

the tools to develop solid character traits for life. Character builds slowly but can be torn down with incredible swiftness. Through the years, Daniel's staff has continued to strengthen our community by dedicated devotion to the children they serve. They are in the business of building lives. They plant a thought and reap an act. They plant an act and reap a habit. They plant a habit and reap a character trait. They plant character and reap a destiny.

As a community it may be years before we realize the full value of Daniel's services. But each time one of Daniel's kids goes on to become a productive member of our community, it is testimony to their hard work. I congratulate this very special program and rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of Daniel's 124 years of service to the children of our community.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD COBLE

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mrs. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in order to honor a great man and a dedicated Member of this body. Today HOWARD COBLE has become the longest serving Republican Member from North Carolina in the history of the House of Representatives. HOWARD has been a credit to the North Carolina delegation since 1984 and I wish to thank him for his service and his wonderful work on behalf of the people of our State.

It should be remembered that Representative COBLE's dedication to service did not begin with his election to Congress. Before he ever came to this Chamber HOWARD had already spent 5½ years on active duty in the U.S. Coast Guard and another 18 years as a reservist. He had served as an Assistant County Attorney for Guilford Co., an Assistant U.S. Attorney, and the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Revenue. Beyond these roles he had served his community through 5 years of work in the North Carolina General Assembly.

Since coming to Congress HOWARD has represented the sixth District of North Carolina with a dedication and ability that has endeared him to his constituents. I have been honored to serve with him and to call him a friend. And now that those same constituents have kept him in Congress longer than any other Republican from North Carolina in history, I congratulate him on this milestone and I look forward to continuing to serve with HOWARD in the future.

THE DAILY 45: VICTIMS' FAMILIES IN MIAMI SUPPORT EACH OTHER

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, the Department of Justice tells us that, everyday, 45 people, on average, are fatally shot in the United States. Those victims have families who struggle each and every day to survive the violence and its emotional toll.

I was struck by news accounts, last week-end, of how grieving families in Miami, Florida are standing together to find the strength to live their lives. Arleen White, grieving mother to her slain, 15-year-old son Anthony, stared down her son's teenaged murderer in a local courtroom last week. The juvenile was about to be released for time served, because of his age, for taking her son's life with a gun in the midst of a home invasion. Said White, "I'm full of tears, but I give God thanks for this day because when this is all over, I ain't got to worry about nobody gunning down my boy in the street because you already did that."

White's son was killed in 2003 when 47 African Americans were the victims of homicide in Miami. To date, 50 black youth have been killed, in this community, most with the use of firearms.

Americans of conscience must come together to stop the senseless death of "The Daily 45." When will we say "Enough is enough, stop the killing!"

TRIBUTE TO LAURA WEGMANN

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to commend Laura Wegmann of Woodburn, Indiana. Laura won the 2008 Indiana Right to Life Oratory Contest and recently participated in the national finals held in Washington, DC.

Laura is a terrific role model for young adults in Indiana. She has excelled both in school and various extracurricular activities. I am especially proud that she has joined me and millions across this Nation in speaking out against the heinous practice of abortion and physician assisted suicide. Her speech is a testament to the value of human life and I ask that it be submitted into the RECORD.

LAURA WEGMANN'S INDIANA RIGHT TO LIFE ORATORY CONTEST SPEECH

In the climactic scene of the movie, "Judgment at Nuremberg," set in post Nazi Germany, Chief Justice Daniel Haywood, of the American Tribunal, delivers the sentence of four Nazi leaders. The men on trial were accused of consigning millions of innocent lives to the infamous gas-chambers of Auschwitz. After the tribunal's deliberation, Judge Haywood ardently declared: "Before the people of the world, let it now be noted—that here in our decision, this is what we stand for: justice, truth and the value of a single human being."

Judge Haywood's conclusion was neither new nor radical. It was, rather, an affirmation of the fundamental principle that all individuals possess inherent worth and dignity, simply by virtue of being human. This was the very principle which the German people failed to uphold and it is the same principle that has come under attack today, by those in support of physician assisted suicide.

If legalized federally, as it is in the State of Oregon, this act threatens to become one of the most fraudulent perversions of justice legitimized in the wake of *Roe v. Wade*. The Supreme Court's decision on abortion stated: "Only viable human beings who have the capability for meaningful life may, but need not, be protected by the state." It is just as Francis Schaefer warned: "Will a society which has assumed the right to kill infants in the womb—because they are unwanted,

imperfect, or merely inconvenient—have difficulty in assuming the right to kill other human beings . . . ?" No. This is where abortion on demand has brought us. Once our Nation swallowed the lethal pill of choice, anything and everything became acceptable.

Proponents of the right to die movement have lost all respect for human life. To many of these advocates, Physician assisted suicide is, in the words of Derrick Humphry, Hemlock Society's co-founder, the "ultimate civil liberty." They contend that individual autonomy and quality of life supersede all other considerations. As one of their proponents, Carol Ferry argued: "The idea that human life is sacred no matter the condition or the desire of the person, seems to me irrational."

This same spirit fueled the Nazi madness. In 1941, German officials removed thousands of disabled children from their families. Among the innocent was a young boy afflicted with Down Syndrome. He was sent to the crematorium because his condition was thought burdensome to society. This little one was Pope Benedict's young cousin.

Today's cries for individual autonomy and quality of life are twisted both in their use of language and in their treatment of humanity. They deny the very words which have been declared self-evident, secure, instituted among men and understood to be unalienable, that is, ". . . that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." We are not mere machines, that if broken, should be discarded. Nor are we animals that if found suffering may be killed. We are human beings created in the image of God and therefore worthy of the utmost respect, love and protection.

How then, should we contend with this Industry of Death? First we must address the proper role of medicine. Many advancements have been made in the area of palliative care. Palliative care, takes its meaning from the Latin: *pulliave*, to cover. It is a form of specialized care that concentrates efforts in reducing pain, stress and the severity of symptoms.

We must never allow society to lose sight of the fact that doctors are healers, and when they can no longer heal, their role is to comfort. We must exhort the medical community to uphold the classic Hippocratic Oath which states: "I will neither give a deadly drug . . . nor will I make [any] suggestion to this effect." To accept killing as a medical procedure would grant unprecedented power to the medical community. Such acceptance would ultimately lead to abuse. Let us not forget, that America is an aging society. It is estimated that in a few short years over 71 million Americans will be 65 years and older. Cost cutting agendas combined with dwindling resources would inevitably lead HMO's and other healthcare providers to perceive mercy killing as a form of cost control.

Finally, we must do everything in our power to shake this Nation from its ethical stupor. Our message of hope and truth must fill the sanctuaries, echo in the classroom, and ring in the ears of our elected officials. We must flood our libraries with well written books and publications exposing this wretched Industry of Death. We, the Pro Life community, must define for society our firmly set principles. We must affirm, to those who would be robbed, we will overcome this present evil. We too must ardently declare as Justice Haywood did: "Before the people of the world, let it now be noted . . . this is

what we stand for: justice, truth and the value of a single human being.”

COMMEMORATING ARIZONA NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHT TO VOTE DAY

HON. HARRY E. MITCHELL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor our Native American communities, 22 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 and other states 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. 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 our country in the United States military. Yet, they were still being denied the right to vote in Arizona.

In 1947, two courageous Arizonans, 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 men, both members of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, a community that 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.

Tuesday, July 15, 2008, is Arizona Native American Right to Vote Day. It is on this day that we celebrate the 60th anniversary of this pivotal moment in the recognition of the rights of our Native American citizens. Their patriotic actions set an example for all who see injustice and fight to overcome it, and I am proud to call the people of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation my constituents.

It is with a great deal of pride that I rise today to honor our Arizona Native American community. 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 to our Native American Tribal Nations.

TRIBUTE TO MR. FRANCIS A. LEONE, SR.

HON. MICHAEL A. ARCURI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mr. ARCURI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mr. Francis A. Leone, Sr., a former resident of my congressional district in Upstate New York, and his remarkable record of service as a World War II and Korean war veteran.

It is always a pleasure to recognize the service and sacrifices made by our military veterans, and Mr. Leone is no exception. In 1940, at the age of 19, Mr. Leone enlisted as a private in the Army National Guard. He was assigned to Company M 10th Infantry 27th Division. Stationed for basic and advanced infantry training in Fort McClellan, Alabama, he quickly moved up the ranks and was promoted to corporal. In 1942, his unit was dispatched to the Pacific Theatre of World War II. Throughout the next 3 years, Mr. Leone saw combat in Eneiwetok, Saipan, and Okinawa. During this period he was promoted to the rank of staff sergeant, where he was honorably discharged at the end of World War II.

Mr. Leone demonstrated his deep patriotism again in 1946, when he reenlisted in the New York Army Guard Truck Company. There he held the rank of first sergeant and was assigned as chief of small arms repair. In January 1950, he was appointed warrant officer junior grade, as a small arms and ordnance supply officer and joined the 132nd Ordnance Company stationed at Fort Pickett, Virginia. Later that year his unit was recalled to active Federal service for the Korean war. In May 1952, Mr. Leone and his unit were transferred to Germany where he served with the 93rd Light Aviation Maintenance Company. He was promoted to the rank of chief warrant officer.

Mr. Leone served the remainder of the war and following years in various assignments within maintenance. On May 30, 1981, at the age of 60, he was honorably discharged.

During Mr. Leone's time of service he received 17 awards and medals including the Bronze Star, the Army Commendation, and a Combat Infantry Badge, among others. However, his time in the military had a cost. During World War II, Mr. Leone spent 5 long years without seeing his family and loved ones, 3 of those years in combat.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Leone's dedication to this Nation and its citizens is to be commended. His service should be an inspiration to us all. Thank you, Mr. Leone, for your hard work and tremendous personal sacrifices for our Nation.

CONGRATULATING NEIL SLATER, CHAIRMAN OF THE JAZZ STUDIES DIVISION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS, ON AN OUTSTANDING CAREER

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding career of

Neil Slater, chairman of the Jazz Studies Division at the University of North Texas and nationally recognized jazz composer. Mr. Slater has been an integral part of the UNT School of Music for 27 years and plans to retire in August.

Mr. Slater created the jazz masters program at the University of North Texas, and has been instrumental in making UNT one of our nation's outstanding colleges for jazz composition and performance. In addition to his role as chairman of the jazz department, Mr. Slater also leads the "One O'Clock Lab Band," a jazz ensemble named after its traditional practice time. This Band has performed and recorded across the world, occasionally participating alongside jazz greats as Freddie Hubbard, Joe Henderson, and Ron Carter.

Slater was nominated for a Grammy award in 1993, and he received a 1995 National Endowment for the Arts fellowship grant. He has composed over 60 pieces for jazz ensembles, in addition to writing pieces for symphony, mixed chamber groups, a cappella chorus, and theater. In recognition of his reputation as a jazz expert, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has bestowed its "Standard Award" upon Slater each year since 1987. Prior to educating musicians at UNT, Mr. Slater founded the Jazz Studies program at the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut.

I commend Neil Slater for his outstanding career as an educator and composer. As an alumnus of the University of North Texas, I am especially proud of the work he has done to make the University a leader in jazz education. I am honored to represent Neil Slater and the University of North Texas in the 26th District of Texas.

TRIBUTE TO CATHERINE M. "KITTY" LAFALCE

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Ms. Catherine M. "Kitty" (Stasio) LaFalce, proud mother of our former colleague, Congressman John J. LaFalce.

Born in Buffalo in 1914, Mrs. LaFalce the youngest of a brood of 14 children, and was as devoted as Western New Yorker as we have ever seen. She will be dearly missed by her many family members who will hold her memory with them always.

Mrs. LaFalce, who passed away last week at the age of 94, was a wonderful wife to the late Dominic E. LaFalce, and was the beloved mother of two children: John and Lorraine LaFalce Kenny; was grandmother to four grandchildren: Lauren, Christine, Allison, and Martin; and great-grandmother to four: Austin, Rachel, Colton, and Autumn. Her life was a blessing to her friends, family, and community. Survived also by her dear sister, Rita Chiavaroli and many dozens of family members and good friends, Mrs. LaFalce's memory will be one of a strong woman with tremendous faith, and her memory will endure for many years to come.

Madam Speaker, I hope that you will join with me in expressing to our former colleague Mr. LaFalce and to the entire LaFalce family