper High School Bulldogs on their 3A Texas State Baseball Championship. Jasper, TX, is an enchanting town in southeast Texas and a proud part of the Eighth Congressional District.

The Bulldogs stormed through the State Tournament outscoring their opponents 25-7, including a 14-4 victory in the final game to set a record for most runs in the 3A State

Championship game. This was their first trip to the finals, after semi-final runs five previous times.

Every member of the team contributed over their championship run and Ryan Ellis was named the most valuable player of the state tournament after he drove in four runs with three hits and pitched the final 2½ innings in relief of starter Aaron Stephenson. The Bulldogs played with a team mentality the entire season, and they should all be proud to call themselves champions.

Members and staff of the Championship winning team include: Head Coach: Shawn Mixon; Assistant Coaches: Steve Smith, David Ford, Joey Brown; and Players: Malcolm Bronson, Ryan Ellis, Taylor Hart, Justin Parsons, Chantz Pryor, Blake Weller-Alexander, Jaylon Clotiaux, Robert Shellhammer, Aaron Stephenson, Cord Yates, Travis Reagan, John Bradley, Garrett Harrell, Fermin Gonzalez, Parker Phillips, Tyler Ernest, Ty Parker, Matthew Daniel, and Marx Marcantel.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the Jasper Bulldogs as they continue to be champions both on and off the field.

HONORING DR. DAVID L. EUBANKS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2007

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a Tennessean who truly embodies the Volunteer spirit of my home State of Tennessee.

On June 30, 2007, Dr. David L. Eubanks of Knoxville, TN, ends a remarkable run as president of Johnson Bible College in Knox County, TN.

David's journey began 54 years ago as a student at the school. His is a story of a man who was called to a higher service, not one of a man who was seeking it.

Following his own graduation from Johnson Bible College in 1953, David decided his work there was far from over. He signed on to teach at the school, and it was his work as an educator that showcased his character, purpose, and devotion.

When the trustees of the school offered him the job of president in November of 1968, it was out of the blue. But David said yes, and went on to serve as the school's leader for 39 years.

Under his leadership, Johnson Bible College has undergone a multimillion-dollar expansion and grown to over 850 students. It's a legacy that will be hard to match.

Today I honor the career Dr. David L. Eubanks, who held the title not only of president, but also of teacher, pastor, and friend to so many in the Johnson Bible College community.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to join me as I salute Dr. Eubanks and wish him the best as he enters a well-deserved retirement. I know he will continue to lead many toward higher education, and a closer relationship with God.

EMMETT TILL UNSOLVED CIVIL
RIGHTS CRIME ACT OF 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 20, 2007

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank my dear friend and colleague, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia for leading this effort.

The murder and subsequent miscarriage of justice in the unresolved civil rights cases still remains this country's biggest transgression. The first step towards erasing the injustices that has haunted the families of the victims is to, as a nation, acknowledge and give due diligence to these unsolved murders.

According to the FBI, there are roughly 100 unsolved homicide cases from that time period. Among those is the murder of Emmett Till—for whom the bill is named—an African-American teenager who was brutally beaten and shot in 1955. His killers tied a cotton gin to his neck and threw his body into a Mississippi river. That became a major event in the civil rights movement. Two men were prosecuted for the crime but were acquitted.

H.R. 923 authorizes \$10 million annually for fiscal years 2008-2017 for the Justice Department to hire special investigators to work on solving civil rights crimes dating back to before 1969.

Justice being served in these cases is a reality. To name a few examples in Mississippi: The 1994 conviction of Byron De La Beckwith for his role in the assassination of Medgar Evers. The 2005 conviction of Edgar Ray Killen for his role in the deaths of Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman, the three civil rights workers in Mississippi in 1964. The conviction was based, in part, on new evidence that he had boasted of the killing at a Ku Klux Klan rally and to others over the three decades after the crime; and most recently, James Ford Seale, convicted last Thursday, June 14, 2007, for his role in the abduction of two Charles Eddie Moore and Henry Hezekiah Dee, the African-American teenagers in Meadville, Mississippi, in 1964.

This bill provides an honest effort to bring closure to the more than 40 families of unresolved civil rights cases in Mississippi.

Such as the Family of Charles Brown of Yazoo City, Miss., 1957—A white man shot Brown, who was visiting the white man's sister. The Justice Department handed the case over to the state.

The Family of Jessie Brown of Winona, Miss., 1965—The 1965 NAACP annual report claimed white farmer R.M. Gibson killed Brown.

The Family of Eli Brumfield of McComb, Miss., 1961—Police officer B. F. Elmore alleged self-defense after shooting Brumfield. Police claimed Brumfield jumped from his car with a pocket knife after police pulled him over for speeding.

The Family of Silas (Ernest) Caston of Jackson, Miss., 1964—Caston was shot by a local police officer. CORE and NAACP filed a civil suit against Deputy Sheriff Herbert Sullivan. The result of that suit is unknown.

The Family of Vincent Dahmon of Natchez, Miss., 1966—Dahmon, 65, was shot in the head around the time of a march in support of James Meredith.

The Family of Woodrow Wilson Daniels of Water Valley, Miss., 1958—Sheriff Buster Treloar, identified by four witnesses as the man who beat Daniels to death in a prison, was freed after 23 minutes of deliberation by an all-white jury. "By God," Treloar said after the trial. "Now I can get back to rounding up bootleggers and damn niggers."

The Family of Pheld Evans of Canton, Miss., 1964—Medgar Evers identified Evans as having been killed under mysterious circumstances.

The Family of J. E. Evanston of Long Lake, Miss., 1955—Evanston's body is fished out of Long Lake in December. Evanston was a teacher in the local elementary school.

The Family of Jasper Greenwood of Vicksburg, Miss., 1964—Greenwood was found shot to death near his car on a rural road. Police said the slaying was not racially motivated.

The Family of Jimmie Lee Griffin of Sturgis, Miss., 1965—Griffin was killed in a hit-and-run accident. A coroner's report revealed Griffin was run over at least twice.

The Family of Luther Jackson of Philadelphia, Miss., 1959—Jackson was killed by police after he and his girlfriend were found talking in their car, which was stalled in a ditch. Police claim Jackson attacked them.

The Family of Ernest Jells of Clarksdale, Miss., 1964—Jells was accused of stealing a banana from a grocery and pointing a rifle at pursuing police officers. The officers were exonerated.

The Family of John Lee of Goshen Springs, Miss., 1965—Lee's body was found beaten on a country road.

The Family of Willie Henry Lee of Rankin County, Miss., 1965—Lee, who was known to have attended civil rights meetings, was found beaten on a country road. An autopsy revealed he died by strangulation from gas.

The Family of George Love of Indianola, Miss., 1958—Love was killed in a gun battle with police who believed he was responsible for a murder and arson. He was later cleared of any connection to the murder.

The Family of Sylvester Maxwell of Canton, Miss., 1963—Maxwell's castrated and mutilated body was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family.

The Family of Robert McNair of Pelahatchie, Miss., 1965—McNair was killed by a town constable.

The Family of Clinton Melton of Sumner, Miss., 1956—Elmer Otis Kimbell was cleared in Melton's death. Kimbell claimed Melton fired at him three times before he returned fire with a shotgun. No gun was found in Melton's car or on his body.

The Family of Booker T. Mixon of Clarksdale, Miss., 1959—Mixon's body was found lying on the side of the road, completely nude. Police claimed it was a hit-and-run, though family members cited his naked body and the extensive amount of flesh torn from his body as evidence of murder.

The Family of Nehemiah Montgomery of Merigold, Miss., 1964—Montgomery, 60, was shot by police after allegedly refusing to pay for gas. Police were acquitted, and the shooting was called justifiable homicide.

The Family of Sam O'Quinn of Centreville, Miss., 1959—O'Quinn, derided by some local whites for being "uppity," was shot after joining the NAACP.

The Family of Hubert Orsby of Pickens, Miss., 1964—Orsby's body was found in the Black River. It was reported that he was wearing a t-shirt with "CORE," written on it, representing the Congress of Racial Equality.

The Family of William Roy Prather of Corinth, Miss., 1959—Prather, 15, was killed in an anti-black Halloween prank. One of eight youths involved was indicted on manslaughter charges.

The Family of Johnny Queen of Fayette, Miss., 1965—A white off-duty constable was named in the pistol slaying of Johnny Queen. The shooting was not connected to any arrest.

The Family of Donald Rasberry of Okolona, Miss., 1965—Rasberry was shot to death by his plantation boss.

The Family of Jessie James Shelby of Yazoo City, Miss., 1956—Shelby, 23, was fatally wounded by a police officer who claimed he shot Shelby because he resisted arrest.

The Family of Ed Smith of State Line, Miss., 1958—A grand jury refused to indict L.D. Clark in the death of Smith, who was shot in his yard in front of his wife. Clark later reportedly bragged about the killing.

The Family of Eddie James Stewart of Crystal Springs, Miss., 1966—Stewart was reportedly beaten and shot while in police custody. Police claimed he was shot while trying to escape.

The Family of Isaiah Taylor of Ruleville, Miss., 1964—Taylor was shot by a police officer after allegedly lunging at him with a knife. The shooting was ruled a justifiable homicide.

The Family of Freddie Lee Thomas of LeFlore County, Miss., 1965—Federal investigators looked into the death of Thomas, 16. Thomas's brother believed he was murdered as a warning against black voter registration. The result of the investigation is unknown.

The Family of Saleam Triggs of Hattiesburg, Miss., 1965—The body of Mrs. Triggs was found mysteriously burned to death.

The Family of Clifton Walker of Adams County, Miss., 1964—Walker was killed by a shotgun blast at close range. The result of a federal investigation is unknown; and a host of others.

We must act—not only to bring these criminals to justice, but to also cleanse our Nation of this stain. The unsolved case of Emmett Till and other victims of the civil rights movement represent a terrible chapter in our Nation's history. Over the years there have been sporadic efforts to prosecute some of the civil rights era slayings that were ignored at the time. We need to address these injustices before it is too late—before they become permanent scars on our Nation's history. It is essential that Congress pass this legislation mandating a well-coordinated and well-funded effort to investigate and prosecute unsolved crimes from the civil rights era.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2007

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of a financial service product that was unique

to the United States when created in Massachusetts in 1907. I refer to Savings Bank Life Insurance, which was the brainchild of Louis D. Brandeis, then a prominent Boston attorney and subsequently, of course, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Legislation authored by Brandeis that created Savings Bank Life Insurance of Massachusetts was signed into law 100 years ago today by Massachusetts Governor Curtis Guild, Jr.

At a time when life insurance was often too expensive for ordinary citizens and especially recent immigrants to afford, Louis Brandeis examined the "delivery system," as we would call it in modern parlance, and concluded the Commonwealth's mutual savings banks could best fill this unmet need by selling life insurance policies directly to their depositors. Now, of course, financial services companies routinely offer banking and insurance products, but in 1907, this was a bold experiment. Indeed it was not until 1999 that this Congress passed legislation formally allowing banks and insurance companies to affiliate throughout the United States.

In the 100 years since its establishment in Massachusetts, Savings Bank Life Insurance has gained broad consumer acceptance to the point where the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts has become the leading provider of ordinary life insurance in Massachusetts. The company, headquartered in Woburn, Massachusetts, has nearly \$2 billion in assets and \$70 billion of life insurance in force.

I am especially pleased to note that, as the centerpiece of its centennial celebration, the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts has underwritten the production of a documentary entitled "Louis Brandeis: The People's Attorney," that traces the life and achievements of Justice Brandeis through the use of archival footage, images and reenactments, and features commentary by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, U.S. District Court Judge Mark Wolf, and several noted Brandeis scholars, as well as personal recollections by his three grandchildren. Produced by Emmy-award-winning Stuart Television Productions, the documentary will air on selected PBS television stations later this year.

Gerald T. Mulligan and Robert K. Sheridan, who serve respectively as chairman and chief executive officer of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts, deserve our appreciation not only for being the stewards of what Justice Brandeis called his greatest achievement, but for their efforts in the form of this new documentary to preserve and promote the life story of Justice Brandeis himself.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2007

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, I stayed at home due to an ongoing medical condition of a family member. As a result, I missed a number of votes. Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

Aye on H. Res. 189, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a "Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day" should be established. (Rollcall No. 549)