

With the arrival of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War, and the deaths of the last Union and Confederate soldier, respectively, in 1956 and 1961, people began to consider the importance of these relics, personal items, letters, diaries, and other memorabilia that the soldiers took home. Scholars and researchers, collectors, museum curators, and others who knew the historic importance of these artifacts have renewed the connections to the conflict and have sought to protect and preserve the Civil War's tangible heritage that the soldiers cherished. From the day the guns fell silent up until this moment, these artifacts and other memorabilia have helped us define and understand our Civil War.

The personal artifacts of the Civil War have spawned a large and growing interest in the Civil War. Probably more books and articles have been written about the war than any other era in our history. Researchers, writers, curators, and many average Americans have felt the need to own, study and preserve what that long-gone generation once owned. These artifacts which now populate the homes, shops, museums, schools and any number of other venues have great meaning for many of us today. As a result, entrepreneurs have opened commercial establishments to trade these relics in honest commercial enterprise.

The fascination with the Civil War has grown a new generation of sellers and collectors. Original artifacts and memorabilia have skyrocketed in value among collectors and others. A "belt plate," which most people know as a buckle, sold for \$5 in 1960, and now cost as much as \$200 to a \$1000 depending on the particular item. Sadly, unscrupulous people have opened new markets in fraudulent items that never saw the Civil War.

As a result, the entry of fake items into the market for relics and artifacts not only cheats people financially, but also disrupts historical scholarship and the legitimate display in museums and other venues. Internet trade makes it easier for people to sell fake items to unschooled and unwary buyers because the con artists are unknown, many working overseas to flood the market with costly junk. To protect the true artifacts of the Civil War era, I propose new legislation designed to interfere with the manufacture and sale of fraudulent items, and increasing the awareness among sellers and buyers of the large trade in these fake items.

Our bill would add a second title to existing Federal law, the "Hobby Protection Act," which requires that fake political items and memorabilia, and numismatic items must have the words "copy" or "facsimile" clearly stamped on them to ensure that they are recognized as replicas or non-authentic items. Because original Civil War artifacts and memorabilia are highly prized and can reach into the thousands of dollars depending on the particular item, those determined to make a dishonest dollar, can easily replicate an original item, or worse, produce an item that is a pure fantasy piece—an artifact that never existed during the Civil War.

While this legislation will not end the trafficking in fake Civil War items, it will provide sanctions through the Federal Trade Commission for manufacturers who purport to offer authentic Civil War relics and artifacts, when they are in fact fake junk.

This legislation is essential if we want to ensure these artifacts and memorabilia of the

Civil War era retain their historic importance for generations to come. I urge my colleagues to support the "Civil War Artifact Authenticity Act."

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CONGRATULATING EUGENE FELIX CERVANTES 100TH BIRTHDAY

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**HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 8, 2007*

Mr. McKEON. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor and extend my congratulations to Eugene Felix Cervantes and his family on the occasion of his 100th birthday, which will be celebrated on November 10, 2007 at the California Mission Inn in Rosemead, California.

Mr. Cervantes is an example of one of the many Americans that have brought about the profound change that make this country what it is today. Starting a successful business, serving as a private civilian employee of the U.S. Navy, membership in community and business organizations, and a sincere appreciation for the natural wonders of our State are all parts of a life that serves as a definitive example of the American dream.

Born on November 15, 1907 in San Gabriel, California, Mr. Cervantes has many grand achievements to look back upon. In the early 1930s, Mr. Cervantes received his pilot's license. He went on to own two aircrafts and part of an airport. When the depression of the 1930s hit hard, he kept his head up and enrolled in night classes, teaching himself engineering. Though he never received an official degree in engineering, he was truly a self-taught engineer.

In 1934, Mr. Cervantes married Mary Loya and had two sons, Richard and Donald. The young family moved to Mare Island in Vallejo, California, where Mr. Cervantes worked for the U.S. Navy at the naval submarine base. There, he did a great deal of work with ship board ventilation. His engineering background soon made him stand out, and he rose to the head of the department.

The early 1930s were a peaceful time for the family, with plenty of recreation opportunities on the base. However, war clouds were looming on the horizon in Europe, and chaos broke loose with the December 7, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Mr. Cervantes moved his family back to Alhambra, California to take a job with Bethlehem Steel's Ship Building Division as an engineer in charge of on-board ventilation at the company's design facility at the Port of San Pedro. He was divorced and married his second wife, his beloved of 62 years, Betty Helgeson from Brainerd, Minnesota.

At the end of World War II, Mr. Cervantes put everything on the line to pursue the American dream of owning a business. The sheet metal company that he started in Compton, California in 1945 grew to handle some of the largest mechanical projects in the State. It was incorporated in 1962 and moved to Orange County, where it became known as Air Conditioning Systems, Inc. In 1985, the company was awarded a contract to design and build a portable ground support air conditioning unit for the Space Shuttle. The company went on to design and fabricate many highly specialized air conditioning systems, including B1

ground support, NAVSTAR Tracking Van, and Space Shuttle Assembly Building. In national recognition, the company was presented the Administrators Award for Excellence by the Small Business Administration.

Throughout his life, Mr. Cervantes remained an avid golfer and a dedicated member of the Rio Honda Country Club. He played into his 92nd Birthday and shot his age on several occasions. He held membership in many clubs and community and business organizations. When he fully retired in 1987, he moved to his new home at Canyon Crest Country Club in Riverside, California.

Mr. Cervantes' love for the beautiful Sierra Nevada Mountains, involvement in the community, and passion for helping people who were "down on their luck" are just a few of the things that have made his life so special. In 100 years, he has gone from horse and buggy to space exploration. Few people are blessed with such an exciting and extraordinary life. Mr. Cervantes is truly a great American, Californian, father, grandfather, and great grandfather.

Madam Speaker and my colleagues, I ask that you join me in honoring Eugene Felix Cervantes today. I hope we all have the good fortune to live such a full life as he has. He is a great man and his family and friends are very proud of all of these achievements.

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TRIBUTE TO LUTHER HOLLAND

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**HON. TOM LATHAM**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 8, 2007*

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Luther Holland of the McCallensburg Lions Club for his longtime service to the International Lions Club.

Luther has been named a Melvin Jones Fellow, which is one of the highest forms of recognition conferred by the Lions Clubs International Federation. The International Lions Club is a volunteer organization which works together to answer the needs that challenge communities around the world, including an end to preventable blindness, cleaning local parks and providing essential supplies to victims of natural disasters.

Luther was nominated because of his tireless dedication to improving his community. He has always attended and volunteered for community dinners and given his time for many fundraisers. He is a great example for this community, and I commend him on his enduring commitment.

I consider it an honor to represent Luther Holland in Congress, and I wish him the very best in his continued voluntary service.

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INTRODUCTION OF HOKIE SPIRIT MEMORIAL FUND TAX EXEMPTION ACT

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**HON. BOB GOODLATTE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 8, 2007*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Speaker, on April 16, 2007, the tranquil campus of Virginia Tech, and the Town of Blacksburg, was shattered by the actions of a lone gunman. The

horror that the Virginia Tech community has experienced is something that every parent, every American, hopes they never have to learn has affected their families and friends.

Although this horrendous and unspeakable violence showed the worst of mankind, it also showed what those of us who have been a part of the Virginia Tech community for years have always known . . . the students, the instructors, the administrators, and the citizens of Blacksburg care deeply for one another and take great pride in their community. Even in the worst circumstances, the Virginia Tech community showed great compassion for their fellow man and did what they could to help each other. Liviu Librescu, a survivor of the Holocaust, blocked the doorway of his classroom so that his students could climb out the windows to safety. Ryan Clark, a Resident Advisor in the West Ambler Johnston Hall, rushed into the hallway to help his fellow students when the first attack came, and became the second victim. And I was deeply saddened to learn that one of my constituents, Henry Lee—a graduate of William Fleming High School in Roanoke—was among those who died in the attack on Norris Hall.

In the days and months following this tragedy, the Virginia Tech Community and Hokie Nation saw an outpouring of love and support from people around the country. The university saw donations come in excess of \$7 million as people sought to give aid to those affected. As time went on, the university had to decide how to use the money donated as a result of this horrific act, and the university made a wise and selfless choice. They decided that the best way to disburse this money was to put it in the hands of those who experienced and lost the most as a result of this unspeakable violence. So, last month Virginia Tech distributed the money to 79 families or individuals. These are the families that have lost the most, and have experienced emotional trauma that no one should ever have to experience. This money, given by people across the Nation, is a small way to help those directly affected by this horrendous act. The families can determine the best uses for these contributions. Some already have decided to endow memorial scholarships at Virginia Tech or elsewhere. Some simply have bills to pay.

While the university has acted graciously to help the families, we have discovered that there is a new problem the families are facing, this time by the Federal Government. It has become apparent that the funds these families received will become significantly reduced because of taxes. Funds some families desperately need to pay medical bills, funeral costs, and to simply rebuild their lives. The last thing these families need to worry about is an additional tax burden. And I guarantee that those who gave so generously want their money going to help those directly affected, not paying taxes. I do not believe that these funds should be taxed or that it is Congress's intent that they should be taxed.

In 2001, Congress passed P.L. 107-143. In this bill there is a provision that makes qualified disaster payments exempt from taxes. There is no doubt that this was in fact a disaster—ask any member of the Virginia Tech Community, Hokie Nation, or a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia and to them it unequivocally was. In fact, the Governor of Virginia declared so that day. Despite this well intentioned law, that Congress passed to make

tax-exempt payments from qualified disasters, the families and the university have all been told it is likely these funds will be taxed. It was not the intention of the Congress that disaster payments should be taxed, and I am proud to join Mr. Boucher in introducing legislation that will seek to have these funds, like those resulting from any other disaster, tax-exempt.

The tragedy at Virginia Tech will never leave our minds, but we in Congress have an opportunity to help rebuild this community. I ask all Members of Congress to join us in supporting this legislation. Let us help the families and those so personally affected as they seek to rebuild their lives.

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HONORING THE SOVIET JEWISH FREEDOM MOVEMENT H. RES. 759

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**HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ**  
OF FLORIDA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2007

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, December 7th marks the 40th anniversary of the mass movement for Soviet Jewish freedom, and the 20th anniversary of the Freedom Sunday Rally for Soviet Jews on the National Mall in Washington, DC. To honor the movement, I am proud to co-sponsor H. Res. 759, a resolution celebrating both of these milestones. We remember these moments to commemorate all of those who struggled and died for their freedom and to celebrate the efforts of advocacy groups that tirelessly campaigned for Soviet Jewry.

Twenty years ago, on December 7, 1987, more than 250,000 people rallied in Washington, DC to support freedom and amnesty for Jews living in the Soviet Union. The human rights campaign resulted from more than two decades of human rights violations and utter lack of freedom for Jews in the Soviet Union. The governmental policy on Soviet Jews violated even the most basic of human rights, including freedom of religion, freedom of movement, and the freedom to study ones culture, language and heritage. Soviet Jews were at risk of arrest, exile to Siberia and harassment for exercising their right to practice their religion or celebrate the Zionist movement. However despite the odds and risks there were many brave Soviet Jews, who worked clandestinely and tirelessly to spread Zionism, and raise Jewish consciousness among Soviet Jewry.

The movement to raise awareness of the Soviet Jewish plight became a global effort in the 1980s due to the work of many American advocacy groups. My heart is warmed by the work of groups that organized protests, petitions, demonstrations, and rallies in United States and all over the world. Through these united efforts, we have witnessed historic progress over the past 20 years, successfully opening the doors for millions of Soviet Jews who had been held as virtual prisoners within their own country. The movement also helped to cement Jewish solidarity, raise charity and unite Jews from all over the world.

However, the struggle for religious freedom continues today in many other countries. Activists labor tirelessly in the United States and abroad to fight anti-Semitism and religious discrimination wherever it exists. It is incumbent upon us to remember the lessons from the

movement for tolerance and religious freedom in the Soviet Union as we continue the fight for religious rights around the world. I commend Congressman WAXMAN for this timely and important resolution recognizing this milestone, and I support the ongoing efforts of those promoting religious freedom worldwide.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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**HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2007

Mrs. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following vote. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On November 7, 2007, rollcall vote 1059, On Agreeing to the Resolution—H. Res. 801, Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3688) to implement the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement—I would have voted “aye.”

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INTRODUCTION OF THE MAKE NO CENTS UNTIL IT MAKES SENSE ACT

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**HON. RON PAUL**  
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2007

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I am introducing this bill in response to H.R. 3956, which would unconstitutionally delegate the authority to determine the metal content of coins to the Secretary of the Treasury. While I am concerned at the high cost of minting pennies, I am not entirely convinced that the Mint needs to mint as many pennies as it does. Over the past 30 years, over 300 billion pennies have been minted, more than twice as many coins as all other denominations combined. This is over 1,000 pennies for each man, woman, and child in this country.

I find it hard to believe that with this many pennies having been minted, we still have a shortage of pennies. My bill would prohibit the minting of pennies until the Treasury and Federal Reserve certify that there is no surplus of pennies. If there is a surplus of pennies, it makes no sense for the Mint to continue to coin them if each penny costs more than one cent to produce. If there really were a shortage, the onus would be on the Treasury and Federal Reserve to conduct their survey in a timely fashion in order to facilitate further penny production.

In the event of a shortage I would urge my colleagues to consider Mr. ROSKAM's H.R. 4036, which addresses the cost issue by changing the composition of pennies while maintaining the Congressional control and oversight mandated by the Constitution.

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TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM “BERT” LUCAS

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**HON. TOM LATHAM**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2007

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize William “Bert” Lucas for his