

to protect the citizens of their city, county, state and this country.

Deputy Herzog was kind and caring. He served his country not only as a law enforcement officer, but he was also a twenty-year veteran of the United States Army Special Forces.

Deputy Herzog was recently honored by the City of Newcastle at a dedication ceremony unveiling a new memorial in his honor.

The incredible loss of Rich to his wife, SunCha, and daughters, Sonja and Erika—their sacrifice—their husband and father—is still experienced every day and for the rest of their lives.

Madam Speaker, may we never forget the sacrifice the service of Deputy Rich Herzog and all of our fallen officers.

IN TRIBUTE TO ELIAS AND
DOROTHY TYLER

HON. JASON ALTMIRE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2007

Mr. ALTMIRE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dorothy Tyler and her late husband Elias. Twenty years ago this July, they incorporated their organization, the Tyler Youth Group, Inc., which has provided years of programming and support to the children of Aliquippa, Pennsylvania. Their exemplary record of service to their community makes them deserving of high praise.

At the time the Tyler Youth Group, Inc. was founded in 1983, it consisted of a drill team, majorettes, pom pom girls and a drum corps. The Tylers saw the group as a way to serve an unmet need of area youths: the need for after-school programming that would provide kids with productive activities that would help them grow and develop. With a bus they purchased themselves, they took their group to activities and competitions across the region.

Time passed and as both the group and its participants grew, the Tylers added new programming and facilities to meet the needs of the children. They began offering educational and career-oriented activities, and in 1989 they took a rundown, dilapidated building and turned it into a community center for Aliquippa youths and their families. Today, the Aliquippa Tyler Community Youth Center provides a range of activities and services conducive to the healthy growth and development of the area's children.

I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize the Tylers for their tremendous record of service to their community. Their commitment to helping develop healthy, productive young citizens serves as an example to us all.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF G.
GARY LETSON

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2007

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of G. Gary Letson, who recently passed away in his Los Altos home on July 4, 2007. Gary dedicated his life to edu-

cation and believed strongly in the power of teaching. His commitment to enriching science and math programs in our local schools has greatly raised the standard of education and inspired numerous students in our community.

G. Gary Letson was born on December 27, 1936 in San Diego, California to Neil Elizabeth Buck and Allen George Letson. He attended Hoover High School and then San Diego State University where he was a member of the Sigma Pi organization. As soon as he graduated, Gary began his teaching career and continued to serve his students and his community for the rest of his life.

Gary first taught high school science in the Grossmont School District in the San Diego area. He subsequently was named a Fulbright Scholar from 1964 to 1965 and traveled to Taegu University in South Korea, where he instructed biology teachers on more effective teaching methods. In 1967, he returned to the United States and settled in Santa Clara County, where he taught in numerous high schools over the next three decades.

During his 30 year tenure at the Fremont Union High School District, Gary taught mathematics and science at Sunnyvale High School, where he mentored me through my first formative teaching experience. Gary provided me with the firm foundation not only to teach the subject math, but to teach the whole child. That meant challenging the school administration on many occasions. I know today while we deal with policy his counsel still echoes in my mind saying, "Remember the whole child."

Gary went on to teach at Fremont High School and Monta Vista High School. His passion for his science and math was contagious as he motivated countless students with his innovative teaching methods and enthusiastic pedagogy. Gary treated all his students with the utmost respect and believed strongly in the potential of every young person who walked into his classroom. His sincere concern for his students was apparent in their interactions as he strived not just to teach the material but also to stimulate his students and to create a genuine interest in the subject matter he covered.

After retirement in 1996, Gary remained active in the Los Altos School District as a science aide at Almond Elementary School, a tutor at Mountain View High School and as a substitute teacher in the Mountain View and Los Altos High School Districts. Throughout his career, Gary was a strong proponent of outdoor science education programs and worked hard to introduce innovative curriculum to local high schools. His love for ecology and hands on learning reflected his focus on conservation and environmental awareness, a consciousness that he passed on to his students.

Besides his extensive work in the local school districts, Gary also faithfully served the community at large since the late 1960s through the Saint Thomas Episcopal Church in Sunnyvale. He played a major role in the Our Daily Bread program and also volunteered as a Vestry member and a Senior Warden. He actively assisted the Bible study and outreach programs and was a leader in overseeing church renovations. Gary diligently strove to become an "international Christian", ensuring that his every action was consistent with his beliefs. Furthermore, he was active in local community services including the League of

Women Voters. After his retirement, he regularly volunteered as a poll worker in elections.

G. Gary Letson passed away on July 4, 2007 at the age of 70. He is survived by his loving wife of 39 years Jan Letson, his son and daughter-in-law Brian and Amy Letson, and his daughter Mary Letson. Gary left a legacy of excellence in teaching and touched the lives of numerous youth. Throughout his life, he believed strongly in the capacity of youth to make a positive impact on the community and thus devoted his life to guiding future generations on the path to success. We are forever grateful for his commitment to education in the math and science departments, and his contributions will continue to benefit our community long into the future.

COMMEMORATING ARIZONA NA-
TIVE AMERICAN RIGHT TO VOTE
DAY SATURDAY, JULY 14, 2007

HON. HARRY E. MITCHELL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2007

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor our Native American communities, twenty-two federally recognized Arizona tribal nations, representing more than 300,000 community members.

On June 2, 1924, the United States Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act which guaranteed certain citizenship rights to Native Americans, however in Arizona that did not guarantee their right to vote.

Yet as early as 1863, before citizenship was granted, Pima and Maricopa warriors were serving in the United States Army protecting settlers in the Arizona territory.

Additionally, while Arizona Native Americans were not considered citizens of the United States before World War I, more than 8,000 Native Americans from Arizona served our country in the United States military during World War I.

In 1928, Peter Porter, a Pima from the Gila River Indian Community, courageously filed the initial lawsuit to challenge the denial of Native Americans' right to vote yet his efforts were denied by the Arizona Supreme Court. The Court argued that Native Americans were under federal guardianship.

In 1940 this distinguished body passed the Nationality Act of 1940, reaffirming citizenship of Native Americans, inspiring more than 25,000 Native Americans to serve in our country in the United States military. Yet, they were still being denied the right to vote in Arizona.

In 1947, two brave Yavapai men, Frank Harrison and Harry Austin, filed suit to overturn the 1928 Arizona Supreme Court decision which denied Native Americans the right to vote. The acts of these courage men, members of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Community, a community I am honored to serve and represent in the United States Congress, won the landmark case. On July 15, 1948, the 1928 court ruling was overturned and Arizona's Native Americans confirmed their right to vote.

Sunday, July 15, 2007, is Arizona Native America Right to Vote Day. It is with a great deal of pride that I rise today to honor our Arizona Native American community on this very special day. It is also with great resolve that

I reaffirm my commitment to our Native people, honor their sovereignty and urge the United States Congress to honor all commitments conferred with our Native American Tribal Nations.

COMPARISON AND HISTORY TEACH US A LOT

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2007

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a thoughtful comparison of U.S. military strategy in Vietnam and present-day military operations in Iraq written by Jerry Hogan, a retired Army Lieutenant Colonel who lives in Heath, TX, in the Fourth Congressional District. I urge my colleagues to review and reflect upon this as Congress faces critical decisions in the upcoming months on funding the war on terror.

COMPARISON AND HISTORY TEACH US A LOT (By Jerry Hogan)

Sometimes it is important that we look at what we have done in the past to make sure we don't make the same mistakes again.

In 1950, believe it or not, the United States established a military assistance and advisory group in Vietnam to advise the French puppet government on strategy and train Vietnamese soldiers. This started America's longest war that did not end until April of 1975 with the infamous "Fall of Saigon" that we saw in our living rooms thanks to the modern miracle of television. For the almost three million of us who served in that war, those pictures on our TV sets burned holes through our heads as we saw first hand what we had done to a country and its people as we abandoned them without finishing the job we helped start.

Unfortunately there are many similarities between the U.S. involvement in Vietnam and our current involvement in Iraq. While we had advisors in Vietnam starting in 1950, our real combat role that saw the buildup of our forces go from 16,000 to 553,000, did not start until after the Gulf of Tonkin incident where, on August 2, 1964, one of our Naval ships was attacked by torpedo boats along North Vietnam's coast. Two days later, another "attack" occurred in about the same place against two more of our ships. These "attacks" led to retaliatory air strikes on our part and caused Congress to approve the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which gave the president power to conduct military operations in Southeast Asia without declaring war. Later it was determined that the second "attack" was questionable which caused many people to say we entered this conflict under false pretenses. Sound anything like how we got into Iraq according to the opponents of that war?

The Vietnam War is viewed by many historians as a Cold War conflict between the United States, its allies, and the Republic of Vietnam on one side, and the Soviet Union, its allies, the People's Republic of China, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the other. Many others, particularly the vocal opponents to the U.S. involvement in this war, viewed the conflict as a civil war between communist and non communist Vietnamese factions.

Today, the War in Iraq is viewed as a battleground between the US, its allies, and the Republic of Iraq versus the Islamist Jihadis and their allies, Syria and Iran, in the International War on Terrorism. Exchange the

words "communist and non communist" with "Sunni and Shiite" and you hear the same arguments today about this war being just a civil war between two opposing religious factions in Iraq. Isn't it amazing how history seems to repeat itself with us Americans?

While actual U.S. combat operations did not start in Vietnam until 1964, U.S. forces assumed full responsibility for training the South Vietnamese Army in 1956 and President Kennedy increased our troop strength from 500 to over 16,000 when he took office. In his inaugural address, he made that famous pledge we know so well: "the U.S. will pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty." Remember what President Bush continues to say about our support for Afghanistan and Iraq as they held their elections and voted for a democratic form of government and how we would stand with them in their desire for a free and elected democracy? Sounds like two of our presidents so heavily involved with two separate unpopular wars had the same views!

During the Vietnam War, the U.S. had a Draft for supplying personnel needed in the military. President Johnson refused to mobilize the Reserve units during the war as he feared a political backlash. This led to larger draft call ups and the extension of some tours of duty. It also put a heavy strain on U.S. forces committed to other parts of the world. While the military today is an all-volunteer force, the same problems face the services today; tour extensions in Iraq for the Soldiers and Marines, equipment shortages, limited capabilities in other areas of the world, repeated tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan, and continued pressure on families of the service men and women. Again, you might think we learned from previous mistakes.

In January of 1968, the forces of North Vietnam launched the surprise "Tet Offensive" in hopes of sparking a national uprising. While the military objectives were not achieved, the U.S. public was shocked and confused over the war as General Westmoreland, the commander in Vietnam, had just predicted "the end comes into view." The American media, which had been largely supportive of the administration, turned on President Johnson for what had become an increasing credibility gap. His approval ratings dropped from 48% to 36%; he declined to run for re-election; and the public's support for the war started a rapid decline. Any of this sound like something you may have heard recently?

In December, 1974, the Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, which cut off all military funding to the South Vietnamese government. The act went on to restrict the number of U.S. military personnel allowed in Vietnam to "no more than 4000 within six months of enactment and 3000 within one year." By April of 1975 only four months after the cutoff of funds and the removal of essentially all U.S. forces, the Republic of Vietnam fell to the victors from the North.

During the Vietnam War, over 250,000 South Vietnamese military were killed and about 1.2 million were wounded. It is estimated that somewhere between two and five million Vietnamese civilians were killed. 58,000 Americans lost their life while 153,000 were wounded. In Iraq today, about 3,500 Americans have been killed and about 18,000 have been wounded. Close to 350 U.S. personnel have been killed in Afghanistan. Statistics on Iraqi and Afghanistan's military and civilian casualties are not available but estimates show they are high as well.

So what does this all mean today? Clearly there are two opposing views as to what

should happen in Iraq. The President has been consistent in his view that we are fighting an International War on Terrorism and that freedom and democracy need help in the Middle East. Iraq is a fledgling democracy trying to establish itself after decades of dictatorship and after being made a main battleground by the worldwide Jihadist forces. Strong religious and political forces, both within and outside Iraq, are making the process of democracy very difficult. A military solution will not solve the problems in Iraq; it must be a political solution with a military component. Political will, as much as military might, is a decisive factor in this outcome.

The second view being expressed daily by some of our elected officials in Washington calls for a timetable for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq. In my considered military view, this outlandish stupid course of action takes us right back to the days of Vietnam and is nothing more than a political proposal that leads us once again to watching the "Fall of Saigon" in our living rooms, but this time it will be the "Fall of Baghdad." I really don't want to go through that again . . . and I hope you don't either. Let your elected officials know how you feel.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO CAMPBELL SOUP ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAPOLEON OHIO MANUFACTURING FACILITY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 11, 2007

Mr. GILLMOR. Madam Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to a special company in northwest Ohio. On July 17, 2007, the Campbell Soup Company will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the largest soup manufacturing facility in the world, located in the town of Napoleon, in the heart of northwest Ohio.

When Campbell's first came to Napoleon, the town of 5,500 was located just 16 miles from what was then the "new" Ohio turnpike alongside some of the most fertile farms in the United States. The combination of abundant resources, a strong transportation network and a terrific work force all helped bring Campbell's to value northwest Ohio.

Few would dispute that the growth of Napoleon to a city of more than 9,000 citizens is tied to the progress of the Campbell's facility. Only 50 years ago, the first cans of Chicken and Rice Soup came off the Napoleon assembly line. With the popularity of products such as canned spaghetti and V8 juice, today the Napoleon facility manufactures nearly 100 million individual products from almost 500 different varieties, ranging from Prego sauces to Swanson broth, and Campbell's full offering of beverage and soup items.

With 65 acres under roof, including more than 2 million square feet to manufacture Campbell's trademark soups, the Napoleon facility remains among Campbell's and the food processing industry's most modern and sophisticated facilities. In almost every year since 1957, Campbell's has invested in new technology at Napoleon that has helped to reach the heights of efficient, quality production that it is legendary for today, from vegetable sorting machines in 1960 to a new plastic bottle expansion in 2004.