

Brokaw in his book was describing Harold S. Nelson when he wrote: "The World War II generation did what was expected of them. But they never talked about it. It was part of their code."

The character of Mr. Nelson was formed on the anvil of adversity. His innate sense of justice and fairness made him "a man ahead of his time." Yet, I believe he shared the same philosophy expressed by the late and former Congressman Carl Elliott who upon receiving the JFK Profile in Courage Award for fighting segregation at great personal cost said: "There are those who said I was ahead of my time, but they were wrong. I believe that I was always behind the times that ought to be."

Harold S. Nelson taught us about fundamental values and behavior: that your word was your bond, your handshake was a contract, you conducted business "standing and facing". As Paul Alagia said "Harold never ran out on a friend." Again, just like Congressman Carl Elliott, Mr. Nelson "never swapped an old friend for a new one". With the advent of computers and all the new technological gadgets designed to help us get through an ever increasingly complex world, Mr. Nelson's approach was "Give me a Big Chief tablet and a pencil."

An observer of modern American life recently lamented: "We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our values. We love too seldom, and hate too often. We've learned how to make a living, but not a life. We've added years to life, not life to years."

May Mr. Nelson's greatest "life lesson to us spare us this dilemma. So when the world overwhelms us, the pace too hectic, let us heed Mr. Nelson's advice "give me a Big Chief tablet and a pencil". Let us return to the basic goodness of life: honesty, integrity and compassion.

Harold Samuel Nelson (known and loved as Daddy, Grandpa, Harold and Mr. Nelson) would have even helped us grieve. He would have told us not to be sad, then cry with us; he would have told us to march on, then he would have taken the first step, and lastly, knowing his love for poetry, he would have read "When I Must Leave You" by Helen S. Rice:

When I must leave you
For a Little while
Please do not grieve
And shed wild tears
And hug your sorrow to you
Through the years,
But start out bravely
With a gallant smile; And for my sake
And in my name
Live on and do
All things the same,
Feed not your loneliness
On empty days,
But fill each waking hour
In useful ways,
Reach out your hand
In comfort and in cheer
And I will comfort you
And hold you near; And never, never
Be afraid to die,
For I am waiting for you in the sky.

Harold Samuel Nelson lives on in our hearts and souls.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained yesterday attending a funeral. I missed rollcall vote Nos. 1082 through 1085. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all four votes.

REMEMBERING UKRAINE'S HISTORY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to record painful events in Ukraine's past. Throughout Ukraine's more than millennium-long history, it has often been attacked and occupied due to its geo-political location, fertile lands and rich natural resources. Because the Ukrainian nation continuously fought to ward off the enemies and preserve its freedom, many occupying powers resorted to oppression in order to maintain their control of Ukraine. It is widely held that one of the most brutal policies designed to subjugate Ukraine was carried out by the Stalinist regime of the former Soviet Union.

History records that in order to suppress the numerous rebellions of the Ukrainian peasantry to the collectivization and Russification policies aggressively implemented by the Communists, Stalin set out to destroy the entire nation. His government imposed draconian grain quotas and enforced their fulfillment with brutality seldom seen in history. Secret police and specially created brigades were instructed to confiscate everything down to the last grain. They also confiscated money and any valuables in order to deprive people of any means for survival. Severe and swift punishments—often death—were delivered for any attempt to steal even a minuscule amount of grain or other foodstuffs. The Royal Consulate of Italy reported in 1933: "through barbaric requisitions . . . the Moscow government has effectively engineered not so much a scarcity . . . but rather a complete absence of every means of subsistence throughout the Ukrainian countryside." Stalin also sealed off the Ukrainian border to prevent migration. In 1932, a directive was issued to arrest anyone who tried to leave Ukraine without proper documentation. According to Russian scholar Ivnitsky, 219,460 individuals were arrested per this directive and 186,588 of them were sent back to their villages to die.

Eyewitness accounts provide vivid and gruesome details. Here is what one witness described to the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression in 1954: "The farmers with faces and legs swollen from the hunger of the famine were invading the town and were dying in masses in the streets. The administration of the town was unable to bury the dead farmers in time, and there was a repulsive odor in the air during all this time. The police, or rather militia patrols, driving along the streets, collected the corpses. They also took those completely exhausted by starvation

who arrived in town to ask for 'a little bit of bread', put them on the mound of corpses saying, 'you'll get there, don't worry.' I saw this all myself, and quite often."

It is hard and painful to comprehend that these actions were not known to the world, in part because of the denial of the famine-genocide by Soviet authorities and refusal of offers of international aid. The tragic events of 1932–1933 in Ukraine remained hidden for many decades. The world is still largely unaware of the cruelty with which the totalitarian Stalinist regime killed 7–10 million innocent people in an effort to break a people who strove for freedom and independence. The Ukrainian American community has done much to change this situation. On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Ukrainian famine-genocide, we remind the world of the honors that the Ukrainian nation survived and honor the memory of the innocent victims of the inhumane policies of the Stalinist regime. Remembering the events of the past helps to ensure that this type of tragedy does not recur anywhere in the world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, October 13, 2007, I inadvertently missed three votes. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted as follows:

- (1) Rollcall No. 1083: "Yes" On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the resolution.
- (2) Rollcall No. 1084: "Yes" On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the resolution.
- (3) Rollcall No. 1085: "Yes" On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the resolution.

HONORING CLARE AND MARYELLEN BERRYHILL

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of Clare and Maryellen Berryhill for their tremendous dedication to promoting agriculture in the Central Valley. The Berryhills are being honored at The Greater Yosemite Council Boy Scouts of America's Annual Distinguished Citizens Dinner on October 24, 2007 in Modesto, CA.

Clare Berryhill was born and raised in the Central Valley. He was a third generation farmer and winegrape grower. Mr. Berryhill attended Modesto Junior College and the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he majored in agriculture. Clare Berryhill and Maryellen Rossel, of Modesto, were married in 1949.

While managing their ranch in Ceres, CA, both became very involved in the community. Mr. Berryhill operated a fruit dehydrating business, and in 1960 he was named Young Farmer in Stanislaus County. He was the first president of the California Winegrape Growers Association. He was also one of many generations in the family to serve on the Ceres Unified School Board of Trustees. During this

time Mrs. Berryhill helped to manage the farm, taught music at Denair High School and was involved in the Parent Teacher Association.

In 1969, Mr. Berryhill's involvement turned to politics. He was asked to run for the California Assembly and won. His victory was a crucial one and he was even congratulated, in person, by then Governor Ronald Reagan. He served as an Assemblyman from 1969 to 1970. Later, he was elected into office as a California State senator, where in 1976 he successfully authored landmark legislation to establish the annual "Grape Crush Report". This is a reporting process that became essential to the economic wellbeing of the winegrape and wine industries. Also, as State senator, he was able to have enough land donated to Modesto Junior College to expand the campus. He served as a State senator from 1972 to 1976.

One last service to the California government came after Mr. Berryhill's retirement. He was asked by Governor George Deukmejian to serve as California Director (Secretary) of Agriculture. At the time, California was battling African bees, Mexican fruit flies, gypsy moths, apple maggots and a contamination scare with cheese, watermelons, and grapes. With his previous leadership experience and his knowledge of agriculture, Mr. Berryhill was able to help develop an agriculture policy in California that continues to stand today. Due to his efforts in resolving these problems, he was featured in "People" magazine.

Mrs. Berryhill and their five children Betsy, Tom, Lynne, Janie, and Bill supported Mr. Berryhill in all of his campaigns. They volunteered by walking precincts, playing musical instruments and traveling throughout the districts in the Berryhill Band Wagon. Mr. and Mrs. Berryhill enjoyed their family, community, politics, art and the land. They traveled between three homes in their retirement: a cattle ranch in Montana, a home in San Carlos, Mexico, and their original ranch in Ceres, California. Clare Berryhill passed away in March of 1996 and Maryellen Berryhill passed away in July of this year. They have left a legacy that is not easily matched. They are survived by their five children, eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to posthumously honor Clare and Maryellen Berryhill for the impact that they had on agriculture in the Central Valley and the State of California. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring their lives and wishing the best for their family.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, unfortunately yesterday, November 13, 2007, I was unable to cast my votes on H.R. 3315, H.R. 1593, H.R. 3403, and H.R. 3461 and wish the RECORD to reflect my intentions had I been able to vote.

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1082 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3315, to provide that the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center shall be known as Emancipation Hall, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1083 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R.

1593, the Second Chance Act of 2007, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1084 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3403, 911 Modernization and Public Safety Act of 2007, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall No. 1085 on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3461, Safeguarding America's Families by Enhancing and Reorganizing New and Efficient Technologies Act of 2007, I would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO JOHN WOODRUFF

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor John Woodruff, an Olympic Gold Medalist who passed away last week at the age of 92. Woodruff, a native of Connellsburg, Pennsylvania, was one of the most remarkable athletes in the world and will always be remembered for his astonishing come-from-behind victory in the 800 meter run at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

John Woodruff is also remembered as one of the great American rags-to-riches success stories. Born into a struggling family with 11 siblings, John overcame numerous obstacles on his way to becoming an American hero. He dropped out of high school to work in order to help support his family, but was denied a job. He returned to school, joined the track team and earned a scholarship to the University of Pittsburgh, becoming the first member of his family to attend college.

It was the summer of his freshman year that Woodruff qualified for the Olympic Games, outrunning the best American distance runners in the field to make it to Berlin. It was there, during the 800 meter final, that Woodruff pulled one of the riskiest moves in the history of the Olympic Games. Finding himself boxed in by several professional runners, Woodruff stopped in the middle of the race and let everyone pass him. He then ran around the other runners to take the lead, becoming the first American in 24 years to win the race.

Woodruff returned home a hero, and continued his college and track career, during which time he won numerous championships and set the American record in the 800 meter run, which lasted 12 years. He graduated from Pitt and served in World War II and Korea, after which he retired as a lieutenant colonel. He passed away on October 30th in Fountain Hills, Arizona.

John Woodruff was a true American hero who proved that with determination and hard work, any feat can be overcome. Our thoughts are with his family as they mourn their loss, and may they be comforted in knowing that John will be remembered as a leader who dedicated his life to serving his country as both an Olympian and a soldier. His legacy will live on in Connellsburg, as his community honors and remembers their hero at a memorial service on Sunday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "PRIVACY AND CYBERCRIME ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2007"

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the bipartisan "Privacy and Cybercrime Enforcement Act of 2007," along with Representatives SMITH, SCOTT, FORBES, and SANCHEZ. This bill will provide new tools to federal prosecutors to combat identity theft and other computer crimes. I am pleased that Representatives SMITH, SCOTT and FORBES, who have been valuable partners in combating the growing problem of identity theft for many years, have joined me in introducing this important criminal bill.

The Privacy and Cybercrime Enforcement Act takes several important steps to protect Americans from the growing and evolving threat of identity theft and other cybercrimes. First, to better protect American consumers, our bill provides the victims of identity theft with the ability to seek restitution in federal court for the loss of time and money spent restoring their credit and remedying the harms of identity theft, so that identity theft victims can be made whole.

Second, because identity theft schemes are much more sophisticated in today's digital era, our bill also expands the scope of the federal identity theft statutes so that the law keeps up with the available technology. To address the increasing number of computer hacking crimes that involve computers located within the same state, our bill also eliminates the jurisdictional requirement that a computer's information must be stolen through an interstate or foreign communication in order to federally prosecute this crime.

Lastly, our bill strengthens consumer privacy by requiring companies to give rapid notice of breaches to law enforcement. The bill makes it a crime punishable by up to 5 years in prison to knowingly fail to report breaches to the appropriate authorities. The bill also requires agencies to prepare privacy impact assessments for proposed and final rules that pertain to the collection, maintenance, use, or disclosure of personally identifiable information from 10 or more individuals. With limited exceptions, such assessments must be made available to the public for comment.

The Privacy and Cybercrime Enforcement Act is a good, bipartisan measure to help combat the growing threat of identity theft and other cybercrimes. This balanced bill protects the privacy rights of consumers, the interests of business and the legitimate needs of law enforcement. Similarly, I hope that the other Committees of jurisdiction will take up and report out legislation that will protect consumers from ID theft through data security obligations and strong requirements that consumers be notified when the security of their personal information is compromised. Again, I thank the bipartisan coalition of Representatives who have joined me in introducing this important legislation.